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*C. H. Bruce*

THE  
EASTERN ALPS.

**MONEY-TABLE.**

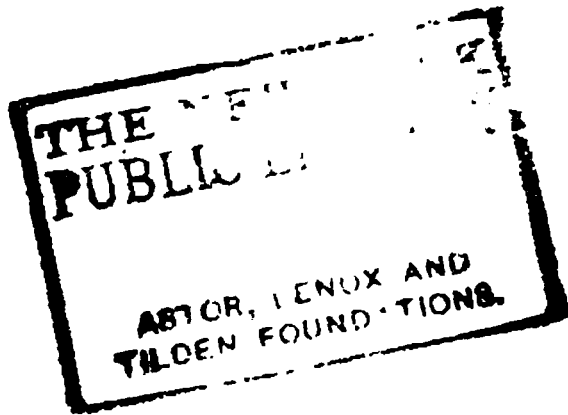
(Comp. p. xix.)

**Approximate Equivalents.**

American Money		English Money.			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money.	
<i>Doll.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Pf.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Kr.</i>
—	1	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	—	4	—	2
—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	$12\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	—	5
—	5	—	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	25	—	20	—	10
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	20
—	$12\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$6\frac{1}{4}$	—	$62\frac{1}{2}$	—	50	—	25
—	20	—	—	$9\frac{3}{4}$	1	—	—	80	—	40
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	—	50
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	1	—
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	1	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	2	—
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	2	50
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	3	50
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4	—
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	4	50
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	5	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	6	—
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	8	—
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	10	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	50	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	250	—

THE NEW  
PUBLIC LIFE  
AND  
CIVILIZATION





# THE EASTERN ALPS,

INCLUDING

THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS, THE TYROL,  
SALZKAMMERGUT, STYRIA, AND CARINTHIA.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDEKER.

PUBLISHED

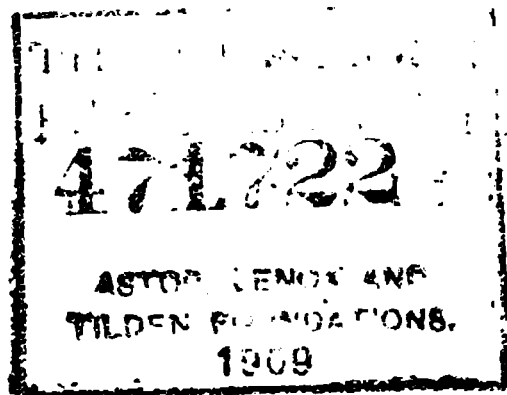
With 10 Maps, 10 Plans, and 7 Panoramas.

FOURTH EDITION, REMODELLED AND AUGMENTED.

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER.

1879.

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"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,  
And specially let this be thy prayere  
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,  
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,  
Thee to correct in any part or all."

CHAUCER.

WOT WEN  
JULY  
1909

## PREFACE.

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The Handbook to the Eastern Alps is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy the magnificent scenery of one of the most interesting regions in Europe.

In previous editions the districts described in the Handbook were embraced in the more comprehensive Handbook for Southern Germany and Austria, which is now for the first time published in two separate volumes. The information in the present volume, which corresponds with the eighteenth German edition, is, however, so much fuller than that contained in the corresponding part of the older Handbook, as to make it virtually a new work. The Eastern Alps have been repeatedly visited by the Editor within the last few years for the purpose of obtaining the most recent and trustworthy information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render the traveller hardly less material service than the letter-press.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steamboats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. Full and accurate time-tables are contained in '*Hendschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly in summer, and in the '*Kursbuch*', pub-

lished at Berlin, and issued six times a year. The best Austrian publication of the kind is '*Waldheim's Conducteur*', which appears at Vienna monthly.

DISTANCES by railway and road are given approximately in English miles, and in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they are usually walked. HEIGHTS are given in accordance with the new Austrian Ordnance Survey, or from other recent authorities (reduced to Engl. feet; 1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre). The POPULATIONS are those ascertained by the latest census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the '*voyageur en garçon*', with little sacrifice of comfort, and great saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are stated in the Handbook, either in accordance with the personal experience of the Editor, or from information furnished by numerous travellers. They are of course liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but those mentioned in the following pages will at least afford the traveller an idea of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others, the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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# CONTENTS.

---

	Page.
I. Language. Money. . . . .	xix
II. Passports. Custom-Houses . . . . .	xx
III. Plan of Tour. Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery. . . . .	xx
IV. Walking Tours. Guides . . . . .	xxi
V. Conveyances . . . . .	xxiv
VI. Maps . . . . .	xxvi
VII. Hotels . . . . .	xxvii
VIII. Vocabulary of Alpine Terms . . . . .	xxix
Abbreviations . . . . .	xxix

## S. Bavaria, N. Tyrol, Salzburg, and Salzkammergut.

### Route.

1. From Munich to Lindau and Bregenz . . . . .	1
1. From Kaufering to Landsberg. . . . .	1
2. From Augsburg to Buchloe . . . . .	1
3. From Kempten to Ulm . . . . .	2
4. Excursions from Immenstadt. The Stuiben . . . . .	3
5. Excursions from Lindau . . . . .	4
6. The Lake of Constance . . . . .	5
7. Excursions from Bregenz. Gebhardsberg, Pfänder, etc. . . . .	5
2. From Bregenz to Arberg through the Bregenzer Wald . . . . .	6
1. From Egg to Oberstaufen or Oberstdorf via Hittisau . . . . .	7
2. From Schwarzenberg to Dornbirn over the Loose. The Hochälpsee . . . . .	7
3. Excursions from Mellau . . . . .	9
4. From Au to Bregenzer or Rankweil via Damüls . . . . .	9
5. Mountain Ascents from the Schröcken. The Widderstein . . . . .	10
6. From the Schröcken to Oberstdorf across the Gentscheljoch . . . . .	10
7. From the Schröcken to Reutte. Upper Lechthal . . . . .	10
8. From Lech by the Formarin-Alp to Dalaas . . . . .	11
9. From Lech to Klösterle by the Spuller-See . . . . .	12
3. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf. The Algäu Alps . . . . .	12
1. The Grünten . . . . .	12
2. Excursions from Oberstdorf. Faltenbach Waterfall. Hof- mann's Ruhe. Wasach. Tiefenbach. Freibergsee. Zwing- steg. Spielmannsau. Hölltobel. Geisalpsee. Oythal. Birgsau . . . . .	13-15
3. Mountain Ascents from Oberstdorf. Mädelegabel. Nebel- horn. Fellhorn. Rauheck. Kreuzeck. Grosse Krottenkopf. . . . .	16
4. From Oberstdorf to Holzgau over the Mädelejoch . . . . .	16
5. Schrofen-Pass. Haldenwangereck. Gentscheljoch . . . . .	17
6. From Oberstdorf to Hittisau via Rohrmoos . . . . .	17
4. From Augsburg to Innsbruck. Hohenschwangau . . . . .	17
1. From Kempten to Füssen . . . . .	18
2. From Peissenberg to Füssen . . . . .	18
3. Excursions from Hohenschwangau . . . . .	20
4. Sebensee and Drachensee. The Daniel . . . . .	22
5. From Nassereit to Imst . . . . .	23

Route.	Page
5. From Immenstadt to Reutte and Partenkirchen . . . . .	23
1. Hintersteiner Thal . . . . .	23
2. The Vilsalper See . . . . .	25
3. From the Plansee to Ammergau . . . . .	26
6. The Starnberger See and Ammersee. The Hohe Peissenberg . . . . .	26
1. From the Peissenberg to the Ammergau . . . . .	29
2. From Diessen to Andechs and the Starnberger See . . . . .	30
7. From Munich to Innsbruck by Partenkirchen . . . . .	30
1. From Eschenlohe to the Walchensee by the Eschenthal . . . . .	31
2. Ober-Ammergau . . . . .	31
3. Excursions from Partenkirchen. Faulenschlucht. Werdenfels. Kuhflucht. Risserbauer. Partnachklamm. Graseck. Eckbauer. Badersee. Eibsee. Höllenthal-Klamm. Kramer. Krottenkopf. Hochalpe. Alpspitze. Schachenalp. Hintere Rainthal and Blaue Gumpen. Zugspitze . . . . .	32-35
4. From Partenkirchen to the Walchensee . . . . .	35
5. From Partenkirchen to Lermoos . . . . .	35
6. Excursions from Mittenwald. Lautersee. Ferchensee. Hohe Kranzberg. Leutaschthal. Vereinsalpe. Karwendelspitze . . . . .	36
7. Karwendelthal and Hinterautal . . . . .	37
8. Reitherspitze. From Seefeld to Leutasch and Telfs . . . . .	38
8. From Munich to Innsbruck by Benedictbeuern. Kochelsee and Walchensee . . . . .	38
1. The Benediktenwand . . . . .	39
2. The Herzogstand . . . . .	39
9. From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald . . . . .	40
1. From Starnberg to Tölz by Königsdorf . . . . .	41
2. Excursions from Tölz . . . . .	42
3. From Tölz to the Walchensee . . . . .	42
4. The Riss. To Pertisan across the Blumser-Joch . . . . .	43
5. From Vorder-Riss by the Soiern to Krün . . . . .	43
10. From Munich to Innsbruck by Tegernsee, Wildbad-Kreuth, and the Achensee . . . . .	44
1. Excursions from Tegernsee. Paraplui. Westerhof. Kaltenbrunn. Bauer in der Au. Falls of the Rotbach. Neureuth. Biederstein. Barmgastenschneid. Hirschberg. Risserkogl . . . . .	44, 45
2. Excursions from Kreuth. Wolfsschlucht. Gaisalp. Königsalp. Schildenstein. Schinder . . . . .	46
3. The Unnutz. Hochiss. Rofan . . . . .	47
4. From Pertisan to Hinter-Riss. Sonnenjoch . . . . .	46
11. From Munich to Innsbruck by Schliersee and Bayrisch Zell. . . . .	49
1. From Miesbach to Tegernsee and Fischbachau . . . . .	49
2. From Schliersee to Tegernsee . . . . .	49
3. From Neuhaus to Falepp by the Spitzingsee . . . . .	49
4. Excursions from Neuhaus. Brecherspitze, Rothwand, etc. . . . .	50
5. The Wendelstein . . . . .	50
6. From Bayrisch-Zell to Oberaudorf . . . . .	51
7. From Landl to Falepp over the Ackernalp . . . . .	51
12. From Munich to Innsbruck by Rosenheim and Kufstein . . . . .	52
1. From Munich to Rosenheim viâ Holzkirchen . . . . .	52
2. Excursions from Brannenburg. The Wendelstein . . . . .	52
3. Excursions from Oberaudorf. The Brünstein . . . . .	53
4. Excursions from Kufstein. Thierberg. Duxerköpf. Kaiserthal . . . . .	53, 54

Route.	Page.
5. From Kufstein to Söll . . . . .	54
6. Excursions from Brixlegg . . . . .	55
7. Excursions from Jenbach. Tratzberg. St. Georgenberg . . . . .	55
8. Excursions from Schwaz. Vomperthal . . . . .	56
9. Excursions from Hall. Absam. Gnadenwald. Hall Salt Mines . . . . .	56
13. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee . . . . .	57
1. The Prienthal. To Kufstein by Sacharang . . . . .	58
2. Adelholzen. Maximilianshütte. Hochfellen. Hochgern. . . . .	58
3. From Traunstein to Reichenhall by Inzell . . . . .	58
14. From Munich to Reit im Winkel and Kössen . . . . .	59
1. From Marquartstein to Kössen. Pass-Klobenstein . . . . .	59
2. Excursions from Reit im Winkel . . . . .	60
3. From Reit im Winkel to Ruhpolding and Traunstein . . . . .	60
4. Excursions from Seehaus, Ruhpolding, and Siegsdorf . . . . .	60
5. Excursions from Kössen. The Heuberg . . . . .	61
15. Salzburg and Environs . . . . .	63
1. Aigen. St. Jacob. Gaisberg. Hellbrunn. Leopoldskron. Glaneck. Maria-Plain. Klesheim . . . . .	68-70
2. The Untersberg . . . . .	70
16. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See. From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall and Saalfelden . . . . .	71
1. The Berchtesgaden Salt Mine . . . . .	72
2. Excursions from Berchtesgaden. Lockstein. Rostweiher. Etzerschlössl. Gern. Laroswacht. Almbach-Klamm. Vordereck. Scharitzkehl-Alp . . . . .	73, 74
3. Kneufelspitze. Todte Mann. Jenner. Hohe Göll. Schneibstein. Kahlersberg . . . . .	74
4. The Gotzenalp. From the Gotzenalp to the Saletalp . . . . .	76
5. From the Königs-See to Golling by the Torrener Joch . . . . .	77
6. The Steinerne Meer . . . . .	77
7. Upper Wimbach-Thal. The Watzmann . . . . .	78
8. Excursions from the Hintersee. Blaueis Glacier. Mühlsturzhorn. Hochkalter . . . . .	79
9. The Kammerlinghorn . . . . .	79
17. From Salzburg to Reichenhall . . . . .	80
1. Excursions from Reichenhall. St. Zeno. Schöne Aussicht. Gross-Gmain. Non. Alpgarten. Molkenbauer. Bürgermeister-Alp. Chapel of St. Pancras. Karlstein. Thumsee. Zwiesel. Stoiser Alpe . . . . .	82, 83
18. From Linz to Salzburg . . . . .	84
1. Kremsmünster . . . . .	84
2. From Lambach to Gmunden. Falls of the Traun . . . . .	84
19. From Salzburg to Ischl and Aussee. Salzkammergut . . . . .	85
1. Excursions from Gmunden. Laudach-See. Traunstein. Sonnstein. Almsee . . . . .	88
2. Excursions from Langbath. Langbath Lakes. The Kranabetsattel. Erlakogel. Offensee . . . . .	89
3. Excursions from Ischl . . . . .	91
4. The Ischl Salt Mine . . . . .	92
5. The Chorinsky-Klause . . . . .	93
6. From Obertraun to Aussee. Koppenbrüller Cavern . . . . .	93
7. Excursions from Aussee. Alt-Aussee. Grundlsee . . . . .	94
20. From Ischl to Hallstadt, and to Abtenau and Golling viâ Gosau . . . . .	95
1. Excursions from Hallstadt. Plassenstein. Sarstein. Dachstein . . . . .	96



Route.	Page.
2. The Zwieselalp . . . . .	98
3. From the Zwieselalp to the Pinzgau . . . . .	98
21. From Ischl to Salzburg viâ St. Gilgen. Schafberg . . .	99
1. Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Wolfgang . . . . .	100
2. Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Gilgen . . . . .	101
22. The Attersee and Mondsee . . . . .	104
1. Ascent of the Schafberg from Unterach. The Schwarzsee . . .	105
2. From Steinbach to the Langbath Lakes . . . . .	105
3. From Schärfling to St. Gilgen . . . . .	106
4. From Mondsee to Strasswalchen and Salzburg . . . . .	106
23. From Salzburg to Hallein and Golling . . . . .	106
1. The Dürnberg Salt Mine . . . . .	107
2. From Hallein by Zill to Berchtesgaden . . . . .	107
3. From the Schwarzbach-Fall to Berchtesgaden . . . . .	108
4. The Oefen. Pass-Lueg . . . . .	108
24. From Salzburg to Wörgl. Salzburg and Tyrol Railway . .	109
1. The Blühnbachthal . . . . .	109
2. The Hochkönig . . . . .	110
3. The Liechtenstein Klamm . . . . .	110
4. From Schwarzach to Goldegg . . . . .	111
5. The Kitzloch-Klamm . . . . .	112
6. Zeller See. Schmittener Höhe . . . . .	113
7. Excursions from Saalfelden. Kühbühel. Lichtenberg, etc. . .	114
8. The Steinerne Meer. Breithorn . . . . .	114
9. The Urschlau-Thal and Glemmthal . . . . .	114
25. The Gastein Valley . . . . .	115
1. The Gamskarkogel . . . . .	116
2. Excursions from Wildbad-Gastein. Kötschachthal. Gamskarkogl. Graukogl. Tisch. Kreuzkogel. . . . .	120
3. Böckstein and the Nassfeld . . . . .	120
4. Bockhart-Thal. Over the Bockhart-Scharte to the Rauris . . .	121
5. Anlaufthal. Over the Hochtauern to Mallnitz. Ankogl . . .	121
6. From Wildbad-Gastein to the Rauris Gold Mine by the Verwaltersteig and the Riffelscharte . . . . .	121
7. From Wildbad-Gastein to Ober-Vellach by the Nassfelder or Mallnitzer Tauern . . . . .	122
26. The Rauris . . . . .	122
1. The Bernkogel . . . . .	123
2. From Rauris to Heiligenblut by the Heiligenbluter Tauern . .	123
3. Excursions from the Rauris Gold Mine. Herzog Ernst, Schareck, etc. . . . .	124
4. From the Rauris Gold Mine over the Kleine Zirknitz-Scharte or the Tramer Scharte to Döllach . . . . .	124
27. The Fusch. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut . . . . .	124
1. Hirzbach-Thal. Imbachhorn . . . . .	124
2. Excursions from Bad-Fusch. Kasereck. Kühkarlköpfl. Schwarzkopf . . . . .	125
3. Excursions from Ferleiten. Käferthal. Trauner-Alp. Durcheck-Alp. Walcher Alp . . . . .	125
4. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut over the Fuscher Thörl and the Heiligenbluter Tauern. The Brennkogl . . . . .	126
5. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut over the Pfandlscharte . . .	127
6. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut over the Fuscherkarscharte or the Bockkarscharte . . . . .	127
28. The Kaprun Valley . . . . .	128
1. The Mooserboden . . . . .	129
2. The Kitzsteinhorn and Wiesbachhorn . . . . .	130
3. Over the Kaprunerthörl to the Rudolfshütte . . . . .	130

Route.	Page.
29. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau . . . . .	130
1. The Hollersbachthal . . . . .	131
2. The Habachthal . . . . .	132
3. The Unter-Sulzbach Waterfall . . . . .	132
4. The Ober-Sulzbachthal . . . . .	132
5. From Krimml to Kasern over the Krimmler Tauern . . . . .	133
6. From Krimml to Gerlos over the Platte . . . . .	133

Central and S. Tyrol.

30. Innsbruck and Environs . . . . .	134
1. Schloss Amras . . . . .	139
2. Lanserköpfe. Patscherkofel . . . . .	140
3. Weierburg. Mühlau. Hungerburg. Hötting. Oberperfuss . . . . .	141
31. The Zillerthal . . . . .	141
1. The Kellerjoch. Wiedersberger Horn . . . . .	142
2. From Zell to Gerlos (Schönachthal, Wilde Gerlos, Thorhelm, Reichenspitze), and over the Platte or the Plattenkogel to Krimml . . . . .	142
3. The Zillergrund and its passes (Hörnl-Joch, Feld-Jöchl, Hundskehl-Joch) . . . . .	144
4. The Stillupthal. Over the Keilbach-Joch to the Ahrenthal . . . . .	145
5. The Duxer Thal. Over the Duxer Joch to Stafflach . . . . .	145
6. Floitenthal. Löffelspitze . . . . .	146
7. Zemmgrund or Schwarzensteingrund . . . . .	146
8. From Mairhofen to Sterzing over the Pfätscher Joch. . . . .	147
32. From Wörgl to Mittersill. Hohe Salve . . . . .	147
1. The Kelchsauer Thal. By the Salzachjoch or the Filzensattel to the Pinzgau . . . . .	149
2. Kitzbühler Horn. Gaisstein . . . . .	151
33. From Wörgl by Lofer to Reichenhall. . . . .	151
1. The Kaisergebirge. Hintersteiner See. From Söll to Kufstein . . . . .	152
2. From St. Johann to Waidring viâ St. Jakob im Haus . . . . .	152
3. From Waidring to Unken. The Kammerköhr-Platte . . . . .	152
4. Excursions from Waidring. The Oefen. Pillersee. St. Ulrich . . . . .	153
5. The Loferer Hochthal. From Lofer to Oberweissbach . . . . .	153
6. Excursions from Unken. Schwarzbergklamm. Staubfall. Sonntagshorn . . . . .	152
34. From Bregenz to Innsbruck over the Arlberg . . . . .	154
1. Excursions from Dornbirn. Zanzenberg, Kehlegg, etc. . . . .	155
2. From Götzis to Rankweil by Klaus . . . . .	155
3. The Hohe Freschen . . . . .	156
4. Excursions from Feldkirch. St. Margarethenkapf. Maria-Grün. The Aelpele, etc. . . . .	156
5. From Feldkirch to Buchs . . . . .	157
6. From Feldkirch to Mayenfeld. Liechtenstein . . . . .	157
7. The Saminathal . . . . .	157
8. The Gamperton-Thal . . . . .	158
9. The Hohe Frassen . . . . .	158
10. The Brandner Thal. Lüner See. Scesaplana . . . . .	158
11. From Bludenz to the Schröcken by the Grosse Walserthal . . . . .	159
12. From Dalaas to Schruns across the Christberg . . . . .	160
13. The Fervallthal . . . . .	160
14. The Moosthal. Rendelspitze, etc. . . . .	161
15. From St. Anton over the Almejurjoch to the Lechthal . . . . .	161
16. The Tschürgant. Muttekopf . . . . .	163
17. The Grosse Solstein . . . . .	164

Route.	Page.
<b>35. The Montavon and Paznaun Valleys . . . . .</b>	<b>165</b>
1. Excursions from Schruns. Tschagguns. Bartholomäusberg. Sulzfluh. By the Rellsthal or the Gauerthal to the Lünensee . . . . .	165
2. Passes from Schruns into the Prättigau (Schweizerthor, Drusenthor, Plassegg-Joch, Partnun-Joch) . . . . .	166
3. From Schruns to St. Anton on the Arlberg through the Silberthal . . . . .	166
4. The Gargellenthal. St. Antönier Joch. Schlappina-Joch. Heimspitze, etc. . . . .	167
5. Excursions from Gaschurn. The Vallüla . . . . .	167
6. From the Montavon to the Paznaun by the Zeinisjoch or the Bielerhöhe . . . . .	168
7. Over the Vermunt-Pass to Guarda. Piz Buin . . . . .	168
8. Jamthal. Fluchthorn . . . . .	169
9. From Ischgl through the Fimberthal to Samnaun and Finstermünz . . . . .	169
10. Fimber-Pass. Schneidjöchl . . . . .	169
11. Blankajoch. Peziner Spitze . . . . .	170
<b>36. The Oetzthal . . . . .</b>	<b>170</b>
1. From Innsbruck to the Oetzthal by the Selrain-Thal . . . . .	171
2. The Stuibenfall . . . . .	172
3. From Lengenfeld over the Breitlehner Jöchl to the Pitzthal . . . . .	173
4. Mountain Ascents from Vent. Kreuzspitze. Vordere Ramolkogl. Venter Wildspitze. Weisskugel, etc. . . . .	174
5. From Vent over the Taufkarjoch to the Pitzthal . . . . .	175
6. Sextenjoch. Gepatschjoch. Guslarjoch. Kesselwand-Joch. Langtauferer Joch. Hintereisjoch . . . . .	175
7. The Similaun . . . . .	176
8. From Kurzras to Schlanders over the Taschl-Joch . . . . .	179
9. From Gurgl to Vent over the Ramol-Joch. Schalkkogel . . . . .	178
10. Passes from Gurgl to the Passeir and Schnalser Thal . . . . .	179
<b>37. The Pitzthal . . . . .</b>	<b>179</b>
1. From Wenns to the Innthal over the Pillersattel . . . . .	179
2. Excursions from Mittelberg. Mittelberg Glacier. Riffelsee. Mittagkogel, etc. . . . .	180
3. From Mittelberg to Sölden over the Pitzthaler Jöchl or to Vent over the Taufkarjoch . . . . .	180
4. From Mittelberg to Gepatsch by the Oelgrubenjoch . . . . .	180
5. Madatschjoch. Verpailjoch. Tiefenthaljoch. Niederjöchl . . . . .	180
<b>28. The Stubai Thal . . . . .</b>	<b>182</b>
1. Schlicker Alpe. Hohe Burgstall . . . . .	182
2. From Neustift to Gschnitz over the Pinneser Joch. The Habicht . . . . .	182
3. The Oberberg. Over the Schwarzenbergjoch to Gries . . . . .	182
4. Pfandler Alp . . . . .	183
5. Passes from the Langethal to Gschnitz, Pfiersch, etc. . . . .	183
6. The Sulzenau. Pfaffennieder. Over the Mutterberger Joch to Lengenfeld . . . . .	183
7. The Eggessen-Grat. Zuckerhütl. Over the Bildstöckljoch to Sölden . . . . .	184
<b>39. From Landeck to Meran. Finstermünz . . . . .</b>	<b>184</b>
1. The Kaunser Thal. Gepatschhaus. Passes into the Pitzthal, Oetzthal and Langtauferer Thal . . . . .	185
2. The Radurschel-Thal . . . . .	186
3. Excursions from Nauders . . . . .	187
4. The Langtauferer Thal . . . . .	187
5. From Mals to Prad by Glurns and Lichtenberg . . . . .	188

Route.	Page.
6. From Mals to St. Maria in the Münsterthal . . . . .	188
7. The Matscher Thal . . . . .	188
40. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner . . . . .	190
1. From Patsch or Matrei to the Stubaithal . . . . .	191
2. The Gschnitz-Thal . . . . .	191
3. The Pfierschthal. Schneespitze . . . . .	193
4. The Bidnaun-Thal. Over the Schneeberg to the Passeir. . . . .	193
5. Excursions from Brixen. Velthurns. The Blose . . . . .	195
6. The Villnöss-Thal . . . . .	196
41. Botzen and its Environs . . . . .	197
1. Calvarienberg. Virgl. Badl. Kollern . . . . .	188
2. Gries. Jenesien. Glanig. Greifenstein . . . . .	198
3. The Bitten. Rittnerhorn . . . . .	199
4. The Sarnthal. Over the Kreuzjoch to Meran and over the Penser Joch to Sterzing . . . . .	200
5. The Eggenthal. Over the Carezza-Pass to Moëna or Vigo . . . . .	200
6. The Tierser Thal. Passes to the Fassa. The Rosengarten . . . . .	201
7. Deutschnofen. Weisshorn. Schwarzhorn . . . . .	202
8. Grödner Thal. Seisser Alp. The Schlern . . . . .	202
9. Ueberetsch. Kaltern. The Mendel-Pass. Monte Roën . . . . .	205
42. From Botzen to Meran . . . . .	207
1. Walk along the right bank of the Adige from Botzen to Meran . . . . .	207
2. Excursions from Meran. Schloss Tyrol, etc. . . . .	210
3. Mountain Ascents from Meran. Vigiljoch. Rothsteinkogl. Mutspitze. Gfallwand. Ifinger. Hirzer. Laugenspitze . . . . .	213
4. From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi through the Ultenthal . . . . .	214
43. The Passeir . . . . .	214
1. From St. Leonhard to Sterzing over the Jaufen . . . . .	215
2. From St. Leonhard to Sölden by the Timbler Joch . . . . .	215
44. From Eyrs (Landeck, Meran) to Colico on the Lake of Como. Stelvio Pass . . . . .	216
1. The Three Holy Springs . . . . .	217
2. Ascent of the Ortler from Trafoi . . . . .	217
3. Tartacher Alm. Kleinboden . . . . .	217
4. Over the Hochleitenjoch to Suldén. Hochleitenspitze . . . . .	218
5. The Geisterspitze . . . . .	219
6. From St. Maria on the Stelvio to St. Maria in the Münster- thal. Wormser Joch . . . . .	219
7. Piz Umbrail . . . . .	219
8. Sta. Caterina in Val Furva. Monte Confinale. Passo Zebbru . . . . .	221
9. From S. Caterina to Ponte di Legno by the Gavia Pass . . . . .	221
10. From S. Caterina to Pejo by the Sforzellina Pass . . . . .	222
11. Val Malenco . . . . .	223
45. The Martellthal . . . . .	223
1. Cevedale. Innere Pederspitze. Zufrittspitze . . . . .	224
2. Passes from the Martellthal to the Baths of Rabbi, Pejo, St. Gertrud, and Sta. Caterina . . . . .	225
3. Over the Madritsch-Joch or the Eissee-Pass to Suldén . . . . .	225
46. The Suldenthal. Ortler District . . . . .	227
1. Rosimboden. Schaubachhütte. Hintere Grat. End der Welt . . . . .	227
2. The Schöneck. Vertainspitze. Hintere Schöntaufspitze. Monte Cevedale . . . . .	228
3. Königsspitze. Ortler . . . . .	230
4. From Suldén over the Eissee-Pass and Passo Cevedale to Sta. Caterina in the Val Furva . . . . .	231
5. Passes to Martell, Trafoi, and the Laaser Thal . . . . .	231

Route.	Page.
47. From Botzen to Verona . . . . .	232
48. From Trent by Riva and the Lago di Garda to Verona . .	235
1. From Le Sarchè by Comano to Riva . . . . .	235
2. Fall of the Ponale. Monte Brione. Monte Baldo. Valle di Ledro . . . . .	237
49. The Val Sarca. Giudicaria . . . . .	240
1. From the Val di Non to Stenico and Pinzolo. Bocca di Brenta . .	240
2. From Riva to Tione direct by the Durone Pass . . . . .	241
3. Dos di Sabione. From Pinzolo to Malè by Campiglio . .	242
4. The Adamello and Presanella . . . . .	243
5. Passes from Bedole to the Val Camonica . . . . .	244
6. Val Daone and Val di Fumo . . . . .	244
7. Val Caffaro. Croce Domini Pass . . . . .	245
50. From S. Michele (Botzen) to Tirano in the Val Tellina. The Val di Non and Val di Sole. Monte Tonale. Passo d'Aprica . . . . .	245
1. From Cles to Meran over the Gampen-Pass . . . . .	246
2. From the Baths of Rabbi to Pejo over the Cercena Pass . .	247
3. From Pejo to Sta. Caterina and to the Martellthal . . .	247
4. From Edolo to Brescia. Val Camonica. Lago d'Iseo . .	248
51. From Trent to Bassano (and Venice) through the Val Sugana . . . . .	249
1. Val Fierozza . . . . .	250
2. Lago di Caldonazzo. Lafraun and Lusarn . . . . .	250
3. From Borgo to Primiero by the Brocon Pass . . . . .	251
4. The Sette Comuni . . . . .	251
5. The Grotte d'Oliero . . . . .	252
6. Possagno . . . . .	252
52. The Valley of the Avisio (Fiemme and Fassa Valleys) . .	253
1. From Moëna to Cencenighe by the Passo di S. Pellegrino . .	254
2. Sasso dei Mugoni. Sasso di Damm . . . . .	254
3. From Campidello to the Seisser Alp . . . . .	255
4. From Canazei to Buchenstein by the Pordoi-Joch . . . .	255
5. From Penia to Caprile by the Fedaja Pass or the Contrin-Joch. Serrai of Sottoguda . . . . .	255
6. The Marmolada . . . . .	256
53. From Predazzo to Primiero . . . . .	256
1. From Paneveggio to Cencenighe by the Valles-Pass . . .	256
2. Excursions from S. Martino di Castrozza. Cima di Tognazza. Passo delle Comelle. Cauria . . . . .	257
3. Excursions from Primiero. Castel la Pietra. Calaita Lake. Val della Noana. Monte Pavione. Val di Pravitali, etc. . .	258
4. From Primiero to Primolano . . . . .	259
54. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal . . . . .	259
1. Pfunderthal. Eidechsspitze . . . . .	259
2. Excursions from Bruneck. The Kronplatz . . . . .	260
3. The Antholzer Thal. Over the Staller Alp to the Defereggen-Thal . . . . .	261
4. The Pragser Thal. Passes to the Enneberg and Ampezzo . .	261
5. Excursions from Niederdorf. Sarlkofel . . . . .	262
6. Excursions from Toblach. Pfannhorn . . . . .	262
7. The Sexten-Thal. Fischleinboden. Passes to the Ampezzo and Auronzo . . . . .	263
8. From Sillian to Kötschach . . . . .	264
9. Excursions from Lienz . . . . .	265
10. From Oberdrauburg to Tolmezzo by Kötschach and Auf der Plecken . . . . .	265

Route.	Page.
11. From Greifenburg to Villach by the Weissensee-Thal . . . . .	266
12. From Greifenburg to the Gailthal . . . . .	266
55. The Tauferer Thal or Ahrenthal . . . . .	266
1. The Mühlbach-Thal . . . . .	267
2. The Mühlwald-Lappacher Thal . . . . .	267
3. Excursions from Taufers. Schloss Taufers. Speikboden. Grosse Moosnock . . . . .	268
4. The Reinthal. Rieserferner. Over the Klamml to De- feregggen . . . . .	2 0
5. The Weissenbachthal . . . . .	270
6. Schwarzenbach. Grosse Löffelspitze . . . . .	271
7. Passes and Mountains Ascents from the Prettau . . . . .	272
56. The Enneberg Valley or Gaderthal . . . . .	277
1. Passes from St. Vigil to Olang, Prags, and St. Cassian . . . . .	273
2. From St. Vigil to the Val Ampezzo by the Fodara Vedla Alp or the Fannes Alp . . . . .	273
3. The Heiligkreuzkofel . . . . .	274
4. From St. Cassian to Cortina by the Valparola Alp . . . . .	274
5. From St. Cassian to Buchenstein by Prelongei . . . . .	275
6. From Corvara to Buchenstein . . . . .	274
7. From Corvara to the Val Fassa . . . . .	275
8. From Corvara to the Gardena Valley . . . . .	275
57. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo . . . . .	275
1. The Monte Pian . . . . .	276
2. Dürrenstein. Cristallino. Monte Cristallo. Hohe Gaisl. Drei Zinnen . . . . .	277
3. From Schluderbach to Cortina over the Cristallo Pass . . . . .	277
4. Excursions from Ospitale. Over the Forca to Cortina . . . . .	278
5. Excursions from Cortina. Belvedere. Zumelles. Tondi di Faloria . . . . .	279
6. Nuvolau. Tofana. Cristallo. Sorapiss . . . . .	280
7. From Cortina to Schluderbach by the Passo delle Tre Croci. Lago Mesurina . . . . .	280
8. Excursions from S. Vito. Sorapiss. Antelao. Pelmo . . . . .	281
9. The Cadore and Auronzo Valleys . . . . .	281
10. The Val di Zoldo and its passes . . . . .	283
11. From Belluno to Primolano in the Val Sugana . . . . .	283
58. From Cortina to Belluno by Agordo. Cordevole Valley . . . . .	284
1. Pieve di Livinalongo (Buchenstein) . . . . .	285
2. Excursions from Caprile. Mte. Migion. Mte. Fernazza . . . . .	285
3. From Cortina to Caprile over the Monte Giau . . . . .	285
4. From Caprile to Borca by the Forcella Forada . . . . .	286
5. Val Biois. Cima di Pape . . . . .	285
6. From Agordo to Primiero by the Cereda Pass . . . . .	287
7. From Agordo to Zoldo by the Duram Pass . . . . .	287
59. From Lienz to Windisch-Matrei and Pregratten. The Iselthal . . . . .	288
1. Weisse Wand. Hochschober . . . . .	288
2. The Deferegggen-Thal and its passes . . . . .	288
3. Excursions from Windisch-Matrei and from Inner-Gschlöss . . . . .	289
4. From Windisch-Matrei to Mittersill by the Velber Tauern . . . . .	290
5. The Lasörling . . . . .	291
6. Excursions from Pregratten. Ascent of the Gross-Vene- diger . . . . .	293
7. Passes from Pregratten. Obersulzbach-Thörl. Krimmler Thörl. Maurerthörl and Reggenthörl . . . . .	293
8. Excursions from the Clarahütte. Umbal-Thörl, etc. . . . .	294
60. From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut . . . . .	295
1. From Huben to Kals through the Kalser Thal . . . . .	295

Route.	Page.
2. From Uttendorf to Kals by the Stubachthal and the Kalser Tauern . . . . .	297
3. Excursions from Kals. Gross-Glockner . . . . .	298
4. The Romariswandkopf . . . . .	298
61. From Lienz to Heiligenblut . . . . .	300
1. The Möllthal . . . . .	301
2. Excursions from Heiligenblut. Franz-Josephs-Höhe. Hofmannshütte. Wiesbachhorn, etc. . . . .	302
3. Ascent of the Gross-Glockner . . . . .	304
4. Over the Rifflthor to the Kapruner Thal . . . . .	304
5. Over the Obere Oedenwinkelscharte to the Stubachthal . . . . .	305
6. From the Pasterze to Kals . . . . .	305
7. From Heiligenblut to the Rauris Gold Mine (and Gasstein) by the Fleiss. Ascent of the Hohenaar . . . . .	305
<b>Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Istria.</b>	
62. From Vienna to Gratz . . . . .	306
1. Merkenstein. Gutenstein . . . . .	307
2. From Neustadt to Oedenburg . . . . .	308
3. From Payerbach to Reichenau and the Höllenthal. Schneeberg. Schneealp. Raxalp . . . . .	309
4. The Sonnenwendstein. The Stuhleck . . . . .	311
5. The Hochlantsch and Rennfeld . . . . .	312
63. From Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur. . . . .	313
1. Excursions from Mariazell . . . . .	315
2. From Wegscheid to Weichselboden by the Kastenriegel . . . . .	316
3. The Hochschwab . . . . .	316
64. From Mariazell to Reifling by Weichselboden and Wildalpen . . . . .	317
1. Ascent of the Hochschwab from Weichselboden . . . . .	317
2. From Wildalpen to Eisenerz direct . . . . .	318
65. From Linz to Bruck by Steyer and St. Michael . . . . .	317
1. From Steyer to Liezen by Windischgarsten. Hinterstoder . . . . .	319
2. The Voralpe . . . . .	320
3. The Tamischbachthurm . . . . .	321
4. From Hieflau to Bruck by Eisenerz and Vordernberg . . . . .	321
5. From Eisenerz to Bruck by the Frauenmauer Cavern and the Tragösthäl . . . . .	323
6. The Johnsbachthal . . . . .	322
7. Mountain Ascents from Admont. Grosse Buchstein. Natterriegel. Hohe Pyrgas. The Kaiserau . . . . .	323
8. From Trieben to Judenburg by Hohentauern . . . . .	323
66. From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg) . . . . .	324
1. The Hochmölbing . . . . .	324
2. The Grimming. Irdning . . . . .	325
3. The Gumpeneck. Pass-Stein. Sölkthal . . . . .	326
4. Excursions from Schladming. The Ramsau. Dachstein. Riesachsee. Hochgolling . . . . .	326
5. From Radstadt to St. Johann by Wagrain . . . . .	328
67. From Radstadt to Spittal by the Radstädter Tauern . . . . .	328
1. The Lungau. From Tamsweg to Scheifling . . . . .	329
2. The Maltathal. Passes to Mallnitz and Gastein . . . . .	329
68. Gratz and Environs . . . . .	330
1. The Schöckel. Toblbad. Buchkogel . . . . .	334
2. From Gratz to Köflach and over the Stubalp-Pass to Judenburg . . . . .	334

Route.	Page.
3. From Gratz to Klagenfurt by Schwanberg . . . . .	335
4. The Schwanberg Alps . . . . .	335
5. Gleinalpe. Brucker Hochalpe . . . . .	335
6. Bad-Gleichenberg . . . . .	335
69. From Gratz to Trieste . . . . .	336
1. The Baths of Rohitsch and of Nephaus . . . . .	337
2. The Sannthal Alps . . . . .	337
3. The Franz-Josephs-Bad . . . . .	339
4. From Steinbrück to Agram and Fiume . . . . .	339
5. The Quicksilver Mines of Idria . . . . .	340
6. The Zirknitzer See. Schneeberg . . . . .	341
7. The Stalactite Caverns of Adelsberg . . . . .	341
8. Prewald and the Nanos . . . . .	342
9. From St. Peter to Fiume . . . . .	342
10. From Divazza to Pola . . . . .	342
70. From Marburg to Villach. . . . .	343
1. Windischgratz. Welka Kappa. Ursulaberg . . . . .	343
2. The Lavantthal. From Wolfsberg to Judenburg by St. Leonhard . . . . .	343
3. From Kühnsdorf to Krainburg. Vellacher Bad. Obir. Grintuz . . . . .	344
4. From Klagenfurt to Krainburg over the Loibl. The Stou . . . . .	345
5. Rosegg. Sternberg . . . . .	347
6. Excursions from Villach. Warmbad-Villach. Faaker See. Mittagkogel . . . . .	347
7. The Dobratsch . . . . .	348
8. From Villach to Kötschach. The Gailthal . . . . .	348
71. From Bruck to Villach . . . . .	348
1. From St. Lorenzen to Sekkau. Hohe Zinken. . . . .	349
2. From Knittelfeld to the Gleinalpe. Ingering-Thal . . . . .	349
3. The Zirbitzkogel. Oberwölz . . . . .	350
4. From Friesach to Feldkirchen by Fladnitz and St. Leonhard. The Eisenhut . . . . .	350
5. From Launsdorf to Hüttenberg. The Sau-Alpe . . . . .	351
6. From Glandorf to Klagenfurt. The Zollfeld . . . . .	351
72. From Laibach to Villach . . . . .	352
1. Veldes. Valley of the Wocheiner Save. The Terglou . . . . .	352
2. From the Wochein to Moistrana over the Kerma-Pass . . . . .	352
3. The Urata-Thal. Over the Luknia Pass to the Isonzo Valley . . . . .	353
4. The Pischenza Valley. From Kronau to Flitsch by the Worschetz-Sattel . . . . .	354
5. The Sources of the Save . . . . .	354
6. Weissenfels or Mangert Lakes . . . . .	355
7. Excursions from Tarvis. Luschariberg . . . . .	355
8. From Tarvis to Pontafel by the Kanal Valley . . . . .	355
73. Trieste . . . . .	356
1. Excursions from Trieste. Miramar. Optschina. Capo d'Istria, etc. . . . .	359
74. From Trieste to Villach. Valley of the Isonzo. . . . .	360
1. Aquileia . . . . .	360
2. The Krn, Prestrelenik, Canin, and Rombon . . . . .	361
3. Ascent of the Mangert and Wischberg . . . . .	361
75. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume. Excursion to Dalmatia . . . . .	362



**Maps.**

1. S. BAVARIA AND THE EASTERN ALPS, from the Splügen to Vienna: before the Title-page.
2. The VORARLBERG (BREGENZER WALD, ILLTHAL, MONTAVON, PAZNAUN, PRÄTTIGAU): RR. 2, 3, 34, 35; between pp. 6, 7.
3. The ENVIRONS OF FÜSSEN, REUTTE, NASSEBEIT, TELFS, MITTENWALD, PARTENKIRCHEN, AND WALCHENSEE; RR. 4, 5, 7, 8; between pp. 18, 19.
4. The ENVIRONS OF TÖLZ, TEGERNSEE, AND SCHLIERSEE (from the STARNBERGER-SEE and WALCHENSEE to the INNTHAL): RR. 8-12; between pp. 44, 45.
5. The ENVIRONS OF ROSENHEIM, KUFSTEIN, TRAUNSTEIN, AND LOFER (the CHIEMSEE and ACHENTHAL); RR. 13, 14, 17; between pp. 58, 59.
6. The ENVIRONS OF SALZBURG, REICHENHALL, BERCHTESGADEN AND THE KÖNIGSSEE, HALLEIN AND GOLLING, THE SCHAFBERG AND THE ST. WOLFGANG-SEE: RR. 15, 16, 17, 18, 23; between pp. 70, 71.
7. The SALZKAMMERGUT (GMUNDEN, ISCHL, HALLSTADT): RR. 19-22; between pp. 86, 87.
8. The UPPER AND LOWER PINZGAU, PONGAU, GROSS-VENEDIGER, GROSS-GLOCKNER, GASTEIN, AND THE PUSTERTHAL: RR. 16, 24-29, 32, 33, 34, 54, 59, 60, 61; between pp. 108, 109.
9. The LOWER INNTHAL, BRENNER RAILWAY, ZILLERTHAL, GROSS-VENEDIGER, AND PUSTERTHAL: RR. 10, 12, 29-32, 40, 54, 59; between pp. 142, 143.
10. The MONTAVON AND PRÄTTIGAU: RR. 34, 35; between pp. 166, 167.
11. The OETZTHAL: R. 36; between pp. 174, 175.
12. The UPPER INNTHAL, THE OETZTHAL AND STUBAI ALPS, AND THE VINTSCHGAU: RR. 34, 36-39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46; between pp. 184, 185.
13. The ORTLER DISTRICT: RR. 44, 45, 46, 50; between pp. 226, 227.
14. The LAGO DI GARDA: RR. 47, 48, 49; between pp. 236, 237.
15. The ADAMELLO, PRESANELLA, AND BRENTA ALPS, THE VAL DI NON, VAL DI SOLE, AND THE VALLEY OF THE ADIGE, from Botzen to Roveredo: RR. 41, 44, 46, 47-52; between pp. 240, 241.
16. The DOLOMITE ALPS, from Botzen to Auronzo and Belluno: RR. 40, 41, 52-54, 56, 57, 58; between pp. 276, 277.
17. The GROSS-VENEDIGER DISTRICT: RR. 29, 59; between pp. 288, 289.
18. The GROSS-GLOCKNER DISTRICT: RR. 27, 28, 60, 61; between pp. 300, 301.
19. The STYRIAN AND AUSTRIAN ALPS, from Aussee to the Hochschwab: RR. 63-67; between pp. 318, 319.
20. KEY MAP OF THE EASTERN ALPS, after the Index.

**Panoramas.**

1. From the GAISBERG, near Salzburg, between pp. 68, 69.
2. - - SCHAFBERG, near Ischl, pp. 102, 103.
3. - - SCHMITTENER HÖHE, between pp. 114, 115. -
4. - - HOHE SALVE, between pp. 148, 149. -
5. - - KITZBÜHLER HORN, p. 150.
6. - - HINTERE SCHÖNTAUFSPIITZE, p. 229.
7. - - KALSER THÖRL, p. 296.

**Plans of Towns.**

Botzen (between pp. 198, 199), Gastein (p. 118), Gmunden (p. 87), Gratz (between pp. 330, 331), Innsbruck (between pp. 134, 135), Ischl (p. 90), Meran (p. 209), Reichenhall (p. 81), Salzburg (between pp. 62, 63), Trieste (between pp. 356, 357).

# INTRODUCTION.

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## I. Language. Money.

**LANGUAGE.** For travellers purposing to explore the more remote parts of the Eastern Alps, a slight acquaintance with German is very desirable; but those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual public resorts.

**MONEY.** English sovereigns and banknotes may usually be exchanged at a small premium in the principal towns in Germany, and at a higher premium in Austria (see below; 1*l.* = 20 marks = 10 Austr. florins). Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16*s.* = 16 m. = 8 fl. Austr.). Those who travel with large sums should be provided with circular notes (of 10*l.* each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to banknotes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

English, German, and French gold, and also English and German banknotes, when converted into the paper currency of Austria, bear a premium of 10-15 per cent. (Thus the average rate of exchange for a sovereign or a gold piece of 20 marks is 11 fl., and for a Napoleon 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> fl.) Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ none but respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange more advantageously in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns in Southern Germany. The Austrian florin, or gulden (= 2*s.*), contains 100 kreuzers. The paper florin, silver pieces of 5, 10, and 20 kr., and copper pieces of 1 and 4 kr. are in most common circulation.

The cost of a tour among the Alps of Bavaria and the Tyrol depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but, as a rule, travelling in S. Germany and among the Austrian mountains is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, and tolerably proficient in the language, may, by avoiding the beaten track as much as possible, succeed in limiting his expenditure to 6-8*s.* per diem. Those, on the other hand, who avail themselves of the public conveyances, prefer driving to walking, frequent hotels of the highest class, and require the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30*s.* daily.

## II. Passports and Custom-Houses.

PASSPORTS are now unnecessary in Austria, as well as in Germany and most of the other countries of Europe, but they are frequently serviceable in proving the identity of the traveller, procuring admission to collections, and obtaining delivery of registered letters. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

CUSTOM-HOUSE formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. At the Austrian frontier playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are liable to confiscation. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of about 3 fl. per pound. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. Those who pay duty for cigars or other articles on crossing the frontier should preserve the 'Bollette' or receipt; otherwise they may in some cases be compelled to pay the duty a second time (e. g. on entering a town where civic imposts are levied).

## III. Plan of Tour.

### Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery.

PLAN. The traveller will effect a considerable saving of time and money by carefully preparing his plan for a tour before starting. The following pages will enable him to ascertain how each day and even hour may be most advantageously employed, provided of course the weather be favourable.

SEASON. The best season for a visit to the mountains of S. Germany and Austria is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for excursions among the higher Alps, the month of August. In these lofty regions snow occasionally falls in the height of summer, rendering the paths impassable, but such an occurrence is exceptional. The lower Alps and the lakes may, however, be visited as early as the end of May, when the waterfalls moreover are seen in perfection. The southern districts of the Tyrol should not be visited until late in autumn, as the heat in summer is unfavorable for excursioning. Autumn is moreover the season for grapes, peaches, figs, and other delicious fruits, which are plentiful and cheap in S. Tyrol.

COMPANIONS. A party of two travellers can always be accommodated in a light conveyance, or in the same room at an inn, while a third would often be found 'de trop'. The larger the party, the greater, as a rule, is the inconvenience, as well as the certainty that many of the true objects of travel will be sacrificed. The single traveller, on the other hand, who has attained some proficiency in

the language of the country, will of course more speedily become acquainted with the people and their characteristics, and more readily derive instruction from his tour.

**SCENERY.** The following places in S. Bavaria and the Austrian Alps are particularly recommended to lovers of the picturesque: — Oberstdorf (R. 3), Hohenschwangau, Reutte, Nassereit (R. 4), Partenkirchen (R. 7), the Walchensee (R. 8), the Tegernsee and Achensee (R. 10), the Schliersee (R. 11), Salzburg (R. 15), Berchtesgaden and the Königs-See (R. 16), the Salzkammergut (RR. 19-22), Salzburg and Tyrol Railway (R. 24), Gastein (R. 25), the Fusch (R. 27), the Kapruner Thal (R. 28), Krimml (R. 29), Innsbruck (R. 30), the Zillerthal (R. 31), the Oetzthal (R. 36), the Stubaithal (R. 38), the Finstermünz-Pass and the Reschen-Scheideck (R. 39), the Brenner Railway (R. 40), Botzen and its Environs (R. 41), Meran (R. 42), the Stelvio Route and the Suldenthal (RR. 44, 46), the Lago di Garda (R. 48), the Val Fassa (R. 52), the Tauferer Thal (R. 55), the Ampezzo Valley (R. 57), the Valley of the Cordevole (R. 58), Heiligenblut (R. 61), the Semmering Railway (R. 62), the Lower Ennstal (R. 65), Gratz (R. 68), and lastly the Grotto of Adelsberg and Trieste (RR. 69, 73). In fine weather, and by duly economising his time, the traveller may visit most of the above places in five or six weeks. Those on the other hand who prefer to be more stationary will have no difficulty in selecting some delightful spot as headquarters for excursions and rambles (e.g. Berchtesgaden, p. 72; Gmunden, p. 86; Riva, p. 236).

#### IV. Walking Tours.

The Pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and is in almost every respect in the most favourable position for the enjoyment of beautiful scenery.

**EQUIPMENT.** The greatest drawback to the pleasure of travelling is a superabundance of baggage. To be provided with an actual sufficiency and no more, may be regarded as one of the golden rules for travellers. Who has not experienced the exultation which attends the shouldering of the knapsack or wielding of the carpet-bag, on quitting a steamboat or railway-station? And who at other times has not felt the misery of being surrounded by his 'impedimenta', and almost distracted by the rival claims of porters, touters, and commissionnaires? A light 'gibecière' or 'Reisetasche', such as may be procured in every town, amply suffices to contain all that is necessary for a fortnight's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and a small dressing-case may, after the first few days, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, a pair of stout leather or doeskin gloves, and a leather

drinking-cup will also be found useful. For the pedestrian a light Scotch plaid is better than a waterproof. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he purposes visiting towns of importance; but it should be contained in a valise of moderate size, which he can easily wield when necessary, and which he may forward from town to town by post.

The traveller who intends to ascend any of the loftier peaks should be provided with a well-tried *Alpenstock*, consisting of a pole of seasoned ash, 5-6 ft. long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an *Ice-Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary. These articles can generally, if necessary, be obtained from the guides, but in that case their quality cannot be so implicitly relied on as when the climber has selected them for himself. The best rope, light and at the same time strong, is made of Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10 ft. between each one and his follower. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an *Alpenstock*.

**RULES.** The enthusiastic traveller should curb his ardour at the outset of his excursion, and begin by moderate performances, as the overtaking of his strength on a single occasion will sometimes incapacitate him altogether for several days. It often requires discrimination to determine what degree of fatigue can be borne with impunity, and when walking should be abandoned for the ease of a carriage; but all these experiences will be acquired without the aid of a guide-book. The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start on his way betimes in the morning. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a two hours' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to a regular table d'hôte dinner. Repose should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p. m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. When a mountain has to be breasted, the prudent pedestrian will pursue the 'even tenor of his way' with regular and steady steps (*'chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'*); the novice alone indulges in 'spurts'. If the traveller desires a second maxim for his guidance, it may be, 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

To prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking tour, they may be rubbed morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Excursions among the higher Alps should not be undertaken before July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be traversed before 10 a. m., after which hour the rays of the sun soften the crust of ice formed over the fissures and crevasses during the night. It is hardly necessary to state that *experienced guides* are absolutely indispensable for such excursions.

The cold glacier-water of the loftier regions should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also prejudicial. Experienced mountaineers agree in recommending cold tea as the safest remedy for thirst.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the *Weather* holds despotic sway. Those who claim acquaintance with the elements and their signs will tell him of numberless indications by which either foul or favourable weather may be predicted, and their advice will often be found valuable. The barometer, too, should be consulted when an opportunity offers.

**GUIDES.** Within the last few years the guides among the S. German and Austrian Alps have greatly improved, chiefly owing to the exertions of the German and Austrian Alpine Club, and a tariff of fixed charges has been introduced at most of their headquarters. Competent guides can now be obtained in almost every part of the Tyrol; and some of the Tyrolese guides rank with the best in Switzerland, having occasionally been employed by the most eminent English and German mountaineers for extensive tours beyond the limits of their native districts. The best centres for procuring guides are Sölden, Vent and Gurgl in the Oetzthal, Kals, Pregratten, Heiligenblut, and Cortina. The names of the best-known guides at each place are given in the Handbook. The usual fee for a tour of some length is 3 fl. per day; but the charges for the longer and more difficult glacier-expeditions are higher, and fixed by special tariff. Each guide is bound to carry 15 lbs. weight of luggage. The judicious traveller will know when to share the contents of his cigar-case or spirit-flask with his guide, who is perhaps to be his sole travelling companion for several days, and he will find that such attentions are rarely thrown away. Travellers crossing mountain-passes without a guide should observe that the direction of the route is often indicated by heaps of stones or by posts at doubtful points.

**CLUB HUTS.** The numerous *Club Huts* erected within the last few years by the German-Austrian Alpine Club and the Austrian Tourist Club have done much to increase the pleasures and decrease the discomforts of the higher mountain-ascents. These huts are generally well fitted up, and contain mattresses or hay-beds, woollen coverlets, a small cooking-stove, cooking utensils, plates, and glasses. A small sum, fixed by tariff, is charged for the accommodation afforded. When the traveller purposes spending the

night in one of these huts and starting thence for the ascent, he should take a good supply of portable provisions with him. — As a rule, the tourist should avoid passing the night in a *Chalet*. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in a bed of hay, the usual concomitants of the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the jangling of the cow-bells, the sonorous grunting of the pigs, and the undiscarded garments, hardly contribute to that refreshing slumber of which the wearied traveller stands in need.

**HEALTH.** For *wounds* and *bruises*, which few altogether escape in a protracted excursion, tincture of arnica is a good remedy, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue. Saturnine ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, collodion or glycerine, are also recommended.

For *diarrhœa* 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor is also a good remedy.

## V. Conveyances.

**RAILWAY-TRAVELLING** in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up; but in Austria the fares are somewhat higher, and the carriages inferior. The second-class carriages, furnished with spring-seats, are often better than those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little used, but are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes in S. Germany are  $1\frac{3}{5}d.$ ,  $1\frac{1}{5}d.$  and  $\frac{4}{5}d.$  per Engl. M. respectively, but in Austria they are rather higher. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the supervision of government, accidents are of very rare occurrence. On many lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it. This being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension as to the safety of his 'impedimenta' before he arrives at his final destination, where they will be kept in safe custody, generally gratis for the first day or two, until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed the traveller is strongly recommended to keep his luggage with him, and to superintend the cus-

tom-house examination in person. If luggage be sent across a frontier by goods-train or diligence the keys must be sent along with it, as otherwise it will be detained at the custom-house; but the pecuniary saving effected by such a course is far outweighed by the risk of vexatious delays, pilferage, and damage, for which it is difficult or impossible to obtain redress.

**DILIGENCES**, termed '*Eilwagen*' or '*Mallepostes*' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only, two in the inside, and one in the *coupé*. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, and should if possible be secured in good time. In much frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. The usual amount of luggage carried by the *Eilwagen* free does not exceed 20-30 lbs., overweight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are moreover required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, and sometimes even on the previous evening.

**EXTRA-Post.** The usual tariff in Austria for a carriage for four persons with moderate luggage is 2 fl. 80 kr. for 2 horses, 80 kr. for the vehicle, and 70 kr. gratuity, i. e. in all 4 fl. 30 kr. (= 8s. 7d.), per stage of 2 German miles (about  $9\frac{1}{4}$  Engl. M.). The tariff, however, differs in almost every province of Austria. Return post-carriages are charged for at a lower rate. For a party of four persons posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course pleasanter.

Travellers who are pressed for time should apply in writing at the post-office from 12 to 24 hrs. before starting, and direct a '*Laufzettel*' to be forwarded to the different stations on the route. A change of horses will then be provided everywhere without delay. The fare for half the journey must generally be paid in advance.

**OMNIBUSES**, named '*Stellwagen*' in Austria, run on all the principal high roads of S. Germany. The average fare is 50-60 kr. per stage ( $9\frac{1}{4}$  Engl. M.), which they generally take 2 hrs. to accomplish. Cheapness and the advantage of becoming acquainted with the people of the country are the sole attractions these vehicles offer. As they generally halt at second or third-rate inns, those who travel by them are recommended to postpone the principal meal of the day until they arrive at their destination. The '*Cabriolet*' in front is the best part of the *Stellwagen*, and may be engaged for three fares; but as the maxim '*beati possidentes*' appears to be greatly in vogue in some parts of the Tyrol, travellers should secure their seats in good time.

**CARRIAGES** (Ital. *vetturini*, *nolesinieri*) with two horses, for four persons, may be hired in the German districts of the Tyrol for 10-12 fl. per day, in the Italian for somewhat less. They travel on an average about 40 M. a day, and halt for a couple of hours in the middle of the day for dinner and rest. Return-carriages (*ritorni*) may



sometimes be procured for one-half or two-thirds of the above fare. The drivers and carriage-owners almost invariably demand about one-third more than they intend to take, so that a bargain should always be made before starting. The carriage should also be inspected, and a stipulation made that the entire vehicle, including the box-seat, shall be at the disposal of the hirer. On the conclusion of the bargain the hirer should obtain a sum as earnest-money (*Handgeld*, *caparra*) from the proprietor or driver (1 fl. at least for each day's journey), to be returned on the commencement of the journey. When this precaution is omitted, the driver will rarely scruple to set aside the contract if he has an opportunity of entering into another more advantageous to him. Travellers are cautioned against concluding bargains through the medium of touters (*sensali*), waiters, and commissionnaires. It is generally difficult or impossible to procure carriages in the smaller valleys during hay-harvest. An 'Einspanner', or one-horse carriage, is generally refused if the road be a mountainous one, and a 'Zweispänner', or carriage-and-pair, does not hold more than two persons with luggage. Large trunks should always, as far as possible, be dispensed with.

## VI. Maps.

The maps contained in the Handbook will meet the requirements of all ordinary travellers, but the mountaineer and the pedestrian may occasionally desire to consult others on a larger scale.

The best map on a large scale for the Bavarian Mts. is the *Bayrische Generalstabskarte*, or ordnance map, scale 1:50,000 (4 m. per plate), of which there is also a reduced edition, scale 1:250,000 (2 m. per plate). Another good map is the *Reymann'sche Karte* (1:200,000; 1 m. per plate), and a third is *Heyberger's Karte der Alpen Bayerns und Nordtirols*, from the Zugspitze to the Kaisergebirge (1:146,000; published by Finsterlin, Munich; price 5 m.), which may also be purchased in sections.

The best maps of Austria are the new *Austrian Ordnance Maps* (1:75,000; 50 kr. per plate), of which 96 plates have been issued, including the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Salzburg, Upper Austria, and Lower Austria. Special sheets of different groups of mountains (such as the Dolomites and the Ortler Alps), printed in colours, have been prepared from these maps in a very handy form. Of the *Specialkarte der Ost-Alpen* (1:50,000; 1 m. 60 pf. per sheet), published by the German-Austrian Alpine Club and edited by Prof. Haushofer and Hr. Hoffmann, the following sections have appeared: *Similaun*, *Wildspitze*, *Weisskugel*, *Glockthurm*, *Timbler Joch*, *Hochwilde*, and *Schrankogel*. The following are also good special maps: — *Grohmann: Karte der nördlichen Dolomit-Alpen* (1:100,000; pub. by the editor, Vienna; 8 m.). — *Waltenberger: Karte der Oberlechthaler Alpen, Rhätikonkette*, etc. (1:200,000; pub. by Perthes,

Gotha; 4 m.). — *Sonklar: Die Oetzthaler Alpen* (1:144,000; pub. by Perthes, Gotha; 4 m.); *Karte der Hohen Tauern* (1:144,000; pub. by Hölder, Vienna; 1 m.); *Karte der Zillerthaler Alpen* (1:144,000; 3½ m.). — *Payer: Specialkarten der Ortler- and Adamello-Alpen* (1:56,000), published in Petermann's 'Ergänzungshefte', Nos. 17, 18, 23, 27 and 31. The following are publications of the German-Austrian Alpine Club: — *Hoffmann & Haushofer: Karte der Ortler-Gruppe* (1:72,000; 4 m.). — *Wiedenmann: Karte der Glockner-Gruppe* (1:66,000); *Karte der nördlichen Dolomit-Alpen* (1:100,000; 4 m.). — *Mally*, revised by *Simony: Reisekarte des Salzkammerguts* (1:100,000; 8 m.).

Among maps on a small scale, the *Mayr'sche Atlas der Alpenländer*, published by Perthes of Gotha, is recommended (revised edition in 8 sheets, 1:450,000; 8 m.). A similar map is the *Mayr'sche Karte von Tirol*, sold by Grubert at Munich (1:500,000; mounted, 8 m.; also obtainable in two sheets, N. Tyrol 4 m., S. Tyrol 4 m.).

## VII. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany and Austria; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges are much more moderate. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated in the Handbook.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's mental arithmetic is apt to be faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to, for want of time to investigate them. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A peculiarity of many of the Austrian inns is that they have a '*Gastzimmer*' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the '*Salle à Manger*' for more distinguished visitors is on the first floor. The viands and liquors supplied in these different apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in S. Germany and the German parts of the Tyrol very reasonable, 5-6s. a day being generally sufficient to include every item. In the Italian districts, however, the charges are higher by about one-half, and larger gratuities are expected by the attendants. Travellers about to explore very remote districts are recommended

to take a supply of tea, coffee, or chocolate with them. Where there are no inns, accommodation may generally be obtained at the curé's on reasonable terms.

The *Post Inns* are generally good. Those patronised by the 'Stellwagen' are very inferior, although convenient for persons travelling by these vehicles, especially when encumbered with luggage.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage, and are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They should therefore endeavour to acquire such a moderate proficiency in the language as will render them intelligible to the servants, and as far as possible to conform in their requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's* 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation' will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 1 florin for half a day, and 2 fl. for a whole day.

### VIII. Vocabulary of Alpine Terms.

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|---|--|
| <i>Ach</i> (Ger.), brook, torrent.  | <i>Firn</i> (Ger.; Fr. <i>névé</i> ), the frozen snow on the upper part of a glacier.  |
| <i>Alp</i> (Ger.), a mountain-pasture, usually with a 'Sennhütte' or chalet.  | <i>Forcella</i> (Ital., 'little fork'; Fr. <i>col</i> ), the highest part of a mountain-pass.  |
| <i>Alpenglûhen</i> (Ger.), sunset glow on the mountains.  | <i>Glacier Tables</i> , slabs of rock on a glacier, which protect the ice below them from the influence of the sun, while the surrounding ice dissolves.   |
| <i>Arête</i> (Fr.; Ger. <i>Grat</i> ), a sharp and precipitous ridge, especially that which generally forms the final approach to the summit of a lofty mountain. | <i>Gletscher</i> (Ger.), glacier.  |
| <i>Bauer</i> (Ger.), peasant; often applied to a small mountain-farm, as well as to its owner.  | <i>Gletscherschliff</i> (Ger.), glacier-action, striation; also applied to rock striated, polished, or furrowed by glacier-action.   |
| <i>Bergschrund</i> (Ger.), a chasm or gulf between the <i>névé</i> , or snow at the head of a glacier, and the snow that remains attached to the rock itself.     | <i>Grat</i> , see <i>Arête</i> .   |
| <i>Boden</i> (Ger.), the floor or level part of a valley.   | <i>Hof</i> (Ger.), farm-house, hamlet.   |
| <i>Chaise-à-porteurs</i> (Fr.; Ger. <i>Tragsessel</i> , Ital. <i>portantina</i> ), an arm-chair resting on two poles, and carried like a sedan-chair.             | <i>Horn</i> (Ger.), peak, sharp summit.  |
| <i>Cheminée</i> (Fr.; Ger. <i>Kamin</i> ), a narrow and precipitous gully.  | <i>Hütte</i> (Ger.), hut, chalet.  |
| <i>Cima</i> (Ital.), summit, peak.  | <i>Ice-fall</i> , the extensive fracture in a glacier occasioned by a sudden change of level in its bed.   |
| <i>Col</i> (Fr.), a depression in a mountain-ridge, the culminating point of a pass.  | <i>Joch</i> (Ger., 'yoke'), see <i>Col</i> , <i>Forcella</i> .   |
| <i>Couloir</i> (Fr.), a gully filled with snow.   | <i>Kamin</i> , see <i>Cheminée</i> .   |
| <i>Crampons</i> (Fr.), climbing-irons, attached to the feet to facilitate an ascent over hardened snow.   | <i>Kees</i> (Ger.), glacier.   |
| <i>Crevasse</i> (Fr.), a rift or fissure in a glacier.  | <i>Kessel</i> (Ger., 'kettle', 'cauldron'), a mountain-basin.  |
| <i>Ferner</i> (Ger.), glacier, snow-mountain.   | <i>Klamm</i> (Ger.), a cleft, a gorge.   |
|   | <i>Klause</i> (Ger.), a defile.  |
|   | <i>Kofel</i> , <i>Kogel</i> , <i>Kopf</i> (Ger.), mountain-summit.   |
|   | <i>Lawine</i> (Ger.), avalanche. The <i>Staub-Lawine</i> ('dust-avalanche'), is formed of loose, fresh-fallen snow; the <i>Grund-Lawine</i> , which occurs in spring, is more compact and consequently more destructive. |

<i>Loch</i> (Ger., 'hole'), a cavern, a gorge.	<i>Scharte</i> (Ger.), gap, pass.
<i>Malga</i> (Ital.), see <i>Alp</i> .	<i>Schrund</i> , (Ger.) same as <i>Crevasses</i> .
<i>Massif</i> (Fr.), a mountain-mass, the solid rock or foundation of a mountain.	<i>Senner</i> (Ger.), Alpine herdsman.
<i>Moraine</i> (Fr.), heaps of rock and rubble or detritus at the margin of a glacier. <i>Lateral Moraines</i> , those on each side of the ice-stream. <i>Medial Moraines</i> , those in the middle of large glaciers formed by the junction of two smaller ones. <i>Terminal Moraines</i> , the deposits of rubbish at the foot of a glacier.	<i>Sennhütte</i> (Ger.), chalet.
<i>Moulin</i> (Fr.), a vertical opening in a glacier, with a stream, formed by the melting of the ice on the surface, falling into it.	<i>Sérac</i> (Fr.), a mass of snow or ice, particularly a huge square block in a glacier, formed by transverse crevasses.
<i>Mulde</i> (Ger., 'trough'), a hollow or basin in the side of a mountain.	<i>Spitze</i> (Ger.), a peak, pointed summit.
<i>Névé</i> , see <i>Firn</i> .	<i>Stock</i> , <i>Gebirgsstock</i> (Ger.), same as <i>Massif</i> .
<i>Sasso</i> (Ital.), rock, rocky mountain.	<i>Tauern</i> (Ger.), the name of the principal chain of the E. Alps, also applied in the Tyrol and Styria to the passes over it.
<i>Sattel</i> (Ger.), saddle, depression in a ridge (comp. <i>Col</i> and <i>Joch</i> ).	<i>Thor</i> , <i>Thörl</i> (Ger.), the culminating point of a pass; similar to <i>Joch</i> .
	<i>Tobel</i> (Ger.), a gorge.
	<i>Tragsessel</i> (Ger.), see <i>Chaise-à-porteurs</i> .
	<i>Vedretta</i> (Ital.), a glacier.
	<i>Wand</i> (Ger., 'wall'), mountain-slope, precipice.

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### Abbreviations.

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R. = Room.  
 B. = Breakfast.  
 D. = Dinner.  
 A. = Attendance.  
 L. = Light.

M. = English mile.  
 N. = North, northern, etc.  
 S. = South, etc.  
 E. = East, etc.  
 W. = West, etc.

**DISTANCES.** The number placed before the name of a place on a high road, when at the *beginning of a paragraph*, indicates its distance in English miles from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The distances within the body of the text are reckoned from place to place. In railway-routes the distances invariably refer to the starting-point.

**ASTERISKS.** Objects of special interest, and hotels which are believed worthy of special commendation, are denoted by asterisks.

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## 1. From Munich to Lindau and Bregenz.

*Comp. Map, p. 6.*

83½ M. RAILWAY (*Bairische Staatsbahn*) to Lindau (77½ M.) in 5½-8 hrs. (fares 17 m. 70, 11 m. 75, 7 m. 55 pf.; express fares 20 per cent higher); from Lindau to (6 M.) Bregenz (*Vorarlberger Bahn*) in ¼-½ hr. (fares 48, 36, 24 kr.).

*Munich*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*. On leaving the station we see on the right the *Marsfeld*, or drilling-ground of Munich, beyond which we pass the park and château of Nymphenburg. 5 M. *Pasing* is the junction for the lines to Augsburg and Starnberg (R. 6). After crossing the *Würm* (p. 27) and passing *Aubing*, the train enters the boggy *Dachauer Moos*. 15 M. *Bruck* (1735 ft.; *Martha-bräu*; *Post*), or *Fürstenseldbruck*, pleasantly situated in the *Amperthal*, is frequented for its river-baths. In the neighbourhood is the suppressed Cistercian abbey of *Fürstenseld*. Emperor Lewis the Bavarian died here while hunting on 10th Oct. 1347.

The train traverses the *Schöngeisinger Wald* and reaches (20 M.) *Grafrath*, with its pilgrimage church. To the left a pleasing glimpse is obtained of the Ammersee (p. 29), with Andechs and the château of Seefeld; the Alps are visible in the distance. 24 M. *Türkenfeld*; 28½ M. *Schwabhausen*; 31½ M. *Epfenhausen*. The train crosses the *Lech* by an iron bridge supported by one central buttress, and arrives at (35¼ M.) *Kaufering* (1939 ft.).

BRANCH-LINE in 12 min. to (3 M.) *Landsberg* (*Glocke*; *Hahn*), an ancient town on the *Lech*, with 4500 inhabitants. The late Gothic *Liebfrauenkirche* was founded in 1498. The *Rathhaus*, which has been recently restored, is embellished with frescoes by Piloty. — Another BRANCH-LINE leads N. across the *Lechfeld* in 1¼ hr. to (14 M.) *Bobingen*, on the Augsburg and Buchloe Railway (see below).

Near station *Igling* the château of the same name is passed on the left. — 42¼ M. *Buchloe* (*Zum Kellerberg*, near the station; Railway-Restaurant), the junction of the lines to Augsburg and Memmingen.

FROM AUGSBURG TO BUCHLOE (25 M.), railway in 50 min. to 1¼ hr.; fares 3 m. 20, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 35 pf. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 5-8 hrs.; 15 m. 45, 10 m. 25, 6 m. 60 pf.). The line traverses the *Lechfeld*, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near station *Inningen*, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the *Wellenburg*, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations *Bobingen* (branch-line to Kaufering and Landsberg, see above), *Grossaitingen*, *Schwabmünchen* (a manufacturing place), *Westererdingen*. The line then crosses the *Gennach*, and reaches *Buchloe*.

The train now enters the broad valley of the Wertach. 46½ M. *Beckstetten*; 50 M. *Pforzen*. Beyond the river is the suppressed monastery of *Irrsee*, now a lunatic asylum. The background of the landscape is here formed by a grand range of mountains, of which the *Zugspitze* (9761 ft.), the *Hochplatte* (6837 ft.), and the *Säuling* (6683 ft.) are the most conspicuous.

At (54½ M.) *Kaufbeuren* (2241 ft.; *Sonne*; *Hirsch*), an ancient town, the line crosses the river, and threads its way between densely wooded hills. 58 M. *Biessenhofen* (Post; branch-line to Oberdorf, see p. 18); 61 M. *Ruderatshofen*; 69½ M. *Aitrang*. A deep cutting now carries the line through the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. 69½ M. *Günzach*, with an ancient monastery converted into a brewery, is the culminating point (2772 ft.) of the line; fine view of the *Günzthal*; to the right *Obergünzburg*.

The line descends, at first through wood, and then through a tract of pasture-land and peat-moss. 76 M. *Wildpoldsried*; 77½ M. *Betzgau*; on the height to the right, the ruin of *Wagegg*. The *Iller* is crossed. 81½ M. *Kempten* (2287 ft.; \**Krone*, Post, in the new town; *Krone*, *Hase*, in the old town; \**Algäuer Hof*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, at the station), the capital of the *Algäu*, picturesquely situated on the Iller, which here becomes navigable for rafts, was a free town of the empire down to 1803. It contains 13,000 inhab., and consists of two portions, the *Neustadt*, or new town, on the high ground near the station, and the *Altstadt*, or old town, on the Iller. In the *Residenz-Platz* in the *Neustadt*, which is adorned by a tasteful fountain, with a statue of the Empress *Hildegard*, stands the old *Palace* of the once powerful Prince-Abbots of Kempten, built in the 18th cent.; the '*Fürstensaal*' contains a series of portraits of the abbots. Adjoining is the handsome *Abbey Church*, with a dome in the Italian style (1652). The most interesting buildings in the *Altstadt* are the *Rathhaus*, lately restored, and the *Protestant Church* in the *St. Mang-Platz*.

To the S. of the town, between the station and the Iller, rises the \**Burghalde*, a hill with remains of ancient fortifications (reached from the station in 10 min.; restaurant and grounds), once the site of the Roman fort *Campodunum*, subsequently the seat of the Prince-Abbots of Kempten, garrisoned by Imperial troops in 1633, by Swedes in 1646, fortified by the French in 1703, and finally destroyed by the Imperial army in 1705. Fine view hence of the *Algäu Alps*; in the foreground the *Grünten* (5712 ft.), to the left beyond it the long ridge of the *Daumen* (7484 ft.) and the blunt pyramid of the *Hochvogel* (8507 ft.); to the right the *Mädele-Gabel* (8670 ft.). — A more extensive view is obtained from the \**Marienberg*, 3 M. to the W., reached by a pleasant walk viâ *Haubensteig* and *Bruck* (inn at the top, adjoining the church).

FROM KEMPTEN TO ULM, railway viâ *Memmingen* in 4 hrs. (fares 7 m. 5, 4 m. 70 pf., 3 m.), being the direct route from Stuttgart to the *Algäu*, *Hohenschwangau*, etc. — From Kempten to *Füssen* and *Reutte*, see B. 4.

Beyond Kempten the line follows the left bank of the Iller. Finest views to the left. It should be observed that at Kempten the engine is transferred to the opposite end of the train, which now proceeds in the reverse order. The valley gradually contracts.

Beyond (85 M.) *Waltenhofen* (2362 ft.) the *Nieder-Sonthofer See* (2240 ft.) is seen on the right, at the foot of the *Staffelberg* (3900 ft.). 88 M. *Oberdorf*. The line approaches the Iller. On the left is the green and sharp-edged *Grünten* (p. 12), to the right of which rises the *Daumen* (p. 24).

95 M. *Immenstadt* (2362 ft.; \**Kreuz* or *Post*; *Hirsch*; *Traube*, with beer-garden; Bath-Establishment on the Ach, a little above the town), a manufacturing town of 2500 inhab., is charmingly situated on both banks of the *Steigbach*, at the point where it has forced its way between the *Immenstadter Horn* (5030 ft.) and the *Mittag* (4688 ft.), near the junction of the *Konstanzer Ach* with the Iller. On the E. rises the isolated and picturesque *Grünten* (p. 12), while the background is formed by the *Daumen*, the *Geishorn*, and other *Hinterstein* mountains (p. 23).

ENVIRONS. Fine views from the *Calvarienberg* (¼ hr.) and the *Schiessstille* (¼ hr.; Restaurant). Opposite, at the foot of the *Horn* (¼ hr.), are shady pleasure-grounds, recently laid out, reached by diverging to the right at the entrance of the *Steigbachthal* (finger-post). — Pleasant excursion to (1½ M.) *Rothenfels*. We follow the carriage-road on the right bank of the Ach, past the château of Count Rechberg, and after ½ M. cross to the *Königsgut* (the property of Baron Kiesen) on the left bank. Here we take the footpath to the right (way-post), which ascends to the two farms on the crest of the hill, and then follow the new path to the left. The ruin commands an admirable view of the Alpsee and the mountains. In descending we pass through the gateway between the farms, and after 20 min. reach *Bühl* (inn, with pretty view from the garden), at the S.E. end of the Alpsee (see below). Thence back to (1½ M.) *Immenstadt* by the carriage-road.

The ascent of the \**Stuiben* (5790 ft.; 3-3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary) is strongly recommended. The route crosses the railway just above the 'Post', and leads straight along the left bank of the *Steigbach*, past the twine-factory, into the *Steigbachthal*, a picturesque ravine between the *Mittag* and the *Immenstadter Horn*, through which the brook dashes impetuously over its rocky bed. As far as the (¾ hr.) wooden *Chapel*, the path is rather steep (the path to the left here ascends the *Mittag*, see below). Beyond the (5 min.) finger-post, where we turn to the left, the path is almost level; 10 min., cross the brook; ¼ hr., turn to the right (the path to the left leads to the top of the *Steineberg*, see below), and again follow the left bank to the (½ hr.) *Almagmach Inn* (unpretending). Hence a steep cart-track (footpath shorter) ascends in windings to the (½ hr.) *Ehrenschwang Alp* (*Mittelberg* chalet) on the saddle between the *Steigbachthal* and the *Weissachthal*, where it turns to the left and leads viâ the (50 min.) new *Inn* (open in summer only, bed 1 m., hay-bed 50 pf.) to the (20 min.) summit, which is provided with a pavilion and mountain indicator. The view is very striking, and is both more picturesque and more extensive than that from the *Grünten*. Due S. is the chief group of the *Algäu Alps*, culminating in the *Krottenkopf* and the *Mädele-Gabel*; to the left of these are the mountains of *Hinterstein* and *Tannheim*, terminated by the *Grünten* on the E.; to the right (S. W.), beyond the extensive *Gottesackerwände* rise the heights of the *Bregenzer Wald*, which in their turn are backed by the *Rhæticon Chain* with the *Scesaplana*, the mountains of the *Grisons* and *Glarus*, and the *Sentis*; more to the right, and in the immediate foreground, stands the *Rindalp Horn* with its 'Nagelflue' conglomerate strata; directly to the W. lies the mirror-like Lake of Constance, on whose shore *Friedrichshafen* may be distinctly descried in clear weather. — The view from the *Mittag* (4688 ft.; 2 hrs.) is limited; that from the *Steineberg* (5540 ft.; with guide, 3 hrs.) is scarcely inferior to that from the *Stuiben*.

From *Immenstadt* to *Sonthofen* and *Oberstdorf*, see R. 3; to the



*Grünten*, see p. 12. — To *Reutte* by *Hindelang*, *Tannheim*, and *Pass Gacht*, see R. 5.

The train now turns to the W., skirting the base of the *Immenstadter Horn*, into the valley of the *Ach* (to the right the *Kleinsee*), and after describing a wide circuit reaches the village of *Bühl*, on the *Alpsee* (2355 ft.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. long), along the N. bank of which the line runs. We are next carried through the pleasant *Konstanzer Thal*, flanked with green hills, to (102 M.) *Thalkirchdorf*, and thence up a steep gradient to ( $105\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Oberstaufen* (2598 ft.; \**Büttner*), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. At the end of a short tunnel, just before *Oberstaufen* is reached, and at several points beyond it, the train commands striking views of the profound *Weissachthal*, the wooded mountains of *Bregenz*, and the snow-clad peaks of *Appenzell* beyond. To *Hittisau* (*Bregenzer Wald*), see p. 7. From *Oberstaufen* to the Lake of Constance the line descends 1300 ft.

Beyond (110 M.) *Harbatzhofen* the valley is traversed by the *Rentershofener Damm*, an embankment 640 yds. in length, and 192 ft. in height. 114 M. *Röthenbach* (2319 ft.; Kolb). The district through which the line now winds is partially clothed with wood. Before reaching (123 M.) *Hergatz* (where peat is extensively dug), we obtain another view of the *Appenzell* mountains. 128 M. *Schlachters*; 132 M. *Oberreitnau*. The line skirts the *Hoierberg* (see below), and then turns towards the S.E. A beautiful view is now obtained, embracing the Lake of Constance, on the left *Bregenz*, in the foreground *Lindau*, and beyond it the luxuriant green mountains of *St. Gallen* and *Appenzell*, and in the background the *Kamor*, *Hohe Kasten*, *Altmann*, and *Sentis*. A long embankment then carries the line across an arm of the lake to the island on which *Lindau* is situated.

137 M. *Lindau*. — \**BAYRISCHER HOF*, R. and L. 2 m., D. 2 m. 50, B. 80, A. 60 pf.; *BADHÔTEL*; these two are near the station and steamboat-quay; \**KRONE*, or *Post*, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., B. 80 pf.; *HÔTEL REUTEMANN* and *LINDAUER HOF*, near the quay; *SONNE*; \**HELVETIA*, moderate; *PENSION GÄRTCHEN AUF DER MAUER*, on the mainland. — *Schützengarten*, a restaurant with view; adjacent, *Rüpfli's* wine-saloon; \**Rail. Restaurant*.

*Lindau* (1306 ft.), formerly a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages an important commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, about 350 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway embankment and a wooden bridge. The Romans under *Tiberius* are said to have maintained a fleet on the lake, and to have founded a fort on this island, of which the ancient tower by the bridge is perhaps a remnant. On the quay is a statue of *King Max II.* in bronze, erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble, on that opposite, a handsome lighthouse (view; tickets at the Custom House).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk on the W. bank of the lake (crossing the railway embankment to the left), passing the villas *Lotzbeck*, with a fine park, *Giebelbach*, and *Lingg* (\*frescoes by *Naue*), to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schachenbad* (*Pension Freihof*), charmingly situated on the lake, and the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Lindenhof*, or

Villa Gruber, with a beautiful park, hot-houses, etc. (admission Tues. and Frid. free, on other days 1 m.; closed on Sundays). Schloss *Altwind*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, is the property of Frau Gruber. — Very fine view from the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) \**Hoierberg* (1496 ft.), reached either by the footpath parallel with the railway, or by the carriage-road from the Landthor through *Aeschach* (Schlatter) to the hamlet of *Hoiren* at the foot of the vine-clad hill. On the summit two inns and a Belvedere.

The **Lake of Constance** (1306 ft.) is about 42 M. in length, 8 M. in width, and at the deepest place (between Friedrichshafen and Arbon) 912 ft. in depth. Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at its influx between Bregenz and Rorschach. The river emerges from the lake at Constance. This vast sheet of water, with its picturesque and well peopled banks, its green and wooded hills on the S. side, and the view it commands of the distant snow mountains, presents a very striking scene to the traveller approaching the Alps for the first time.

The principal places on the lake are *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigs-hafen*, between which steamboats run at least once a day. On the more important routes the communication is more frequent. Thus between Lindau and Rorschach ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), Lindau and Romanshorn ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), Friedrichshafen and Rorschach ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), Friedrichshafen and Romanshorn (1 hr.), and Friedrichshafen and Constance ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) there are 4-6 trips daily. The lake being neutral, passengers' luggage is liable to examination at the custom-house wherever they land, but the scrutiny is rarely more than a mere form. The banks of the lake belong to five different states, viz. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Switzerland, and Austria. (See also *Baedeker's Switzerland*.)

**FROM LINDAU TO BREGENZ.** Steamboat 6-7 times daily in 25 minutes. Railway in 15-30 min. (fares 48, 36, 24 kr.; view to the right). Intermediate station, *Lochau*.

**6 M. Bregenz.** — OESTERREICH. Hof, on the lake, R. from 1 fl., B. 40, A. 20 kr.; *HÔTEL MONTFORT*, at the station; \**WEISSES KREUZ*, Römerstrasse, R. 1 fl. 10, B. 40 kr.; \**ADLER*; \**KRONE*; *SCHWEIZERHOF*; *LÖWE*; *LAMM. Café Kirchner*, Grabengasse. Wine at *J. Kinz's* ('Bürgermeister') and *A. Kinz jr.* (Vier Jahreszeiten), on the way to the Gebhardsberg. Beer at the *Hirsch*; *Forster's* brewery; *Gmeinder's* beer-garden, on the lake; *Zur Schanz*, Lindauer-Str.; *Railway Restaurant*.

*Bregenz*, the chief town of the Vorarlberg (district 'before the Arlberg'), the *Brigantium* of Strabo and Ptolemy, with 3700 inhab., lies at the base of the Pfänder, at the E. end of the Lake of Constance (*Lacus Brigantinus*). The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on an eminence, occupies the site of an ancient *Roman Camp*, and formerly possessed two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed. Over the gateway of the old inner tower (now a printing-office), in the *Aurachgasse*, is an ancient relief of the goddess *Epona* (a female figure on horseback). The new *Pier* commands an excellent survey of the town and neighbourhood. The *Vorarlberg Museum* contains natural history specimens, coins, etc., and also the Roman antiquities found on the *Oelrain*, a plateau  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. of the town. The *Villa Gülich*, in the immediate vicinity of the town, also contains a small collection of antiquities.

Pleasant \**WALK* along the Lindauer Strasse to the (1 M.) *Klaus* (*Gravenreuth's Ruhe*), the tower of which commands a charming view, best by evening light. Thence to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bäumle* (\*Inn) near *Lochau* (see above), and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) to the '*Zech*' *Tavern*, just beyond the Bavarian frontier. —

To the S. the Dornbirn road leads to (1½ M.) *Rieden*, with the picturesquely situated *Riedenburg*, now a school of the Dames du Sacré Cœur; by the (½ M.) bridge over the *Ach* is the \*Engel Tavern, with a garden. Near the Riedenburg is the '*Gletscherfeld*', a tract opened up by the construction of the railway, with rocks exhibiting interesting traces of glacier action. — To the W. another walk may be taken to (1½ M.) *Vorkloster*, with frequented bath-establishments (warm sulphur-baths; omnibus from the 'Kreuz' inn 4 times daily), and to *Mehrerau*, a Cistercian abbey, with a handsome modern church in the basilica style. [A pleasant round may be made by returning from the Riedenburg viâ the Gletscherfeld and (1½ M.) Mehrerau.] — On the E. is the (¾ M.) *Berg Isel*, a tavern and shooting-ground, with a pleasing view, which is, however, surpassed by that from *Weissenreute*, a farm lying above it. To (3½ M.) the little village of *Flüh*, see below.

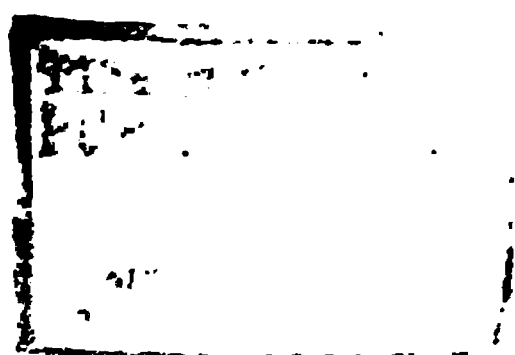
The \*Gebhardsberg, or *Schlossberg* (1945 ft.; ascent of ¾ hr., the latter part through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, a pilgrimage church, and an \*Inn, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the entire Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps, and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by very picturesque pine-clad mountains. — A carriage-road winds round the face of the Gebhardsberg and leads to (3 M.) *Kennelbach* (Krone), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Ach. Thence we may cross the Ach to *Schloss Wolfurth* (1½ M.), and ascend to the left by *Rickenbach* to (2½ M.) *Bildstein* (2145 ft.), frequented by pilgrims and affording a fine view. Return by (2¼ M.) *Schwarzach* (p. 154).

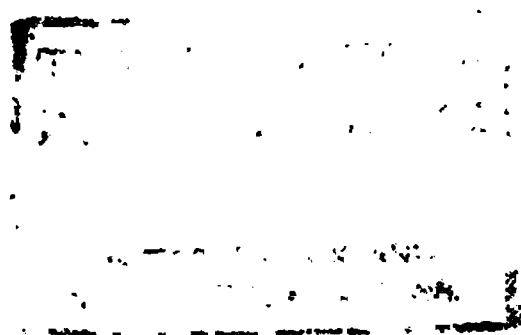
The \*Pfänder (8464 ft.), which commands a striking and extensive view, is ascended by several different paths. The shortest route for pedestrians (1½-2 hrs.) diverges to the right behind the old barracks N. of the town, ascends to the left by a finger-post, and passes a bench which affords a pleasing view; it then becomes steeper, and leads through wood to the (1 hr.) *Halbstation Pfänder* (refreshments); 12 min., last houses of *Hintermoos*; lastly a gradual ascent of 20 min. to the large new \**Hôtel-Pension Pfänder* (R. 1½ fl., L. and A. 40, B. 50 kr.), and of 5 min. more to the summit. The view from the top embraces the Bregenzer Wald, the Algäu and Vorarlberg Alps, the Rhæticon, the mountains of Glarus and Appenzell, and the whole of the Lake of Constance. — The carriage-road, which is rather longer (2-2½ hrs., completed in 1877) leads past *Berg Isel* (see above), chiefly through wood, to (1¼ hr.) *Fluh* (Krone) and (1¼ hr.) the hotel. — From *Lochau* (p. 5) also the summit may be reached by a good path (2½ hrs.) which follows the telegraph-posts as far as the *Gagenmühle*, and then ascends to the left to the hamlet of *Riese* and the hotel. — The \**Hirschberg* (3570 ft.), 1¼ hr. to the E. of the Pfänder, affords a better survey of the Bregenzer Wald, although as a whole the view is inferior to that from the Pfänder (ascent from Bregenz 3 hrs., by *Fluh*, *Geserberg*, and *Ahornach*).

*Bregenzer Wald*, see R. 2. To *Feldkirch* and *Bludenz* (*Vorarlberg Railway*), see R. 34.

## 2. From Bregenz to Arlberg through the Bregenzer Wald.

The Bregenzer Wald, as the N. part of the Vorarlberg is called, is a diversified mountain-region watered by the *Bregenzer Ach*, and bounded by the Rhine, the Ill, the Lech, and the Iller. It is rich in beautiful scenery, which will amply repay the pedestrian. A distinction is made between the *Vordere*, or *Aeusser* (outer) *Wald*, a thickly-peopled hill-tract, with heights of moderate elevation covered with grass and wood, and the *Hintere*, or *Innere Wald*, which in part exhibits all the characteristics of an Alpine district. The most interesting routes are from *Bregenz* to the *Schröcken* by *Schwarzenberg* or *Bezau*; and thence either to the





*Arberg*, or across the *Gentscheljoch* to *Mittelberg* and *Oberstdorf*. The inns are usually good and inexpensive.

Railway from Bregenz to ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schwarzach* in 28 min., see p. 154; diligence thence to Bezaun twice, from Bezaun to Au once daily. The road ascends the picturesque *Schwarzachthal* to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Alberschwende* (2352 ft.; \**Taube*), a prettily situated village, with a handsome church containing good altar-pieces by Deschwanden, whence an attractive footpath, easily found, leads across the *Lorena* (3575 ft.) to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Schwarzenberg* (see below). The road then skirts the hill side in a wide circuit, affording a splendid view of the valleys of the Rothach, Bregenzer Ach, and Weissach, which unite far below. At the (3 M.) *Zum Krönle Inn* the road to Lingenau (see below) diverges to the left. After  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. the road divides again, the rugged road to the right leading through *Wieden* and *Stangenach* to (3 M.) *Schwarzenbach* (see below), while the high-road descends into the valley and leads across the Ach and the *Schmidlebach* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Egg* (1837 ft.; \**Löwe*; \**Post*).

Travellers wishing to go to OBERSTAUFEN or to OBERSTDORF VIA HITTISAU follow the road from the *Zum Krönle inn* (see above), which descends past *Müselbach* to the Ach, and then ascends to (6 M. from Alberschwende) *Lingenau* (Ochs), and ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Hittisau* (2715 ft.; \**Krone*), an extensive village, beautifully situated on the hill between the *Bolgen-Ach* and *Subers-Ach*. [Excursions: to the *Hittisberg* (4350 ft.;  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) and the \**Hochhädrich* (5128 ft.;  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) with fine views; through the *Lecknerthal* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the small *Leckner-See* (refreshments at the *Höfle-Alpe*), and across the *Lehen-Alpe* to the top of the (3 hrs.) *Hochgrat* (*Fahnengrat*; 6168 ft.). To *Oberstdorf* by *Sibratsgfall* and *Rohrmoos*, see p. 17.] — A carriage-road leads from Hittisau towards the N. to (3 M.) *Krumbach*, crosses the *Bolgen-Ach* by a boldly constructed bridge, and follows the *Weissachthal*, past *Springen*, *Ach*, and *Weissach*, to (9 M.) the *Oberstausen* station (p. 4). — FROM LINGENAU TO EGG ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.); the road descends in windings into the ravine of the *Subers-Ach*, and then re-ascends by *Grossdorf*. A shorter route for pedestrians diverges to the right 10 min. S. of Lingenau (to Egg, 1 hr.).

[**Schwarzenberg** (2277 ft.; \**Hirsch*, \**Lamm*, belonging to the same landlord), charmingly situated at the foot of the *Hochälple* (see below), forms pleasant headquarters for a prolonged stay. The church contains an altar-piece (Glorification of the Virgin) by Angelica Kauffmann (b. at Coire 1741, d. at Rome 1807), whose parents lived here, as a memorial tablet below a marble bust of the paintress in the left aisle of the church records.

Footpath across the *Lorena* to *Alberschwende*, see above. A very enjoyable, but more fatiguing walk may be taken by a path crossing the *Loose* (3645 ft.), whence we may either proceed straight on to (3 hrs.) *Dornbirn* (p. 155), or descend to the right along the margin of the wood to (3 hrs.) *Schwarzach*. The \**Hochälple* (4796 ft.) rises immediately to the S. of the saddle, from which it may be easily ascended in 1 hr. It affords a fine view of the Bregenzer Wald, the valley of the Rhine, the Lake of Constance, and the mountains of Appenzell (new refuge-hut at the top). — The direct route from Schwarzenberg to the top of the *Hochälple* ascends to the right by the 'Hirsch'; at the point where the road divides, either the bridle-path to the right, or the shorter footpath to the left may be followed; beyond the last four farms we take ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the footpath to the left, which leads in 20 min. to two chalets just below the wood; at the first of these our path turns to the right towards the corner of the

wood, and then traverses the wood;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., chalets;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. other chalets (refreshments). Our route, however, ascends into the wood to the right before we reach these last chalets, and crosses the ridge to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the grass-grown summit.

FROM SCHWARZENBERG TO MELLAU ( $7\frac{1}{4}$  M.). A narrow road descends to the S. from Schwarzenberg past the hamlet of *Loch* and across a mountain-torrent to the Ach, which is here confined within a narrow rocky bed; the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) covered bridge (beyond which a footpath leads up to the road from Egg to Bezaun, see below) remains on the left. We then proceed through wood along the left bank, passing (1 M.) a second (stone) bridge. [The road to Bezaun runs on the right bank; those who wish to proceed thither cross this bridge and turn to the right.] The road from this point to Mellau is broader and keeps to the left bank, passing (1 M.) *Hof*, ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Bayen*, and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) a third bridge (to the right the cone-shaped *Mittagspitze*, 6863 ft.). On the right bank lies the hamlet of *Ellenbogen*, whence carriage-roads lead to (left;  $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Bezaun* and (right; 1 M.) *Reute* (see below). Our road still keeps to the left bank, winds round the wooded *Bayenberg*, and leads past *Klaus*, where the footpath from Reute joins the road at the covered bridge (see below), to (3 M.) *Mellau*.]

FROM EGG TO BEZAUN. The road follows the right bank of the Ach to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Andelsbuch*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of which is the bath establishment of that name with a chalybeate spring (moderate; adjacent, \*Dr. König's Hotel and Pension). Then past *Büchl* and *Bersbuch*, and round the projecting ridge of the *Bezeck* (see below) to (6 M.) *Bezaun* (2090 ft.; *Gemse*; *Post*), the chief place of the Innere Wald, and seat of the district court. One of the private houses contains eight pictures by Angelica Kauffmann, which visitors are allowed to inspect (fee).

A footpath (shorter than the road) leads from Büchl across the *Bezeck* (3166 ft.) to Bezaun. On the top (halfway) a pointed Gothic column has been erected as a memorial of the wooden Rathhaus, in which the 'popularly elected Landammann and Council of the Innere Bregenzer Wald' managed the affairs of the community for several centuries, and which stood on this spot till it was pulled down in 1807. — A few hundred paces to the S. of this point a fine mountain panorama discloses itself to view (*Mittagspitze*, *Canisfluh*, etc.).

FROM BEZAUN TO MELLAU (4 M.; diligence to Au daily in 2 hrs.; two-horse carriage 8 fl.). The high-road crosses the Ach at *Ellenbogen* (see above). About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S., in the pleasant *Bizauer Thal*, are the small chalybeate baths of *Reute* (simply but comfortably fitted up), whence a footpath, affording a number of pretty views, leads across the *Hebung* (2424 ft.) to *Hinterreute*, and to the *Klausbrücke* over the Ach (to Mellau in 1 hr., see above).

*Mellau* (2244 ft.; \**Bär*, R. 60, D. 80 kr., with chalybeate baths; *Adler*), charmingly situated in a finely wooded valley, is recommended for a prolonged stay. To the S. E. rise the precipitous walls of the *Canisfluh* (6696 ft.); on the W. opens the narrow *Mellen-*

*bach-Thal*, between the *Hohe Koien* and *Guntenhang*, with the *Hohe Freschen* in the background.

The ascent of the *Mörzelspitze* (5994 ft.) through the *Mellenbachthal* is recommended (3¼ hrs.; view limited towards the S.W.). — The *Hohe Freschen* (6566 ft.), 6 hrs., with guide; better from Rankweil (p. 156). — The ascent of the *Canisfluh* (6695 ft.) takes 4½ hrs., with guide, and is rather fatiguing (better from Au, see below); the route passes the *Hofstätten Alpe* and the *Canis-Alpe*, and proceeds thence along steep grassy slopes to the summit, which commands an admirable view. The descent to Au is unattended with difficulty.

The road crosses the Ach, leads along the wooded slope of the *Gopfberg*, with the long ridge of the *Canisfluh* on the right, passes *Hirschau*, and reaches (4 M.) *Schnepfau* (2365 ft.; *Krone*; *Adler*).

FROM REUTE (see above) TO SCHNEPPAU, more direct footpath in 1½ hr. by *Birau* and the *Schnepfack* (2913 ft.). At the top, near the *St. Wendelins-Kapelle*, we enjoy a striking view of the *Canisfluh*, *Mittagsfluh*, and other heights.

The road now keeps to the right bank of the Ach, passing between the *Canisfluh* on the right and the *Mittagsfluh* on the left, while the *Künzelspitze* rises in front of us. 3 M. *Au* (2578 ft.; \**Krone*; \**Rössle*, beyond the bridge), pleasantly situated at a point where the valley expands.

FROM AU TO BLUDENZ, interesting route (11-12 hrs.) up the *Argenthal*, which stretches towards the S.W. We follow the right bank of the brook to (3 hrs.) *Damüls* (4685 ft.; Inn, unpretending), a loftily situated village, from which the \**Mittagspitze* (6863 ft.) may be ascended in 2½ hrs., with a guide (not difficult for practised mountain-climbers). The route then leads to the S. across the *Faschinajoch* (4895 ft.) to *Fontanella* and (3 hrs.) *Sonntag*, a village in the *Grosse Walserthal*, which is now followed to (5 hrs.) *Bludenz* (p. 158). — Another pleasant route leads from *Damüls* to the W., across the *Furka*, into the *Latenser Thal*, and on to (6 hrs.) *Rankweil* (p. 156).

Walkers need not return from the 'Rössle' to the high-road, but may follow the left bank until opposite (20 min.) *Lugen*, where a bridge crosses the Ach. The carriage-road (short-cut by a footpath through the meadows to the right) ends at (½ hr.) *Schopernau* (2730 ft.; *Krone*; *Adler*), the birthplace of F. M. Felder, the peasant-poet (d. 1869), to whom a monument has been erected in the churchyard. To the S. rises the towering *Künzelspitze* (7570 ft.), and to the left, in the foreground, the pyramidal *Uenschellerspitze* (6676 ft.).

A good bridle-path ascends gradually from this point, past the small sulphur baths of *Hopfreben* (Inn) to (2½ hrs.) the \**Schröcken* (4134 ft.), remarkable for the wild grandeur of its situation. On a green hill at the bottom of a vast basin, around which mountains rise to the height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases, and snow on their summits (*Juppenspitze*, *Mohnenfluh*, *Rothhorn*, *Künzelspitze*), are seen the little church of *Schröcken*, and adjoining it an \*Inn and a small group of houses, partially surrounded by the foaming waters of the Ach.



## MOUNTAIN ASCENTS:

\***Widderstein** (8305 ft.), 4 hrs. from the Schröcken, not difficult, and highly recommended. Starting from (1½ hr.) *Hochkrumbach* (see below) with a guide (P. Schwarzmänn, the host of the inn, or his son) we follow the path to the Gentscheljoch (see below), turn to the left before reaching the pass, and ascend through a rocky basin on the S. side of the mountain (where the path has recently been improved) to the arête and (2½ hrs.) the summit. Magnificent \*View of the Algäu and Lechthal Alps, the Tauern, the Oetzthal and Rhætian Alps, the Ortler, the Bernina, the Glarus and Appenzell Alps, and the Lake of Constance.

*Künzelspitze* (7570 ft.), 3½-4 hrs. with guide, over the Schadona Pass (p. 159), fatiguing; *Mohnenfluh* (8337 ft.), also fatiguing. — *Kleinspitze*, or *Braunadlerspitze* (8680 ft.), 6 hrs., with guide, difficult.

## PASSES:

TO OBERSTDORF ACROSS THE GENTSCHELJOCH (8½ hrs.), an interesting route. A tolerable bridle-path ascends to (1½ hr.) *Hochkrumbach*, or *Krumbach ob Holz* (5620 ft.; Inn, unpretending), a scattered group of houses in a barren upland valley, inhabited in summer only. Hence we proceed to the left by a zigzag path across steep pastures to (1 hr.) the wooden cross on the summit of the Gentscheljoch (6480 ft.), at the S.E. foot of the *Widderstein* (see above); fine retrospect of the Aarhorn, Mohnenfluh, etc. The descent (to the right) is steep and stony as far as the *Upper Gentschelalp*, or *Genstelalp* (5558 ft.), after which it improves. The route then runs high up on the left side of the picturesque *Gentschelthal* (to the right the precipices of the *Liechlkopf* and *Zwölferkopf*), passing at one point along a sheer wall of rock, where it is protected by a low parapet, and leads to the *Lower Gentschelalp* (4270 ft.). The path remains on the left bank of the brook, and, passing the hamlet of *Bödmern* and crossing the *Breitach*, reaches (2 hrs.) *Mittelberg* (3980 ft.; \*Krone), the principal place in the Kleine Walser or Mittelberger Thal. From this point to (4 hrs.) *Oberstdorf* there is a carriage-road (comp. p. 14). — To *Oberstdorf* viâ the *Haldenwangereck* or the *Schrofen Pass*, see p. 17.

TO THE UPPER LECHTHAL (to Reutte 16 hrs.). From *Krumbach* (see above) the path proceeds at first for a short distance on the left, and then high up on the right bank of the *Krumbach* to (1 hr.) *Warth* (4905 ft.; Rössle), prettily situated at the foot of the *Warthorn*. [From *Warth* to *Lech*, p. 11, 1½ hr., a bridle-path ascends the deeply cleft *Lechthal*, passing below the high-lying village of *Bürstegg*.] Then down across the *Krumbach* and up again to (¾ hr.) *Lechleiten* (4050 ft.), perched high above the deep ravine of the *Lech*, and overshadowed by the *Biberkopf* (8417 ft.); fine view of the Upper *Lechthal* with the *Omeshorn* and *Schafberg* to the S.W., and of the *Warthorn* and *Widderstein* to the W. (Route by the *Schrofen Pass* to *Oberstdorf*, see p. 17.) The path now descends abruptly, crossing to the right bank of the *Lech* a little before reaching *Ellenbogen*, and arrives at (2½ hrs.) *Steg* (3668 ft.; Inn), lying at the mouth of the *Kaiserthal*. [A well-trodden path leads through this valley and across the *Kaiserjoch* (7605 ft.) to (5 hrs.) *Pettneu*, and another over the *Almejur-Joch* to (6 hrs.) *St. Anton* in the *Stanzerthal* (p. 160).] Carriage-road from this point ('*Carliol-Post*', a light post conveyance for two persons, to Reutte in 8 hrs. on Mon., Wed., and Frid., at 7.30 a.m.) past *Hägerau* to (3 M.) *Holzgau* (\**Hirsch*; *Post*), a thriving village at the opening of the *Heckbachthal* (path across the *Mädelejoch* to *Oberstdorf*, see p. 16); thence by *Stockach* and *Lend*, crossing the *Lech* twice, to (6 M.) *Elbigenalp* (3399 ft.; Engel) at the mouth of the *Bernhardthal* (p. 17). At (3 M.) *Häselgehr* (Bräu), at the mouth of the *Gramais-Thal*, the road regains the right bank of the *Lech*. An interesting bridle-path leads S.E. from (4½ M.) *Elmen* (Post), by *Bschlabs*, *Boden*, *Pfafflar*, and the *Hochtenn-Sattel* (6250 ft.), lying to the N. of the *Muttekopf* (p. 162), to (7-8 hrs.) *Imst* (p. 162).

The road now follows the right side of the wide, rubble-strewn *Lechthal*. After 2 M., *Vorder-Hornbach* (Inn) is passed on the left, at the entrance to the *Hornbachthal*. [About 1½ hr. up the *Hornbachthal* is

*Hinter-Hornbach* (Inn), at the foot of the *Hochvogel* (p. 24), whence a somewhat fatiguing but interesting path ascends the *Jochbach-Thal*, which stretches N.W., to the *Hornbachjoch* (6708 ft.), between the *Jochspitze* (left) and the *Höllenhörner*, and then descends into the *Oythal* (p. 15) and to Oberstdorf, a walk (with guide) of 6-7 hrs. from *Hinter-Hornbach*.]

Our road now passes ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Stanzach*, at the mouth of the *Namloser Thal*, and (3 M.) *Forbach* (to the left the narrow opening of the *Schwarzwasserthal*), and reaches (3 M.) *Weissenbach* (2982 ft.; *Löwe*), where the road from *Pass Gacht* (p. 25) joins it on the left. From this point to (6 M.) *Reutte*, see p. 25 (one-horse carriage 3 fl.).

From the *Schröcken* to *Bludenz* across the *Schadona-Sattel* and through the *Grosse Walserthal*, see p. 159.

FROM THE SCHRÖCKEN TO THE ARLBERG (to *Stuben* 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). A good but steep bridle-path ascends the right side of the deep defile of the *Auenfeldtobel*, at first through wood. On quitting the wood (20 min.) we obtain a striking view of the *Juppenspitze* and *Mohnenfluh*, and, farther on, of the lofty *Kleinspitze* (*Braunadlerspitze*, 8680 ft.) with its glacier. After  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. we reach the *Auenfeld-Alp* (refreshments); thence between the *Juppenspitze* on the right and the *Aarhorn* on the left through a wide depression where the *Bregenzer Ach* takes its rise, and up a gentle ascent to the summit of the pass (5728 ft.). [Travellers coming from *Lech* keep to the right as far as the first chalet, then to the left to the *Ach*, down the right bank of which they descend.] We now descend to the right, cross ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) a bridge, and then ascend a wooded hill, on the other side of which we descend into the *Lechthal* (our path being joined on the left by that from *Warth*, p. 10), and cross the *Lech* to (40 min.) *Lech*, or *Anger* (4718 ft.; \**Krone; Adler*), the chief place in the *Thamberg*, or upper district of the *Lech*, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Omeshorn* (8436 ft.).

A cart-track leads from *Lech* along the right bank of the *Zürsbach*, between the *Omeshorn* and *Rauchespitze*, past ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Zürs* (Inn, unpretending), to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Flexensattel* (5777 ft.), which commands a view to the S. of the *Kalte Berg* (9498 ft.) and the *Wildebene-Ferner*. The road then descends on the right side of a deep and narrow valley, through which the *Stubenbach* descends in a series of cascades, winding along the face of a precipitous rocky slope; lower down it crosses the brook and joins the *Arlberg* road above (1 hr.) *Stuben* (p. 160).

FROM LECH BY THE FORMARIN-ALP TO DALAAS, 6 hrs., an interesting route (guide advisable; provisions should be taken). The track follows the left bank of the *Lech* to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Zug*, where the path to the *Spuller-See* across the *Bratzer Staffel* diverges to the left (see below), and to the (1 hr.) *Aelple*, with a large cheese dairy, situated on a broad expanse of meadow-land; on the left rises the *Schafberg*, and facing us are the *Johanneskopf* and *Hirschenspitze*. After  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the path crosses the *Lech*, and ascends to (10 min.) the *Tannleger-Alp* (fine retrospect); on the left opens the *Kälberthal*, through which runs another path to the (3 hrs.) *Spuller-See*, by *Spullers-Alpe* and *Dalaaser Staffel*. In  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more we recross the brook and ascend its left bank. In its bed are several step-like terraces, the water trickling from which forms a subterranean discharge of the *Formarin-See* source of the *Lech*. In  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. we reach the

*Formarin-Alp* (6070 ft.); 10 min., the small, green \**Formarin-See* (5982 ft.), at the foot of the towering *Rothwand* (see below). We may either walk round the lake by the N. and W. sides, or turn to the left and choose the shorter but somewhat giddy path along the slope on the E. side, and then proceed to (1½ hr.) the summit of the pass (6227 ft.), which affords a view of the Rhæticon, Sulzfluh, etc. The descent leads by (1½ hr.) the *Ruchstaffel-Alp*, a few hundred paces below which is an excellent spring; thence in numerous windings, the new path being often worse than the old, to (¾ hr.) the *Mustarin-Alp*, which lies on the right bank, while we turn to the left towards (1 hr.) *Dalaas* (p. 159). — To THE WALSERthal AND BLUDENZ. A rugged path leads N.W. from the *Formarin-See* across the saddle between the *Pitschiköpfe* and *Rothwand* to (2 hrs.) the *Lagutz Alp* (5050 ft.), and then to the W. along the slope of the *Alpilla* into the *Marulthal*, to *Garfül* and (2 hrs.) *Marul* (Inn); opposite rise the wooded slopes of the *Hohe Frassen* (p. 158). The *Marulthal* unites about 1 hr. lower down with the *Grosse Walserthal* (p. 159; by *Garsella* to *Sonntag*, 2 hrs.). The route to *Bludenz* leads to the left across the deep *Lasankatobel* to (1 hr.) *Raggal* (Inn) and winds round the W. side of the *Hohe Frassen* to (2½ hrs.) *Bludenz* (comp. p. 159). — Ascent of the *Rothwand* (8860 ft.) from the *Lagutz Alp* in 4-5 hrs., with guide, difficult; shorter and easier from the *Klesenza-Alp*, 1 hr. to the N. of *Lagutz*, in the upper *Huttlar Thal* (2 hrs. from *Buchboden*), which may be also reached from *Tannleger* (see above) direct, in 2½ hrs., by crossing the *Johannesjoch* (6922 ft.), between the *Rothwand* on the left and the *Hirschenspitze* and *Misthaufen* on the right.

FROM LECH TO KLÖSTERLE BY THE SPULLER-SEE, 5 hrs., another interesting excursion. At (¾ M.) the small village of *Zug*, we cross the *Lech* to the left, and ascend the bank of the *Stierlochbach* to the *Stierloch-Alpe*, whence we cross the *Bratzer Staffel* to (2½ hrs.) the charmingly situated \**Spuller-See* (5740 ft.; boat). To the N. rises the imposing \**Schafberg* (8780 ft.), the summit of which may easily be reached from the lake in 2½ hrs. (path recently improved, but guide required); splendid view. The descent from the lake to (1½ hr.) *Klösterle* (p. 160), or to the right through the *Spreubach-Tobel* to (2 hrs.) *Wald* on the *Arlberg* road is steep.

### 3. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf.

#### The Algäu Alps.

*Comp. Map, p. 6.*

RAILWAY to (5½ M.) *Sonthofen* in 25 min. (fares 75, 50, 35 pf.). POST OMNIBUS from *Sonthofen* to (8¾ M.) *Oberstdorf* at 8.30 a.m. in 2¼ hrs.; fare 1 m. 10 pf. (from *Oberstdorf* at 11.30 a.m.). OMNIBUS in connection with the trains twice daily. Two-horse carriage 9 m., one-horse carriage 5 m., and driver's fee.

*Immenstadt*, see p. 3. The railway to *Sonthofen* skirts the left bank of the *Iller* (on the right bank the church-tower of *Rauhenzell*, see below), passes stat. *Bleichach*, a manufacturing place, and crosses first the *Iller*, and then the *Ostrach*. 5½ M. *Sonthofen* (2420 ft.; \**Deutsches Haus*, at the station; \**Engel*; \**Adler*; *Ochs*; *Hirsch*), a considerable market-town, very pleasantly situated. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, an eminence 5 min. from the 'Engel', embracing the *Mädele-Gabel*, *Krazer* (left), *Biberkopf* and *Widderstein* (right), *Schlappolt* and *Fellhorn* (in the foreground).

The \**Grünten* (5712 ft.) which may be termed the Rigi of the Algäu, is frequently ascended from *Sonthofen*. Carriage-road as far as *Burgberg* (*Löwe*), at the foot of the mountain, and 1½ M. from either *Sonthofen* or *Bleichach* (see above). (From *Immenstadt* the direct route is by the

*Untere Zollsteg* and *Rauhensell* to Burgberg,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M.) The path from Burgberg to the summit is easily found (guide unnecessary). The traveller goes through the village, past the church, and at the last house (a mill) proceeds 20 paces to the left; then by a footpath to a solitary chapel (or the road beyond the village is followed in a straight direction, and the chapel reached by ascending to the right). Here a road to the right through the wood is ascended. After 10 min. a stone wall begins on the left, where the road must be quitted to the left by the large pines; the point of divergence is indicated by a square block of stone. (Or the road is followed to a point 100 paces beyond the end of the wood; the fence to the left is then crossed and the meadows ascended.) The steep and stony path now ascends a ravine descending from the Grünten, and enclosed by huge precipices, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Gundalp*, a broad hollow, in which \**Hirnbain's Inn* is situated (R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.). In 25 min. more the summit is attained. From the *Hochwart*, on which a pavilion has been erected, a narrow ridge leads in 10 min. to the *Uebelhorn*, the central and highest of the peaks. \*View of the mountains from the Zugspitze to the Sentis; in the foreground the Illerthal with Sonthofen and Oberstdorf; above them the Algäu Alps; to the extreme right, part of the Lake of Constance; to the N. the hills of Upper Swabia and the Bavarian plain as far as Peissenberg.

The Post Road crosses the Iller and leads through *Sigishofen* to (4 M.) *Fischen* (Kreuz), a large village (road hence by *Maiselstein* and through the *Hirschsprung* to *Tiefenbach*, 4 M., see below). Then through ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Langenwang* and across the *Breitach* (before the bridge, a path to the right leads to Wasach and Tiefenbach) and the *Stillach* to (3 M.) Oberstdorf.

The Old Road from Sonthofen to Oberstdorf ascends the right bank of the Iller viâ ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Allstetten* to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Schöllang* (Inn), prettily situated on a height above the Iller; view from the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) 'Schöllanger Burg', now the cemetery. Below Schöllang, on the Iller, lie the small sulphur-baths of *Au*. The road then descends by *Reichenbach* and *Rubi* to (4 M.) Oberstdorf, shortly before reaching which it crosses the *Trettach*.

$14\frac{1}{2}$  M. Oberstdorf (2666 ft.; \**Mohr*; \**Sonne*; \**Hirsch*; *Krone*. Beer-garden near the church), a thriving village almost entirely re-erected after a fire in 1865, is beautifully situated in a broad valley in the midst of the Alps of the Algäu. It is a favourite summer-resort, and contains an ample choice of private lodgings. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. below the village the *Trettach*, *Stillach*, and *Breitach* unite to form the *Iller*. The ramifications of the valleys from which they descend afford a great variety of \*EXCURSIONS. (Guides for the longer expeditions: *A. Kecheler*, *M.* and *Tim. Koppeler*, in Oberstdorf; *J. Bap. Schraudolph* of Einödsbach.)

*Fallbach*, or *Faltenbach Waterfall*, in the gorge between the Rubihorn and Schattenberg (20 min.). The *Trettach* is crossed at the upper end of the village; the path passes on the left side of the lime kiln, crosses the brook, and winds up the ravine to a platform whence the fall is best surveyed.

*Hofmann's Ruhe* (25 min.). Road from the church to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the three chapels of *St. Loretto* with their fine old lime-trees (subterranean spring in the third); then to the left up the hill, on the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) top of which are two benches, shaded by trees and commanding a striking panorama. On the S. summit, 10 min. from St. Loretto, stands the inn *Zur Alpenrose*. The descent is made by the N. side to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) bridge over the *Trettach* at the upper end of Oberstdorf. — Similar views from the (20 min.) *Schöne Aussicht* inn on the road into the Oythal, and from ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Burgstall*, to the left of the path leading round the base of the *Himmelschroffen* into the Birgsau.

\***Wasach**, a beautiful walk of 1 hr. — The Sonthofen road is followed, and the bridge over the Breitach crossed; we then ascend to the left, soon gaining a fine view of the Walser Thal, to the \**Wasach Inn*, commanding a beautiful view (best by evening light), which is still more extensive from the *Kapf*, 10 min. higher (panoramas sold at Oberstdorf, 1 m.). The following are the most conspicuous mountains from left to right: the Rubihorn, Schattenberg, Höfatsspitze, Rauheck, Kreuzeck, Krottenköpfe (8710 ft.), Kratzer, Himmelschroffen, Mädelegabel (8670 ft.), Wilde Mann, Linkerskopf, Rappenköpfe, Schlappolt, Widderstein, and the sharp crest of the Hohe Ifen, all from 6000 to 8500 ft. in height. Below lies Oberstdorf. — From the Kapf in 10 min. (to the left beyond the house) to the *Judenkirche*, a natural archway in the rock, through which is obtained a fine view of the Rubihorn, etc.

\***Tiefenbach**, an interesting excursion of 1 hr. — The road leads from the W. end of the village, crosses the Stillach, and ascends straight up the hill (fine view) through marshy meadows (to the left diverges the road into the Walser Thal, see below). It then descends through wood, crosses the Breitach, and reaches the group of houses called *In der Oib*. Thence by a short ascent to the sulphur-baths of *Tiefenbach* (2739 ft.; Badhaus burned down in 1878). A farther ascent to the right brings the traveller to (20 min.) *Wasach* (see above), whence the return-journey to Oberstdorf takes 1 hr.; or we may proceed straight on by the Maiselstein and Fischen road (see above), which leads past the precipitous *Nase* (*Naeswand*; another admirable point of view, ascent by the direction-post to the left,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) to the (1 M.) *Hirschensprung*, a cutting through the rock which affords a striking view of the lower Illerthal and the Grünten.

\***Freiberg-See** (3061 ft.), a pleasant excursion of 1 hr. — To *St. Loretto*, see above; 300 paces farther, by the direction-post, a path leads to the right, traversing the meadows and crossing the Stillach. The Freiberg is then ascended, beyond which the dark green lake lies in a beautiful wooded basin. Fine view of the Linkerskopf, Griesgundkopf, Warmatsgundkopf, etc.; to the right, the Schlappolt. The log-hut (key at Gschwender's in Oberstdorf, 1 m.) contains a boat for excursions on the lake.

\***Zwingsteg and Walser Schänzle** ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). Road by *Kornau* (or footpath, already mentioned, to Tiefenbach, joining the road at the top of the hill), ascending the ridge to the left (pretty views), and finally descending through wood into the *Kleine Walser Thal*, watered by the Breitach. At the Austrian frontier is the *Walser Schänzle* (3261 ft.; Inn, good wine). About 8 min. before it is reached, a path traverses the meadows and woods to the right and descends to the \**Zwingsteg* (3065 ft.), a bridge over a dark and profound ravine, through which the Breitach dashes, 290 ft. below. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in zigzags to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a direction-post by a hut, and then descends past the mouth of the *Rohrmooser Thal* (p. 17) and by *Oib* (see above) to (1 hr.) Tiefenbach (see above), or to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Oberstdorf. — The next places in the *Walser*, or *Mittelberger Thal*, are (3 M.) *Riezlern* (\**Engel*), ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Hirschegg*, and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mittelberg* (3980 ft.; \**Krone*, near the church; *Traube*), the picturesquely situated capital of the valley. (From Mittelberg to Krumbach by the *Gentscheljoch*, see p. 10.) The road ends 3 M. farther on, at *Baad* (3927 ft.; Inn), whence a fatiguing and uninteresting pass leads across the *Starseljoch* (6128 ft.) to (4 hrs.) *Schopernau* (p. 9).

\***Spielmannsau** (valley of the Trettach; carriage-road,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), recommended for a morning excursion. The footpath leads from the E. end of the village (finger-post) to *Kühberg* and *Gruben*, and finally joins the road. Road to Loretto, see above;  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther a finger-post, where the road crosses a hill, a spur of the *Himmelschroffen* (Burgstall, see above), to the left; fine retrospect of the Birgsau. Then along the left side of the valley; on the right rise the precipices of the Himmelschroffen; on the left lies the small blue *Christles-See* (3015 ft.). The Trettach and the *Trauchbach* are next crossed; (5 M.) *Spielmannsau* (poor inn), a small hamlet. Fine view of the huge Trettachspitze; on the left the Kratzer. A footpath, bad at places, leads hence through the wild ravine, and at length high on its right side, passing the '*Untere Knie*', to the (1 hr.)

*Sperrbachsteg* (4058 ft.), a bridge in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. Thence to the *Obermädele Alp* (Mädele-Gabel; passes into the Lechthal), see p. 16.

\**Hölltobel* (1½ hr.), at the end of the *Dietersbachthal*, a side valley of the *Spielmannsau*. Either by a footpath along the right bank of the *Trettach*, or by the road to *Spielmannsau* as far as (3 M.) a direction-post indicating the way to the *Hölltobel* and *Gerstruben*. The path descends to the left and crosses the *Trettach*, beyond which (direction-post) it ascends into the (½ hr.) deep rocky ravine of the *Hölltobel*, through which a considerable brook is precipitated in two falls. Footpath in 10 min. to a platform above the lower fall, and in 10 min. more to the \*Upper Fall, which plunges into a funnel-like basin; 20 min. *Gerstruben* (Inn), a hamlet on the upper level of the valley (3773 ft.), at the base of the abrupt *Höfatsspitze* (7415 ft.; ascent from *Gerstruben* in 4 hrs., suitable only for practised climbers with steady heads). About 1 hr. farther up the valley is the *Dietersbach-Alpe*, in the midst of magnificent scenery (*Höfatsspitze*, *Rauheck*, *Kreuzeck*). A rugged pass (guide necessary) leads from this point across the *Aelple* (3824 ft.), between the *Höfatsspitze* and *Rauheck*, to the (3 hrs.) *Käseralpe* in the *Oythal* (see below). Descent from *Gerstruben* by a good path on the slopes to the right to the (½ hr.) bridge over the *Trettach*; thence to *Oberstdorf* 3 M. — The above-mentioned footpath goes on from the entrance of the *Hölltobel* (finger-post) along the right bank of the *Trettach* to *Spielmannsau* (see above).

*Geisalpsee* (2¼ hrs.). Road to *Schöllang* (see p. 13) as far as (3 M.) *Reichenbach*. Then up to the right to (½ hr.) the *Geisalpe*, and past a fine waterfall formed by the *Reichenbach* to (¾ hr.) the *Untere Geisalpsee*, picturesquely situated in a basin between the *Rubihorn* (*Geisalphorn*), on the right, and the *Entschenkopf* on the left. The small *Obere Geisalpsee* lies ½ hr. farther up; thence to the *Vordere Seealp* (p. 16) across the *Geisfuss* (6510 ft.) in 2 hrs., guide advisable.

*Oythal* (to the *Stuiben* 3 hrs.), between the *Schattenberg* and *Riffenkopf*, practicable for carriages to a point one-third of the way up. The road leads from the E. end of *Oberstdorf*, crosses the *Trettach*, and passes to the right of the lime-kiln. (A footpath which ascends to the right across the meadows, just beyond the bridge, is shorter.) The valley is at first monotonous and affords no views. After 1 hr. the road crosses to the left bank of the *Oybach*, and enters a broad grassy plateau; on the left the *Adlerwand* and the *Seewände* with waterfalls, on the right the wooded *Riffenkopf*. After 20 min. second bridge; the valley suddenly turns to the S., and a fine survey of the head of the valley, with the *Hintere Wilde* (7982 ft.), *Höllenhörner* (7096 ft.), and *Höfatsspitze* (7415 ft.), is disclosed. At the *Gutenalpe*, ¾ hr. farther on, the path returns to the left bank, and ascends abruptly to (½ hr.) the \**Stuibenfall*, the beautiful waterfall of the copious *Oybach*, with picturesque surroundings. About ¼ hr. farther up is the solitary *Käseralpe* (4498 ft.); from this point across the *Aelple* to *Gerstruben*, see above; over the *Hornbachjoch* to *Hinter-Hornbach*, see p. 10; across the *Himmeleck* into the *Berggündele*, see p. 24.

\**Birgsau* (*Stillachthal*). Road to *Birgsau*, 6 M.; footpath thence to *Einödsbach* in ½ hr. — The route is by *Loretto*; by a direction-post the road leads to the right, between the *Himmelschroffen* on the left, and the *Freiberg* and *Schlappolt*, and farther on, the *Griesgundkopf* and *Warmatsgundkopf* on the right. 6 M. *Birgsau* (3182 ft.; \**Adler*), a solitary hamlet commanding a beautiful view: in the centre the pyramidal *Linkerskopf*, on the right the two *Rappenköpfe*, over a depression to the left the *Wilde Männli*, and to the extreme left the three peaks of the *Mädelegabel*. A good path now leads at the same level for 10 min., and then ascends the right side of the *Stillachthal*, which soon contracts to a narrow ravine; 10 min., a platform on the right above the foaming abyss (the *Bachergwänd*); 10 min. *Einödsbach* (3743 ft.; \**Schraudolph's Inn*, unpretending), a hamlet near the head of the valley (called beyond this the *Rappenalpenthal*). The *Bacher Loch*, a huge gully, ascends hence to the *Mädelegabel*. After 5 min. the path reaches a stable, round which it turns



to the left, slightly ascending, and following the right side of the gorge (the apparently better path descending to the right and crossing to the left side is to be avoided). 20 min., a waterfall at the foot of the Mädelegabel; from a projecting point beyond the brook a second fall is observed in the gorge higher up. The beautiful 'Edelweiss' may be found (by active climbers) on the slopes above. — Pedestrians are recommended to return by the *Freibergsee* (see above); the route crosses the Stillach, 10 min. below Birgsau, and passes several isolated houses (*Faistenau*, *Ringgang*, *Schwanden*).

\***Mädelegabel** (8670 ft.), the second highest summit in the Algäu Alps (*Grosse Krottenkopf*, 8710 ft.), ascent laborious, but for practised mountaineers unattended with danger (4-5 hrs.; guide 10 m.). Since the erection of the club-hut (see below) the ascent is usually undertaken from *Einsbach* (guide, Schraudolph). The path (lately improved) ascends the steep Bacherthal to (2½ hrs.) the *Waltenbergerhaus*, the club-hut (6712 ft.), in the *Bockkar*, at the S.W. base of the *Hochfrottspitze* (see below); then crosses rocks and stones to the gap between the *Hochfrottspitze* and the *Bockkarkopf*, and traverses the small *Schneeferner*, which presents little difficulty, to the (1½-2 hrs.) central peak. Magnificent \*Panorama. — The ascent from the N. side is longer and more fatiguing. The route is through the *Spielmannsau* to the (5 hrs.) *Obermädele Alp* (see below), where the night should be spent. A fatiguing ascent thence of 3 hrs. to the summit. This route may be chosen in descending. — The *Hochfrottspitze*, or W. peak of the Mädelegabel (8690 ft.), may also be ascended from the N.E. without difficulty; the ascent of the *Trettachspitze* (N. peak, 8480 ft.) is more difficult, and should be attempted by thorough mountaineers only.

\***Nebelhorn** (7385 ft.), commanding one of the finest views near Oberstdorf, an easy ascent of 3½-4 hrs. (guide, unnecessary for practised mountaineers, 7 m.). The path ascends to the *Fallbach* (see above); beyond the second bridge it turns to the left, and ascends in zigzags, across meadows and through wood to (1½ hr.) the *Vordere Seealp* (4225 ft.), whence a second chalet is visible high above us, just below the *Zeiger* (see below). The route ascends gradually to (20 min.) the end of the valley, where we turn to the left and proceed for 1 hr. up a new path, which is covered with stones at places; about 10 min. before reaching the chalet we ascend across the grassy slopes to the left (N.), and farther on, walk round a hollow inhabited by marmots; another beaten path leads thence to (1 hr.) the summit, a narrow ridge, with an almost perpendicular face towards the *Retterschwangthal* (p. 23). Magnificent view. — An interesting pass leads from the upper Alp across the *Zeiger* (6520 ft.) and the *Wengenalp* to *Hinterstein* (p. 24; 7 hrs. from Oberstdorf, guide 10 m.).

**Fellhorn** (6660 ft.), an interesting and not difficult ascent, 4½ hrs., with guide. From *Faistenau* (see above) to the *Schlappoltalpe*, past the small *Schlappoltsee*, and up steep green slopes. Easy descent to *Riezlern* in the *Walserthal* (p. 14; 2½ hrs.). — **Rauheck** (7887 ft.) and **Kreuzeck** (7854 ft.), ascent in each case 5 hrs. with guide (8 m.), not difficult for mountaineers (across the *Dietersbachalpe*, see above). Steep descent into the *Hornbachthal* (comp. p. 10). — **Grosse Krottenkopf** (8710 ft.), the highest peak among the Alps of the Algäu; ascent across the *Mädelejoch* (see below) in 8 hrs. (guide 12 m.), fatiguing, but unattended with danger. View of surpassing grandeur.

**Passes.** FROM OBERSTDORF TO HOLZGAU on the Lech, over the *Mädelejoch* (8½ hrs., guide 10 m.), an interesting route. Through the *Spielmannsau* (*Trettachthal*) as far as (8½ hrs.) the *Sperrbachsteg*, see above. Beyond the bridge the narrow foot-track winds up steep grassy slopes, crossing the *Sperrbach* (on the right bank the *Sperrbachhütte*) at the *Obere Knie* (4886 ft.), and traversing the *Sperrbachobel* (caution should be exercised in crossing the snow-bridge); then over grass and rubble to (2 hrs.) the *Obermädele-Alp* (6023 ft.; poor sleeping-quarters; ascent of the Mädelegabel, see above). From this point the *Mädelejoch* (6473 ft.), between the *Krazer* and *Krottenköpfe*, may be reached in ½ hr.; fine view, to the S., of

the heights of the Lechthal, on the E. of the *Grosse Krottenkopf* (see above). The route now descends abruptly into the *Heckbachthal* (*Höhenbachthal*) past a \*Waterfall, and thence follows the 'Gesprengte Weg', a path partly formed by blasting, through the striking ravine of the Heckbach, to (2½ hrs.) *Holzgau* (p. 10). — From the *Mädelejoch* to the S.E. across the *Karrerjoch* into the *Bernhardthal* and to (5 hrs.) *Elbigenalp* (p. 10), fatiguing.

TO THE UPPER LECHTHAL. Two passes, the *Schrofen-Pass* and the *Haldenwangereck*, lead from Oberstdorf to the Upper Lechthal. ACROSS THE SCHROFEN-PASS TO LECHLEITEN, 6½ hrs. (guide unnecessary), the shortest way to the Arlberg. The route crosses the Stillach at (2½ hrs.) *Birgsau* (see above), and then ascends the left bank to (¾ hr.) the *Buchrainer Alp* (*Einödsbach* remaining on the left); to the right, on the flank of the *Griesgundkopf*, is a hunting-lodge which belongs to Prince Luitpold of Bavaria. The upper Stillachthal (*Rappenalpenthal*) is monotonous, and enclosed on both sides by precipitous, wooded heights; towards the E. towers the *Trettachspitze*; farther up, on the left the *Biberkopf*, on the right, the *Wildegundkopf* and *Liechlkopf*. The path crosses the Stillach thrice before reaching (1¾ hr.) the *Biberalp*, on a hill formed by deposits of rubble. Beyond it (20 min.) the brook is again crossed, and the ascent continued by a stony path along the wall of rock to (½ hr.) the *Schrofen-Pass* (5570 ft.), which commands a fine survey of the *Gaishorn*, *Liechlkopf*, *Schafalpenköpfe*, and (S.) *Biberkopf*. A good path now descends to (½ hr.) the Austrian custom-house of *Lechleiten* (p. 10), a few minutes above which, to the left, stands *Felder's Inn*. (The village lies on the hill 10 min. farther to the left.) From the custom-house we descend to the right into the *Krumbachthal*, cross the stream at the mill, and then re-ascend to (¾ hr.) *Warth* (4905 ft.; *Rössle*); thence either to the right to (1 hr.) *Hochkrumbach* (p. 10), or to the left, round the flank of the *Wart-horn*, to (1½ hr.) *Lech* (p. 11), in the Lechthal. — ACROSS THE HALDENWANGERECK TO HOCHKRUMBACH, 7½ hrs. As far as the (5 hrs.) *Biberalp*, see above; then along the left bank of the Stillach (the bridge and route to the Schrofen-Pass remaining on the left) to the *Haldenwanger Alp* at the top of the *Rappenalpenthal*, and to the (1½ hr.) summit of the pass (6237 ft.), from which a striking view is obtained. The descent is made by the *Hirschgehren-Alp* to (1 hr.) *Hochkrumbach* and (¾ hr.) *Schröcken*; see p. 9.

A more interesting route for intending visitors to the *Schröcken* and the *BREGENZER WALD* is afforded by the pass through the *Walser Thal* and across the *Gentscheljoch* (8½ hrs. to *Schröcken*; guide advisable from *Mittelberg* to the top of the pass; comp. p. 10). — Across the *Starzeljoch* to *Schopernau*, see p. 14.

FROM OBERSTDORF TO HITTISAU (p. 7). The route, which is on the whole uninteresting, leads through the above-mentioned *Rohrmooser Thal* (8 hrs.). Carriage-road from *Tiefenbach* on the left bank of the *Starzelach* to (2 hrs.) *Rohrmoos* (3526 ft.), a large dairy-farm belonging to Prince *Waldburg* (refreshments and night-quarters at the manager's). On the S. are the precipitous heights of the *Gottesackerwände*; ascent of the highest peak, the *Hohe Ifen* (7306 ft.), from *Rohrmoos* in 5-6 hrs., with guide, laborious. Then through the *Hirschgunder Thal*, by a wretched, often marshy path to (1½ hr.) the *In der Schrinne Inn* (on the left the fine cascade of the *Kesselbach*), and, crossing the small gorge of the *Feigenbach* (Austrian frontier), to (1½ hr.) *Sibratsgfall* (3040 ft.), whence a better footpath leads to (2 hrs.) *Hittisau* (p. 7).

#### 4. From Augsburg to Innsbruck. Hohenschwangau.

132 M. RAILWAY by *Biessenhofen* to *Oberdorf* in 2 hrs. 35 min. (fares 5 m. 90, 3 m. 80, 2 m. 35 pf.). DILIGENCE from *Oberdorf* to *Füssen* daily in 4½ hrs. (in 1878 at 10.30 a.m.). DILIGENCE from *Füssen* to *Reutte* (2 hrs.; 51 kr.) and *Innsbruck* (13½ hrs.; 8 fl. 60 kr.) daily (in 1878 at 4 p.m.). OMNIBUS from *Reutte* to *Innsbruck* daily at 8 a.m. in 14 hrs. (starting in the reverse direction from the 'Mondschein' inn at *Innsbruck* at the same hour), stopping for dinner at *Nassereit* (fare 4 fl., coupé 5 fl.).



FROM KEMPTEN (p. 2) TO FÜSSEN (25½ M.) diligence daily at 8.30 a.m. in 6½ hrs. (4½ m.). The road leads by (3 M.) *Durach* (3 M. to the S., near *Sulzberg*, lie the small iodine baths of *Sulzbrunn*), (7½ M.) *Oy*, a loftily-situated village, commanding an extensive view, (4 M.) *Nesselwang* (Post; *Bräu*), *Kappel*, (4 M.) *Weissbach*, and past the *Weissensee*, surrounded by wood, to (7 M.) *Füssen*; last half of the route the more picturesque, with view of the pyramidal *Säuling* (p. 20). — To REUTTE. The direct (Kempten and Innsbruck) road from Kempten turns to the right at *Weissbach* (see above), which with the following villages of *Kirchdorf* and *Steinach* belongs to the parish of *Pfronten* (*Frons Rætiae*), consisting of thirteen villages. It enters the broad valley of the *Vils*, which descends from the *Tannheimer Thal* and falls into the *Lech* 2 M. below the small town of *Vils*, and at the *Ulrichsbrücke* reaches the *Lech* and the road from *Füssen* (p. 21).

From *Sonthofen* (p. 12) to *Reutte* by *Hindelang*, *Tannheim*, and the *Gacht Pass*, see R. 5.

FROM PRISSENBERG (p. 28) TO FÜSSEN (32 M.) post-omnibus once daily in 8 hrs., by *Hötten* (p. 29), *Peiting* (Inn), *Steingaden* (Post), once a monastery with a Romanesque church, *Trauchgau*, and past the *Bannwaldsee*. A short way on this side of *Schwangau*, and 3¼ M. from *Füssen*, a bye-road to the left leads to *Hohenschwangau*.

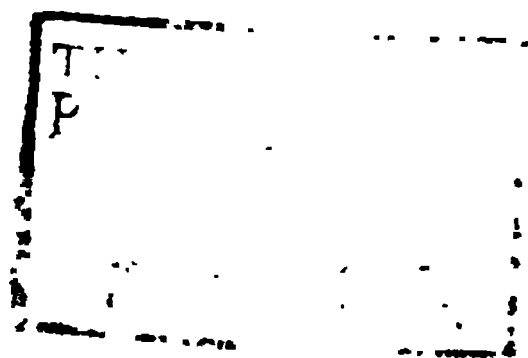
Railway from Augsburg to (41 M.) *Biessenhofen*, see p. 2; branch-line from this point, through the *Wertach-Thal* to (4½ M.) *Oberdorf* (Inn), market-town with a château.

The high road from *Oberdorf* to (19 M.) *Füssen* is monotonous. The most conspicuous mountains in the background are the *Säuling* ('little sow', from its fanciful resemblance to a pig's snout; p. 20) and the *Aggenstein-Spitz* (p. 24). To the E. of (4½ M.) *Stetten* (Post) rises the isolated peak of the *Auerberg* (3445 ft.), with a church and inn at the top, often ascended for the sake of the view (1½ hr.).

Then by *Steinbach* to (6½ M.) *Rosshaupten*. The road now enters the broad *Lechthal*; on the hill to the right lies *Dietringen*; on the left, beyond the river, the *Trauchberg*, and, farther on, the *Tegelberg*; in front is *Hohenschwangau*. We next reach (7½ M.) —

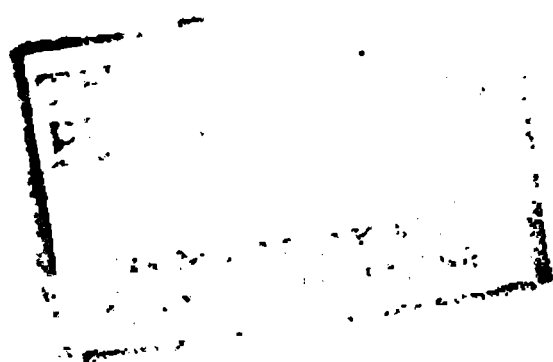
64½ M. (from Augsburg) *Füssen* (2615 ft.; Post; *Sonne*; *Mohr*), on the *Lech*, on a hill crowned with a handsome castle erected in 1322 by the bishops of Augsburg. The *Rittersaal*, with finely painted ceiling, and the chapel were restored by Lewis I. Adjoining the castle is the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *St. Mang*, founded in 629 (present building, 18th cent.), and the *Church of St. Magnus*, erected in 1701, a good example of the rococo style, decorated with marble, reliefs, and gilding. To the left in the choir is a very early portrait of Charlemagne; on the right that of St. Leopold. In the Romanesque crypt is the Chapel of St. Magnus, containing the drinking-cup, stole, and staff of the saint (d. 654), and four marble statues. On the left by the church-door is the entrance to the *Chapel of St. Anna*, adorned with a *Dance of Death* in 20 sections (beginning of 17th cent.), and a fine crucifix carved in wood.

On the right bank of the *Lech*, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to the *\*Calvarienberg* (¼ hr.), surmounted by three crosses, and commanding a beautiful view: N. the valley of the *Lech* and *Füssen*, S.W. the *Schwan-*





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see and Hohenschwangau. On the E. side of the Calvarienberg a path descends to the Schwansee, skirts its S. bank, ascends in zigzags, and pursues a S. direction; we may then turn to the left by a road, and, where it divides, descend to the right to the inn at the S. base of Hohenschwangau (1 hr. from the Calvarienberg).

The carriage-road from Füssen to Hohenschwangau passes a *Waterfall of the Lech* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M. above Füssen), diverges to the left from the high road by the Bavarian frontier-post, and leads between the Calvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg, and past the *Schwansee*, to (3 M.) the village of *Hohenschwangau* (Alpenrose, tolerable). Another route, shorter, but less attractive, descends to the left by the bridge over the Lech at Füssen, and then leads to the right round the Calvarienberg and Schlossberg to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) village.

\***Hohenschwangau** (2933 ft.), formerly called *Schwanstein*, situated on a wooded rock,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E. of Füssen, said to have been once a Roman fort, was subsequently a baronial castle. It was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1809, in 1820 sold for the paltry sum of 200 fl., and in 1832 purchased by the late King Max of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused the castle to be entirely re-constructed by *Quaglio*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*, and decorated with frescoes by Munich artists. Visitors admitted at any hour, except when members of the royal family are residing at the château (then 4-6 p.m. only). Even a cursory examination of the castle occupies an hour. Attendant 1 m.

The drive up to the château winds round the rock and ascends in gentle gradients. Several gates give access to the building. Over the principal entrance are two banner-bearers with the arms of Bavaria and the Schwangau, by *Schwanthaler*. In the court the *Marienbrunnen* on the left, with a Madonna painted by Glink. The *Kitchen Premises* are decorated with appropriate frescoes. In the small garden a *Swan* as fountain figure; adjoining it the *Marmorbad*, hewn in the rock, with two nymphs by *Schwanthaler*. A few paces farther is the *Lion Fountain*, consisting of four water-spouting lions bearing a large basin, from which rises a jet 40 ft. in height. The castle itself is now entered. The colonnade contains armour and weapons.

\*Frescoes on the FIRST FLOOR. In the *Schwan-Rittersaal* are 4 pictures, illustrating the legend of the Schwanritter, or knight of the Swan; in the *Schyrensaal* 8 pictures by Lindenschmitt from Bavarian history; in the *Oriental Room* reminiscences of the king's travels in the East; *Schwangau Room*, 7 scenes from the history of the castle, by Lindenschmitt; *Bertha Room*, history of the parents of Charlemagne, 5 paintings designed by Schwind; *Ladies' Room*, 'scenes from the life of a lady of the middle ages', from the history of the Countess Palatine Agnes, wife of Otho of Wittelsbach. — UPPER FLOOR: *Room of the Heroes*, representations from the Wilkina legend, a myth connected with the Nibelungenlied, commemorating the exploits of Dietrich of Bern, designed by Schwind; *Room of the Hohenstaufen*, 6 paintings by Lindenschmitt; *Room of the Guelphs*, 7 scenes from the history of Henry the Lion by Lindenschmitt; *Autharis Room*, 4 pictures representing the wooing of the Bajuvar princess Theudelinda by the Lombard king Autharis, designed by Schwind; *Room of the*

*Knights*, scenes of mediæval chivalry, 9 paintings by Schwind; armorial bearings in silver, a wedding-gift to the king from the Bavarian nobility; *Private Chapel*, stained glass windows.

Delightful views are obtained from the windows of the different rooms, especially from the oriel-window of the king's study, whence the plain is also visible. The tower, shown by special request only, affords the most extensive prospect. Charming survey of the Alpsee from a small temple on a rocky prominence, 5 min. to the E. of the castle.

ENVIRONS. A broad new road ascends gradually from the inn in 20 min. to the castle of *\*Neu-Schwanstein*, erected by Lewis II. on the site of the old castle of *Vorder-Schwangau*, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock above the profound ravine of the Pöllat. The building is still unfinished; cards of admission are obtained at Hohenschwangau. Charming survey hence, towards the N., of the broad plain of the Lech with several lakes; to the right the Bannwald-See, opposite the spectator the Hopfen-See; to the left in the foreground the handsome château of Hohenschwangau between the Schwan-See and Alp-See; towards the S. a fine view of the wild ravine of the Pöllat with its waterfall, and high above it the Marienbrücke.

The traveller should now retrace his steps by the road for 5 min. and turn to the right by a footpath, indicated by a stone, which ascends in 10 min. to the *Jugend*, a clearing in the wood which commands another fine *\*View*, more extensive than that from the castle. In 5 min. more he will reach the *\*Marienbrücke*, a handsome bridge 50 yds. in length, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall. The bridge affords a beautiful view of Neu-Schwanstein and the Säuling, the highest of the neighbouring mountains. The waterfall of the Pöllat is concealed by the bridge itself.

The 'Obere Pöllatweg', descending into the ravine to the right before the bridge is crossed, leads to the waterfall, after visiting which the traveller must return by the same route (a path through the valley having become impracticable). From the bridge the inn is regained in 20 minutes.

The Säuling (6633 ft.) may be ascended in 4 hrs., the last part fatiguing (guide advisable). Extensive view from the summit.

PEDESTRIANS proceeding to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen. A good road ('*Fürstenstrasse*'), which walkers only are permitted to use, leads to the W., passing through the beautiful grounds and woods with which the *\*Alpsee* is surrounded. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the inn a direction-post indicates the way to the *\*Pindarplatz* to the left, a beautiful spot where King Max II. was in the habit of reading Pindar. Opposite rises the Pilgerschroffen, behind which the Säuling hides itself. At the end of the lake the road is regained;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. Austrian frontier; here a descent to the left is made; then, after a few steps to the right, a narrow footpath is followed, which finally crosses meadows and joins the public road at the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Schluxenwirth* (Inn). The *Kniepass* (3030 ft.), a rocky barrier which confines the Lech within very narrow limits, is now crossed to (3 M.) *Pflach* (see below) and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Reutte.

The HIGH ROAD from Füssen to ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Reutte leads past the waterfall of the Lech mentioned at p. 19, and through a narrow ravine to (1 M.) the Austrian frontier (*Weisses Haus*, good wine), crosses the Lech by the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Ulrichsbrücke*, above the influx of the *Vils* (p. 18), and at ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pflach* recrosses to the right

bank. A shorter and pleasanter route for pedestrians is to leave the road to the left before reaching the *Ulrichsbrücke*, and proceed by *Pinswang* and the *Kniespass* (see above) to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pflach*. Beyond *Pflach* the *Arch* is crossed (p. 25). Then ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.; 74 M. from *Augsburg*) —

**Reutte** (2772 ft.; \**Post*; \**Krone*; *Hirsch*), a small town with handsome and picturesque houses, situated in the midst of a basin intersected by the *Lech*, probably the bed of an ancient lake, and surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the *Säuling* (see above) and *Dürreberg*; E. the *Zwieselberg* and *Tauern*, S. the *Arljoch*, *Thaneller*, and *Schlossberg*, S.W. the *Schwarzhanskarkopf* and other *Lechthal* peaks, W. the *Gachtspitze*, *Gernspitze*, and *Gimpelspitze*. One-horse carriage to *Lermoos* 5 fl., *Nassereit* 11 fl., *Hohenschwangau* (and back) 5 fl.

The parish church is at *Breitenwang*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. E. of *Reutte*. Emp. *Lothaire* died here in 1137, on his return from Italy. The mortuary chapel contains a *Dance of Death* in relief. — About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther to the E. is the swimming and bathing establishment of *Mühl*, well fitted up (very pleasant water). In a basin on the slope of the *Dürreberg*, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. higher, lies the small green *Uri*, or *Unrein-See* (reached by crossing the *Plansee-Ache* by the mill).

The \**Stuiben-Fall* and *Plan-See*, see p. 25. From *Reutte* to *Partenkirchen*, see p. 25. *Upper Lechthal*, see p. 17. *Pass Gacht*, and viâ *Tannheim* to *Immenstadt*, see pp. 24, 25.

The considerable ruins of the *Castle of Ehrenberg*, to the W. above the pass of that name (see below), crown the isolated, pine-clad *Schlossberg* (3280 ft.). In the background (S.) the *Thaneller*, furrowed with snow.

The castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1800, was taken by storm in 1552 by Elector Maurice of Saxony, who with 22,000 men had forced his way thus far through the pass, and would have surprised the Emp. Charles V. at *Innsbruck*, had not a mutiny broken out in one of the elector's regiments at *Reutte* owing to their pay being in arrear. Charles thus gained a day, and as he was then suffering from illness, caused himself to be conveyed in a litter by a fatiguing and dangerous route across the *Brenner* to *Bruneck*. During the *Thirty Years' War*, *Ehrenberg* twice resisted the attacks of the Swedes under *Bernhard of Weimar*, but was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in the War of Succession in 1708.

The road skirts the *Schlossberg*, passes above the (2 M.) *Ehrenberger Klause* (Inn), a defile still entered by a gateway (through which pedestrians should pass by the old road), and descends into the green valley of ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Heiterwang* (Ross; *Hirsch*). On the left is ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the small *Heiterwang-See*, which on the N.E. is connected with the *Plansee* (see p. 25). Farther on is ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Büchelbach* (*Hirsch*, poor), from which the loftily situated village of *Berwang* (Inn) and the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Thaneller* (7674 ft.), a fine point of view, may be visited (new hut at the top). At *Lahn* the road reaches the infant river *Loisach*, and gradually descends into the extensive green basin of ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.; 87 M. from *Augsburg*) —

**Lermoos** (3244 ft.; \**Post*; \**Drei Mohren*), from which on the E. rise the bald limestone precipices of the *Wetterstein-Gebirge*.



To the N. rises the snowy summit of the *Zugspitze* (9760 ft.), adjoining it on the S. the *Schneefenerkopf* (9462 ft.) and *Wetterschroffen* (8880 ft.), and opposite them, to the S., the *Tajakopf* (8018 ft.) and the *Sonnspitze* (7906 ft.), presenting a most imposing mountain scene. — At the base of the Wetterstein,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E., lies the village of *Ehrwald* (\*Adler; Grüner Baum), a little to the S. of the road to Partenkirchen (which is 15 M. distant, viâ Griesen, see p. 36; one-horse carr. in 3 hrs., 12m.). — To the Eibsee by the *Thörlen* 3 hrs., see p. 33 (guide advisable).

To the *Sebensee* and *Drachensee*, a very interesting excursion from Ehrwald, with guide (P. Rauch). The route ascends the *Gaisach-Thal* to the E., past the picturesque *Seebenbach-Fall*, to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Ehrwalder Alp*; here it turns to the right, and leads to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Seebenalp* and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Sebensee* (5360 ft.), which lies in a depression between the *Sonnspitze* (7906 ft.) and the *Tajakopf* (8018 ft.). To the N. a fine view of the *Wetterschroffen*. (The shorter way by the '*Hohe Gang*' is very steep, and only advisable for climbers not subject to dizziness.) About  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. higher, at the foot of the *Grünstein*, lies the small *Drachensee* (6155 ft.). A trying pass leads from this point across the *Grünsteinscharte* between the *Grünstein* and *Mieminger* to (5 hrs.) *Obsteig* (see below).

The *Daniel* (*Upsspitze*, 7638 ft.), to the N. of Lermoos, interesting ascent in 4 hrs., with guide. — From Ehrwald by the *Pestkapelle* to the *Gaisthal* and *Ober-Leutasch* (5 hrs., with guide), see p. 37; from Ober-Leutasch to *Telfs* (p. 164) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to *Seefeld* (p. 38) in 2 hrs. (the shortest route for pedestrians to Innsbruck). — Ascent of the *Zugspitze*, see p. 35.

The road to Nassereit is the finest of all the mountain-passes between Bavaria and the Tyrol, and should be traversed on foot (4 hrs.) or in an open carriage (one-horse carriage from Lermoos to Nassereit  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , two-horse  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fl.; diligence daily, 1 fl. 2 kr.). It is seen to the best advantage in the direction from S. to N.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Lermoos lies *Bieberwier* (Inn), from which the road ascends, with a fine retrospect of the Wetterstein summits, past the (2 M.) *Weissensee* (lying on the left) and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Blindsee* (to the right, below the road) to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Fern-Pass** (3970 ft.),  $6\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Lermoos,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Nassereit. At the *Inn*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther, the new road diverges from the old, which (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. shorter, but partly destroyed by floods) descends rapidly on the W. slope of the mountain and could formerly be closed by the rock-hewn gate of the castle of Fernstein (see below). The new road winds round to the E. side of the valley (a footpath descending to the right, 1 M. from the inn, saves a considerable way), and then turns back and descends the W. side of the valley, below the old road. The strikingly picturesque castle of *Fernstein* rises on the right above the road (*Inn* at its base). To the left, in the profound, pine-clad valley, on a rock rising from the small, dark-green *Fernstein Lake*, are situated the ruins of the *Sigmundsburg*, once a hunting-seat of Archduke Sigismund. The road crosses the outlet of the lake by a stone bridge of two arches, and leads through a monotonous

valley (on the left the slopes of the *Wanneck*, 8182 ft.) to ( $5\frac{3}{4}$  M. ; 99 M. from Augsburg) —

**Nassereit** (2743 ft. ; \**Post* ; *Platzwirth*), where the Innsbruck and Landeck roads diverge.

The road to LANDECK ( $23\frac{1}{2}$  M. ; 'carriolpost' daily in 5 hrs., 4 fl. ; one-horse carriage to Imst 3-4 fl.) leads to the S.W. through the wide and shadeless *Gurgler Thal* ; on the left the wooded flanks of the *Tschürgant* (p. 163). 4 M. *Dollinger Inn*. At *Tarrenz*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, the old castle of *Starkenber*, now a brewery, stands on the slope to the right.  $9\frac{1}{3}$  M. *Imst*, see p. 162 ; from Imst to Landeck, see p. 162.

The road to Innsbruck leads to the E., traversing the pine-clad *Holzleiten*, a spur of the *Tschürgant* (on the hill is the hamlet of *Holzleiten*), to (6 M.) *Obsteig* (3274 ft. ; Löwe, by the church), and then descends. To the right in the valley a massive round tower, a fragment of the castle of *Klamm*, rises from the pine-forest. As the road descends, an extensive view of the *Innthal* is enjoyed ; far below flows the river ; in the background rises the *Solstein* (8710 ft.), the highest of the mountains around Innsbruck.

108 M. *Obermiemingen* (\**Speckbacher*). The road then leads through a cutting in the rock, and passes a cotton-mill. From (115 M.) *Telfs* to (132 M.) *Innsbruck*, see pp. 164, 165.

## 5. From 'Immenstadt to Reutte and Partenkirchen.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 6, 18.*

$54\frac{1}{2}$  M. POST-OMNIBUS from Sonthofen to (5 M.) Hindelang twice daily in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — CARIOLPOST (2-3 pers.) three times weekly (Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 1 p.m.) from Schattwald to ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Reutte. ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE from Sonthofen to Hindelang in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., 3-4 m. ; to Reutte in 7 hrs., one-horse carriage 15-18, two-horse 30-35 m. ; from Reutte to Partenkirchen in 5 hrs., 6-7 fl.

To ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sonthofen*, see p. 12. The road to Hindelang leads to the E. by *Binswangen* through the broad *Ostrach-Thal*. On the left rises the *Grünt* (p. 12) ; at its base lies the ruin of *Fluhenstein*. On the right is the *Imberger Horn* (5413 ft.). The road crosses (3 M.) the *Ostrach*, and leads along the right bank by *Vorder-Hindelang* to (3 M.) —

$10\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Hindelang** (2693 ft. ; \**Adler*, moderate ; *Hase*), a picturesque village at the foot of the *Hirschberg*. In the valley,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E. at the base of the *Iseler* (6170 ft.) lie the sulphur-baths of *Oberdorf*, with a large new establishment.

To the S.E. of Hindelang, between the *Iseler* and *Imberger Horn*, opens the *Hintersteiner Thal*, 10 M. in length. The road ascends the right bank of the *Ostrach* (passing the hamlet of *Bruck* at the mouth of the *Retterschwangthal* on the right), to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Hinterstein* (2825 ft. ; *Grüner Hut* ; *Gemse*), a village  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, picturesquely situated among lofty mountains (E. the *Geishorn*, *Rauhorn*, *Kugelhorn*, *Falken* ; W. the *Breitenberg* and the steep slopes of the *Daumen*). The road next passes the *Aueleswände* and ascends through forest to the (3 M.) \**Eisenbreche*, a magnificent gorge. (A finger-post points to the right to a platform overhanging the abyss.) At the foot of the *Giebel*, 4 M. farther on, the valley

divides into the *Oberthal* on the right and the *Berggündele* on the left. The former is traversed by an attractive pass, which leads across the *Wengenalp* and the *Zeiger* (6520 ft.) to (5 hrs.) *Oberstdorf*. (The ascent of the *Nebelhorn* may be easily combined with this route, comp. p. 16.) The pass leading out of the *Berggündelethal* across the *Himmeleck* to *Oberstdorf* is more fatiguing, but also interesting. From the point where the valley divides (see above) to the lower *Berggündelehütte* (poor accommodation), 1 hr.; thence across steep grass slopes to (2 hrs.) the col (6562 ft.) between the *Grosse Wilde* and the *Schnecken*, which affords an imposing view of the wild *Höfatsspitze* (p. 15). We then descend on the other side to (1 hr.) the *Käseralp* in the upper *Oythal* (p. 15), and to (3 hrs.) *Oberstdorf*. — Ascent of the *Daumen* (7483 ft.), 4-5 hrs. with guide, interesting and not difficult. Two routes may be taken: the first leads round the E. side of the *Mittagsspitze* by the *Möslealp* and *Nickenalp* and through the *Thür* to the (3 hrs.) *Erzgunder See* (6070 ft.; hut with poor accommodation), and thence across loose stones to the summit; the other leads from the *Oberthal* to the *Laufbühler See*, and then ascends to the top from the S. side. — The ascent of the *Geishorn* (7362 ft.) is a more formidable undertaking, and should be attempted only by practised mountaineers, who will, however, be rewarded by the view; the route (4 hrs., with guide) leads by the *Willersalp*. — *Hochvogel* (8495 ft.), ascent in 7-8 hrs. (guide 4 fl.; Vin. Agerer and Jos. Fügenschuh of *Hinterstein*), very laborious, but revealing scenery of great grandeur. The night should be spent on the *Berggündelealp* (see above). Beyond this point the route passes a small tarn and ascends steeply to the *Balken* (the summit of the ridge overlooking the *Schwarzwasserthal*; 6375 ft.), to the right of the *Fuchskarspitze*. Turning to the right we now traverse the E. side of the arête to the steep slope of névé (snow-irons advantageous), and climb over fatiguing rocky ledges to the cross on the summit. The descent into the *Hornbachthal* (p. 11) is practicable for experienced mountaineers only. — From *Hinterstein* to *Tannheim* (see below) across the saddle between the *Rauhhorn* and *Geishorn*, and past the *Vilsalper See* (see below), in 5-6 hrs. (guide). A shorter passage leads across the *Zipfelsalp* between the *Iseler* and *Bscheisser* to (3 hrs.) *Schattwald* (see below).

The road now ascends the *Jochberg* in windings, with pleasant retrospect of the *Ostrachthal* (short cuts for pedestrians). 3 M. *Oberjoch* (3697 ft.);  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther the road leads to the right (that to the left to *Unterjoch* and *Wertach*) and, a little before reaching ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the *Vorderjoch* (3770 ft.), passes the Bavarian custom-house on the right. Then across a monotonous mossy plateau; on the right rises the *Iseler*. Beyond the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Hinterjoch* the road descends across the Tyrolese frontier into the pine-clad *Obere Vilsthal*, passes the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) Austrian custom-house of *Vilsrein*, and reaches ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) —

$20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Schattwald* (3480 ft.; \**Traube*; *Sonne*), with a small sulphur-bath, at the W. end of the picturesque *Tannheimer Thal*. The *Vils*, the outflow of the *Vilsalper See*, descends hence to the N., and then to the E. by *Pfronten* (p. 18), and falls into the *Lech* at *Vils*, above *Füssen* (p. 20).

The road is now good but shadeless (driving recommended). On the left rise the *Einstein* (6108 ft.) and *Aggenstein* (6506 ft.); in front the double-peaked *Gimpelspitze* (7336 ft.).  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Tannheim*, or *Höfen* (3590 ft.; *Ochs*, moderate; *Kreuz*), the principal place in the valley.

The \*Vilsalper See (3700 ft.) is reached in 1 hr. by a good path ascending through the valley which opens on the S. The solitary lake is encircled by huge mountains (Geishorn, Rauhorn, and Kugelhorn). The traveller should skirt the E. bank, and proceed as far as ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the Alp at the end of the valley. — To *Hinterstein* (5-6 hrs.), see above.

On the left lies the village of *Grähn* (ascent of the *Aggenstein*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide, interesting), whence a road leads to the N. through the *Enge* to (9 M.) *Pfronten* (p. 18). At the village of (2 M.) *Haldensee* the picturesque green lake of that name ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. long) is reached, over-shadowed by the precipitous, pine-clad *Grünspitz* (4555 ft.). 3 M. *Nesselwängle* (3720 ft.; Kreuz), at the base of the *Gimpelspitze*. On the left (S.) is the *Gachtspitze* (6595 ft.); opposite the traveller the *Schwarzhanskarkopf* (7296 ft.). The *Tannheimer-Thal* terminates here; the road descends, passes between the hamlets *Raut* and *Gaicht* (passing the wooded *Birkenthal*, with the *Lachenspitze* and *Leilachspitze*, on the right), and enters the *Gacht Pass*, the profound and beautifully wooded ravine of the *Weissenbach*, down the left side of which it winds. At ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Weissenbach* (2894 ft.; Löwe) the road enters the broad and unattractive *Lechthal* (one-horse carr. to Reutte 3 fl.). On the right is the *Thaneller*; those who wish to climb this peak can reach *Berwang* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. through the *Rothlechthal*, opening on the S. (comp. p. 21). 4 M. *Höfen* (\*Krone); 2 M. *Aschau*; then over the Lech to (39 M. from Immenstadt) *Reutte* (p. 21).

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FROM REUTTE TO PARTENKIRCHEN by Lermoos and Griesen, see R. 4 and p. 35. A shorter route is by a good road passing the *Plansee* (21 M.). This road leads to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Breitenwang* (p. 21), turns to the left at the well, and a few paces beyond it to the right, and ascends towards the double-peaked *Tauern*, along the N. pine-clothed slopes of which it gradually mounts. The small sulphur-baths of *Kreckelmoos* are passed on the right. The road crosses the *Rossrücken*; fine retrospect (the *Glimmspitze* and *Hochvogel*, two peaks of the *Lechthal*, in the background). About 2 M. from *Breitenwang*, a few paces beyond the second bridge by which the road is carried over a mountain torrent, is a stone (on the left) marking the steep descent through wood to the (15 min.) lower \**Stuibenfall*, a cascade 100 ft. in height, formed by the *Arch*, the discharge of the *Plansee*, and relieved by a fine background of trees.

A somewhat shorter footpath, which may be easily traced without a guide, leads from *Breitenwang* across meadows and through wood direct to the lower fall. The latter part of it, however, where it borders the *Arch*, is frequently covered with water. Abundance of Alpine roses.

The path then ascends the *Arch* to the (15 min.) *Upper Fall*, which is smaller than the other, and turning to the right soon regains the road near (10 min.) a small chapel, close to which is an excellent spring. The road now crosses the *Arch*, reaches the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Little*, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther the *Great \*Plansee* (3192 ft.;

*Inn*), a picturesque and sequestered sheet of water, enclosed by wooded mountains. To the S.W. in the background rises the *Thaneller*. The lake is now skirted, and the *Kaiserbrunnen* passed. At the (4½ M.) *Austrian Excise Station* there is a monument to King Max II. Adjacent is the inn \**Zum Plansee*, while a few hundred paces farther on is the Alpine hostelry *Zum Linderhof*.

A carriage-road ascends from this point past the *Ammerwald-Alp* (after 4½ M., bridle-path to the left to *Hohenschwangau*, 10 M.) to the (10 M.) forester's house of *Linder* (accommodation, opposite the royal shooting-lodge of *Linderhof* (not open to the public), in the upper *Amper-Thal* or *Graswang-Thal*. Thence by *Graswang* (before reaching which the *Elmauer Gries* is passed on the right, see below) to (7½ M.) *Ettal* (p. 31).

The Plansee terminates ½ M. farther, and the road enters the wood. It crosses (1 M.) a narrow rocky ridge and descends to the '*Drei Quellen*', where, by a bridge, the Austrian frontier is reached. The wooded *Naiderachthal* is now traversed. On the right is (1½ M.) a broad mud-stream, with huge masses of detritus. A stone seat (1½ M.) is next passed, whence a fine view of the *Zugspitze*, the highest mountain in Bavaria, is obtained. The road emerges from the wood ½ M. farther on, and after 1 M. reaches the high-road and the Austrian and Bavarian custom-house at *Griesen* (2752 ft.; refreshments and beds at the forester's). From this point to *Lermoos*, see p. 22; through the *Elmauer Gries* (see above) to *Graswang*, with guide, in 3 hrs.

The road now descends the wooded *Loisachthal*; on the right the *Zugspitze*, to the left the *Karwendelgebirge* in the distance. The *Loisach* is crossed (¾ M.), and the road follows its right bank; 1 M. farther the wood terminates. On the right rises the *Wachsenstein*, beyond it the *Zugspitze*. The road to the *Badersee* (p. 33) diverges to the right a little on this side of (¼ M.) the *Schmelz* (Inn), at the mouth of the *Hammersbach* (p. 34).

In the distance, facing the traveller, lies *Partenkirchen*, and near it the blunt tower of *Garmisch*. On the left the *Kramer*. 3 M. *Garmisch*; (1 M.) *Partenkirchen*, see p. 31.

## 6. The Starnberger See and Ammersee.

### The Hohe Peissenberg.

RAILWAY from Munich to Starnberg (17½ M.) in 1 hr. 5 min. (fares 2 m. 25, 1 m. 50 pf., 1 m.; return-tickets 3 m. 40, 2 m. 25, 1 m. 50 pf.); to Peissenberg (37½ M.) in 2½ hrs. (fares 4 m. 80, 3 m. 20, 2 m. 5 pf.). Five trains daily; on Sundays twelve to Starnberg. — STEAMBOAT from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the entire lake) thrice daily in summer (eight times on Sundays) in 3 hrs. (fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 60 pf.); on Sundays extra trips to Possenhofen and back. Holders of steamboat tickets purchased at the railway station in Munich take precedence of travellers who have taken them at the lake. Tickets for 15 or 25 steamboat excursions for one or more persons are sold at reduced rates.

The Starnberg line quits the Lindau railway (p. 1) at stat. *Pasing*. Stations *Planegg*, *Gauting* (with a sulphur spring), *Mühl-*

thal, before which a glimpse of the picturesque, wooded valley of the *Wurm* is obtained. Station at (17 $\frac{1}{3}$  M.) Starnberg close to the lake.

**Starnberg** (\**Bayrischer Hof*, R. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 m., L. 40 pf.; *Pellet*; *Tutzinger Hof*; *Post*), a considerable place at the N. end of the lake, is generally crowded with visitors in summer. The old château now contains public offices. Fine view of the distant Alps. Bath in the lake 20 pf.; rowing-boat 80 pf. per hour.

The \***Lake of Starnberg**, or **Wurm-See** (1945 ft.), 13 M. long, and about 3 M. in width, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villas and parks, especially at the N. end. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the distant mountains (visible only in clear weather). The following are the most conspicuous peaks, from E. to W.: *Wendelstein*, *Brecher-spitze*, *Kirchstein*, *Benediktenwand*, *Karwendelgebirge*, *Jochberg*, *Herzogstand*, *Heimgarten*, *Krottenkopf*, *Wetterstein* range with the *Zugspitze*, and *Ettaler Mandl*.

Those whose time is limited should proceed by railway to *Feldafing*, walk through the wood to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Possenhofen*, cross by small boat to *Leoni* (*Rottmannshöhe*), and return thence to Starnberg by steamer.

**STEAMBOAT JOURNEY.** On the hill to the right, immediately beyond Starnberg, rises the villa of the late Prince Charles of Bavaria (d. 1875). On the bank of the lake, farther on, are a number of villas; then stat. *Niederpöcking*. *Possenhofen* (*Fischmeister*) is the steamboat station for *Feldafing*, which lies 1 M. inland. The château of Duke Max of Bavaria here is not accessible to the public. The railway-station (p. 28) is  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the lake. Pleasant walk through wood (keeping to the right; direction-posts) to the village of *Feldafing*, one of the most popular resorts on the lake (\**Strauch's Hotel*, often overcrowded, beautiful view from the terrace). In the lake below lies the *Roseninsel*, the property of the King (shown by order, obtained at the Chamberlain's Office in Munich), near which a lake-village was discovered by Desor.

Opposite *Possenhofen* (ferry 1 m.) is situated \***Leoni** (\**Probst*, with dépendance \**Pension Schimon*, 5-7 m. per day). On the hill above it rises the church of *Aufkirchen*. To the left,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the pier, is situated the royal château of *Berg*, with a beautiful park (not accessible). Several handsome villas; among them, to the right, a few hundred yards above the inn, that formerly occupied by the novelist and dramatist *Hackländer* (d. 1877). The *Himbselhaus*, a villa in the rustic style, contains frescoes (in the staircase) by *Kaulbach*, and others (no admission).

The \***Rottmannshöhe** (20 min.) is an admirable point of view. The path ascends opposite the landing-place, and at the top turns to the right to the large new \**Hotel*, the veranda of which commands a beautiful survey of the lake and Alps. In front of the hotel, on a projecting platform, stands the simple monument erected to *Karl Rottmann* (d. 1850), the eminent landscape painter, by the artists of Munich.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from *Possenhofen* to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Garatshausen*, a château of Duke Max.

Next stat. **Tutzing** (\**Zum See*, with pleasant garden, and good accommodation for a prolonged stay; *Bernrieder Hof*, in the village; \**Hotel and Restaurant* near the station, with \**View* from the terrace; *Brewery*, with restaurant and groups of fine trees, a few hundred yards to the S. of the station), with a château, the grounds of which may be visited in the forenoon. Railway-station  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the lake (carriage for two pers. 2 m.). — The *Johannesberg*, a grass-covered hill on the bank of the lake,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. S. of the station, commands a charming view. Still finer is that from the \**Ilkahöhe*, near the village of *Oberzeismering*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. The lake, which forms a bay here on the W. side, called the *Karpfenwinkel*, has now attained its greatest width, 5 M.

Next stat. *Bernried* (Inn), with an old monastery converted into a château, and fine clumps of trees. The banks become flatter, and the mountains more conspicuous. Stat. *Seeshaupt* (\*Inn) lies at the S. end of the lake. The steamer now steers along the wooded E. bank to *Ambach* (in the S.E. angle of the lake stands the pilgrimage church of *St. Heinrich*), *Ammerland* (\*Inn), with a château of Count Poggi, *Allmannshausen*, *Leoni*, and *Starnberg*.

DILIGENCE from Seeshaupt daily to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *St. Heinrich* and (6 M.) *Beuerberg*, with a nunnery and girls' school, pleasantly situated on the Loisach. To the right of the road lies the *Oedbauer* (refreshments), which may be visited by making a digression of 2 M., and commands an admirable view of the mountains as far as the Kochelsee. — On the hill above Ambach lies the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) church of *Holzhausen*, whence an admirable mountain landscape is disclosed to view (descent to Ammerland 1 hr.). About 6 M. to the E. of Ambach (foot-path by *Weidenbach*) stands the castle of *Eurasburg*, perched high above the Loisach and commanding a fine view of the Alps (thence to *Beuerberg* 1 hr.).

RAILWAY JOURNEY. Little is seen of the lake at first.  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M. (from Munich) *Possenhofen*. Beyond (22 M.) *Feldafing* several pleasing glimpses are obtained. At ( $24\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Tutzing* diverges the line to *Penzberg* (p. 38), passengers for which change carriages. The Weilheim and Peissenberg line turns towards the S.W. (view of the Zugspitze and other mountains to the left). 27 M. *Diemen-dorf*, where the Hohe Peissenberg comes in view to the S.W. The line ascends through deep cuttings and then through meadows. Farther on, to the right, the Hochschloss (p. 29) is seen in the distance. 30 M. *Wilzhofen* (route to the Ammersee, see below). A flat district is now traversed to ( $33\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Weilheim** (1844 ft.; \**Post*; \**Traube*; *Bräuwaistl*; *Hipper's Restaurant*, at the station), a small town on the *Amper*. (Route to Murnau and Partenkirchen, see p. 30.) The railway at present terminates at ( $37\frac{1}{3}$  M.) *Unter-peissenberg* (1925 ft.), near which are extensive coal mines. The village is  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station. On the way to it, 3 min. from the station, is a good restaurant.

ASCENT OF THE HOHE PEISSENBERG. A path provided with finger-posts leads from the station along the railway embankment, then turns to the right in the direction of the wood, and joins the carriage-road which ascends to (1 hr.) *St. Michael*, a chapel and farm. At the second of the farm-houses next reached ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), the path leads through the enclosure



on the right; 5 min. farther a picturesque view of the Ammersee. Then, bearing to the right, the traveller reaches a lime-tree ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), where the path unites with that coming from Sulz on the left (see below). In 10 min. more the summit is attained (an easy walk of  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs. from the station).

The **\*Hohe Peissenberg** (3240 ft.), the Rigi of Bavaria, commands a remarkably extensive panorama, owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the Wendelstein, Benediktenwand, Jochberg (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowy Venediger), Herzogstand, Heimgarten (in front of which lies the Staffelsee), Karwendelgebirge, Kistenkopf, Krottenkopf, Dreithorspitze, Wetterstein range (with the Zugspitze), Daniel, Hochplatte, Hohe Bleiche, Gabelschroffen, Säuling, mountains of the Loisach district, Grünten, and Stuiben. Extensive prospect to the N. over the plain, embracing the Ammersee, Starnberger See, and innumerable towns and villages as far as Munich and Augsburg. On the summit a pilgrimage church, parsonage, and rustic inn.

For the sake of variety the traveller may prefer to descend by Bad Sulz (a steeper path). At the lime-tree the path descends to the right;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. a farm-house, then a rapid descent across the meadows to the left, first on the right and afterwards on the left side of the valley. At the bottom is a cement manufactory, and at the end of the valley the small and unpretending *Bad Sulz*, whence a path to the left leads to the St. Michael road above mentioned. — A still easier ascent is from *Hötten* (6 M., on the Füssen road, p. 18), on the N.W. side of the hill, the summit of which is reached thence in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

FROM PEISSENBERG TO THE AMMERGAU. The best route is to the W. past Hütten to (3 M.) *Peiting*, whence a carriage-road leads by *Rottenbuch* (\*Inn) and *Saulgrub* to (13 M.) *Oberammergau*. The direct descent by the S. side of the mountain into the Amperthal and by *Böbing* to Rottenbuch is less advisable.

The **Ammersee** (1768 ft.), 10 M. in length, and 3-4 M. in width, situated about 7 M. to the W. of the Starnberger See, is a less attractive lake. The Alpine range is seen from it in the distance to the S., while the Hohe Peissenberg rises in the foreground. The banks are flat and wooded. A small steamboat plies on the lake, and boating is obtainable at Diessen.

From stat. *Wilzhofen* (see above) to (9 M.) Diessen a post-omnibus runs twice daily in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — The road ascends gradually to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Pähl* (Gattinger), a pleasant place, often resorted to by artists from Munich. On the wooded hill above rises the *Hochschloss*, a château commanding a fine view (still more extensive from the *Sonnenhügel*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the E.). The road next passes ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Fischen* (road to the right to *Erling-Andechs*, 6 M., see below), traverses an extensive moss, formerly the bed of a lake, crosses the sluggish *Amper*, and reaches ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

**Diessen**, or *Bayerdiessen* (\*Post; Gattinger), an important looking, straggling market-town at the S.W. end of the lake, with extensive monastery buildings converted into a manufactory. A little way inland lies the hamlet of *St. Georgen*, the chapel of which affords a fine view. A still better point is the *Scharzberg*, a wooded



hill to the S. E. of the town. Baths in the lake at the N. end of the town (20 pf.), and at *St. Alban*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther. — Diligence daily to *Landsberg* on the *Lech* (p. 1).

PLEASANT EXCURSION TO ANDECHS ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.). The lake is crossed by small boat (at the N. end of the village, near the baths) in 20 min. (1 m. 20 pf.). The road ascends the hill from the landing-place; from the cross at the top a footpath to the right leads to *Erling*, while the road to the left leads to the Benedictine monastery of *Andechs* (2572 ft.), once the seat of the powerful counts of that name, with a greatly frequented pilgrimage-church. The space in front of the church commands a good survey of the mountains. A flight of steps by the parsonage leads to the garden of the \*Inn. The considerable village of *Erling* (Glocke) is immediately adjacent.

FROM ERLING TO THE STARNBERGER SEE, at first uninteresting, by (3 M.) *Machtlfing* and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Traubing*. Thence to the left to (3 M.) *Feldafing* (p. 27), or to the right to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Tutzing* (p. 28). Fine views in descending to the lake. — From *Erling* to *Starnberg* ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  M.) omnibus daily by *Perchting* in 2 hrs.

FROM ERLING TO INNING AND GRAFRATH. To the N. of *Andechs* a good road leads by *Hersching* to (6 M.) *Seefeld* (Inn) on the small *Pilsensee*, with a château of Count *Törring* (diligence daily to *Starnberg*, p. 27). Then past the lonely *Wörthsee* (inn on an island in the lake, ferry from the other side) to (6 M.) *Inning* (Post). Near *Stegen* the *Amper* emerges from the *Ammersee*. On its opposite bank ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) lies *Bad Greifenberg*, with springs containing sulphur and arsenic (diligence daily in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Türkenfeld* station, p. 1). — From *Türkenfeld* to *Diessen* by *Schondorf* and *Utting*, 9 M., unattractive.

The road leads from *Inning* through the *Amperthal* to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Graf-rath*, a station on the railway from *Munich* to *Lindau*.

## 7. From Munich to Innsbruck by Partenkirchen.

*Comp. Map, p. 18.*

94 M. RAILWAY to ( $46\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Murnau* (opened in May, 1879) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. From *Murnau* POST-OMNIBUS twice daily in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to *Partenkirchen*, in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to *Mittenwald*. From *Mittenwald* to *Innsbruck* diligence daily at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. (5 m.). Two-horse carriage from *Murnau* to *Partenkirchen* 12-15 m., including gratuity.

To ( $33\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Weilheim*, see p. 28. Beyond *Weilheim* the new railway diverges to the left from the *Peissenberg* line, and leads along the right (E.) bank of the *Amper*. 36 M. *Polling*; 39 M. *Huglfing*. The train then ascends, crossing the side-valleys of the *Hungerbach* and *Geilbach*, and commanding several fine views of the mountains on the right, to ( $43\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Uffing*, which lies about 2 M. from the N. extremity of the *Staffelsee* (2100 ft.). The line runs at some distance from the E. bank of the lake, passing the villages of *Rieden* and *Seehausen*, to —

$46\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Murnau* (2286 ft.; \*Post; \**Pantelbräu*; \**Griesbräu*; *Angerbräu*), a handsome village, picturesquely situated at the S.E. end of the *Staffelsee* (baths in the lake). A hill  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the E. commands a good view of the mountains. From *Ohlstadt*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. S.E., the *Heimgarten* (5863 ft.) is occasionally ascended (3 hrs., with guide; comp. p. 40).

Beyond *Höhendorf* the ROAD TO PARTENKIRCHEN traverses a

broad marshy tract, crosses the *Ramsau* (navigable for rafts) before its confluence with the *Loisach*, and follows the left bank of the latter. At (7½ M.) *Eschenlohe* (2096 ft.; \*Grebel) the mountains are reached; to the left beyond the *Loisach* rise the indented *Kistenkopf*, and the *Oberriesskopf* with a cross on the summit; in the background the imposing *Wetterstein* range with the *Zugspitze*; on the right the *Ettaler Mandl*. Best point of view a chapel on the *Festbühel*, a rocky eminence to the right of the road.

To THE WALCHENSEE (p. 39) through the *Eschenenthal* (3 hrs., guide unnecessary). The *Loisach* is crossed, then the *Eschenlahne*, the right bank of which is ascended (cart-track); on the right a broad ravine descending from the *Kistenkopf*. A bridge (1 hr.) is crossed (the path leading straight on ends in ½ hr. at the *Eschenklamm*), and the left bank followed; 20 min., a view of the profound \**Eschenklamm* is obtained. The brook is again twice crossed. Descent to the *Walchensee* by a footpath to the left (the stony path to the right leads to *Obernach*, near the S. end of the lake).

To OBER-AMMERGAU. Footpath by *Plaiken* across the hills to the N. of the *Ettaler Mandl* (2½ hrs., guide desirable).

At (4½ M.) *Oberau* (Post) the Ober-Ammergau road diverges to the right.

This road ascends somewhat abruptly to (3 M.) *Ettal* (2880 ft.; *Schreyegg's Inn*, unpretending), a monastery dissolved in 1803, with extensive buildings, now the property of Count Pappenheim. The church contains a ceiling-painting by *Knoller* and a remarkably good organ. On the N. side is the brewery (the produce of which is famed). The village lies at the base of the *Ettaler Mandl* (5384 ft.), a rocky peak, the ascent of which is laborious (3 hrs., with guide). The road then descends into the *Amperthal* to (3 M.) *Ober-Ammergau* (2759 ft.; *Schwabenwirth* or *Post*; *Ochs*; *Rose*), celebrated for the passion plays performed there every ten years (the last in 1870-71). A permanent theatre, accommodating 6000 spectators, has recently been erected. The number of actors exceeds 400. The plays are performed in a simple and dignified style, and are remarkably impressive. Wood and ivory carving is the usual occupation of the inhabitants (*Lang's dépôt*). About ¼ M. to the W., on an eminence at the base of the *Sonnenberg*, stands the \**Crucifixion*, a colossal group in *Kelheim* marble, executed by *Halbig* of *Munich*, presented by *King Lewis II.*, and erected in 1875.

The road next leads by (2¼ M.) *Unter-Ammergau* to (6 M.) *Saulgrub*. Thence (by the *Schongau* road) either N. by *Rottenbuch* to (13½ M.) *Peiting* (p. 29), or E. by *Kohlgrub* (chalybeate baths, well fitted up) to (12 M.) *Murnau* (p. 30).

To REUTTE. Road from *Ober-Ammergau* through the sequestered *Graswang-Thal*, by the *Ammerwaldalpe*, and past the *Plansee* (p. 25), 27 M. To HOHENSCHWANGAU (p. 19), 24 M., by the same road for 18 M., then by a bridle-path diverging to the right at the *Ammerwald-Alp*, 6 M. on this side of the *Plansee* (p. 26).

Beyond *Oberau* the broad basin in which *Partenkirchen* lies becomes visible. On the left near (3 M.) *Farchant* is the *Kuhflucht* (p. 32), a gorge descending from the *Hohe Fricken*. The road crosses the *Loisach*. On the slope of the *Kramer*, to the right, the ruin of *Werdenfels* (p. 32), which gives its name to the district. Travellers bound for *Garmisch* do not cross the *Loisach*, but diverge to the right before the bridge is reached.

61 M. (from *Munich*) *Partenkirchen* (2369 ft.; \**Post*, R. 2 m., B. 60 pf., D. 2 m.; *Stern*, B. 50, D. 1 m. 40 pf., pens. 4 m.; *Zum Rassen*; *Mölber's Restaurant*, with garden, on the way to *St. Anton*),

the *Parthanum* of the Romans, is beautifully situated at the base of the *Eckenberg*, a spur of the *Krottenkopf*. The small town owes its modern appearance to several fires of recent occurrence. Handsome modern Gothic church. Numerous visitors resort to *Partenkirchen* in summer.

Admirable view of the beautiful valley from the pilgrimage church of \**St. Anton* above the village (to which a shady path leads in 10 min.). The principal mountains visible are, from left to right, the *Wetterwand*, *Dreithornspitze*, *Alpspitze*, *Wachsenstein* (behind it the *Zugspitze*), the pointed *Daniel* (in the distance, beyond the *Eibsee-Thörlen*); to the right the *Kramer*, in the foreground *Garmisch*.

*Garmisch* (2270 ft.; \**Westermaier zum Husaren*, pens. 4½-5 m.; \**Lamm*; \**Zugspitze*; \**Klarwein*; *Kainzenfranz*, unpretending; *Traube*; private apartments at *Schübler's* and others), a thriving village, with picturesque old houses, the seat of the court of justice and the authorities of the district, is also much frequented as a summer residence. The view from it is inferior to that from *Partenkirchen*. To the left, through the opening between the *Krottenkopf* and *Wetterwand*, peeps the *Karwendelgebirge*; the pointed *Alpspitze* is very prominent, but the *Zugspitze* is concealed by the *Wachsenstein*.

CARRIAGES may be hired both at *Partenkirchen* and *Garmisch* (from *Seiler*, *Hohenleitner*, and *Reiser*). The following is the tariff of July, 1876, for carriages with one and two horses respectively: to *Ober-Grainau* and the *Badersee* and back 4½ or 7 m., *Farchant* 4½ or 7, *Oberau* 5 or 8, *Griesen* 6 or 9, *Eschenloh* 6 or 9, *Wallgau* and *Krün* 8½ or 12, *Mittlenwald* and *Scharnitz* 9 or 13½, *Walchensee* 10½ or 14, *Ober-Ammergau* 9½ or 14, *Murnau* 8½ or 12, *Lermoos* 9 or 14, *Plansee* and *Reutte* 10½ and 20, *Elmau* 10 and 20 m. About ⅕th of the fare in addition is the usual driver's fee. No extra charge for the horses' fodder and driver's food.

\*EXCURSIONS (*Jos. Reindl*, nicknamed *Spadillweber*, *Kratz*, *Deuschl*, and *Braun* at *Partenkirchen*, and *Jos.* and *Joh. Koser* at *Garmisch* are recommended as guides).

TARIFF FOR GUIDES (July, 1876): *Eckbauer* 2½ m., *Kramer* 3½, *Rainthaler Bauer* 3½, *Höllenthalklamm* 4, *Krottenkopf* 5, *Blaue Gumpen* 5, *Schachenalp* 5, to the *Eibsee* and across the *Thörlen* to *Lermoos* 6, *Teufelsgesass* 7, *Alpspitze* 8, *Zugspitze* 12 m. (two persons 17 m.); half-day 3½, whole day 5 m.; 7½ kilogrammes (16½ lbs.) of luggage free, overweight 20 pf. per kil. for a half-day, 40 for a whole day.

The *Faukenschlucht* is a ravine at the back of *Partenkirchen*. A zigzag path ascends to it to the right, and then leads along its right side to the waterfall of the *Faukenbach* in 20 minutes. A new path leads from *St. Anton* (see above) along the hill side through wood to (20 min.) the entrance to the *Faukenschlucht*. Fine view of the *Zugspitze*, *Alpspitze*, etc., from the gorge in returning.

The ruin of *Werdenfels* (2578 ft.) is ascended in ¼ hr. by a path to the left from the *Schwaige Wang*, a farmhouse 1½ M. N. of *Garmisch*. View of the valley of the *Loisach*, the *Krottenkopf*, etc.; from the S. terrace, view of the *Wetterstein* peaks.

The *Kuhflucht* (1½ hr.), entered from *Farchant* (see p. 31; at the inn the path diverges to the right, crosses the *Loisach*, and ascends to the left through pine wood), is a ravine descending from the *Hohe Fricken*, with several pretty waterfalls. A path leads to (1 hr.) the highest fall (3756 ft.).

The *Risserbauer* is a good point of view, ½ hr. from *Garmisch*. At the post-office the road is quitted to the S.W., and the meadows crossed in

the direction of the *Rissertopf*, a wooded eminence immediately below the Albspitze. The farm lies in a hollow on the S. slope of the hill.

The *Partnachklamm*, or *Ravine of the Partnach* (1 hr., guide unnecessary) is situated to the S. of Partenkirchen. After following the Kainzenbad road (see below) for 40 paces, we turn to the right, reaching in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the first bridge, at the mouth of the Partnach valley. (From Garmisch a good, and in part shady footpath leads to the right from the Partenkirchen road beyond the bridge over the Partnach, traverses the island, and follows the right bank of the Partnach, uniting with the route from Partenkirchen about 10 min. before the above-mentioned bridge is reached.) Immediately beyond the bridge a finger-post indicates our path to the left ('nach Graseck'; the path to the right leads to the Rainthaler Bauer, see p. 35); after 15 min. the right bank is regained by a second bridge, beyond which the road to the Graseck ascends abruptly to the left, while the path to the 'Klamm' leads to the right; 6 min., third bridge. The (10 min.) 'fourth bridge is the finest point. The Partnach, which dashes through the rocky gorge 230 ft. below, descends from the Rainthal (see below). Beyond the bridge the path ascends in 8 min. to the forester's house of *Vorder-Graseck* (2651 ft.; \**Restaurant*), where a fine view is enjoyed. From this point to the *Rainthal* and the *Schachen*, see below. — FROM GRASECK TO MITTENWALD direct, through the *Ferchen-Thal*, in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., an attractive walk (guide unnecessary). From the forester's house the pastures are ascended for a short distance, and the cart-track to the right then followed. After 20 min. a straight direction must be pursued (not to the right to *Mittel-Graseck*) to (10 min.) *Hinter-Graseck*;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., bridge over the *Ferchenbach*; then for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. straight on through the wood, and down to (7 min.) *Elmau* (3346 ft.; Inn). From this point a carriage-road ascends slowly, at first through wood, but afterwards shadeless, to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Ferchensee*; it then descends, past the *Lautersee*, to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Mittenwald* (p. 36). From Elmau to the *Schachenalp*, see below (bridle-path,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.); to *Klais*, on the Mittenwald post-road (p. 36),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., by a carriage-road.

The *Eckbauer* (3448 ft.; 2 hrs.; guide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m., desirable, but not indispensable). The road, leading past the *Kainzen-Bad* (p. 36), is tolerable. This excursion may also be combined with the preceding. After  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. on the cart-track to Elmau (see above) a narrow path diverges to the left by a barn, winds up the grassy slopes, and passing through wood reaches the Eckbauer in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (Inn with 6 rooms). The top of the hill, 2 min. beyond the house, commands an admirable panorama of the mountains: *Karwendelgebirge*, *Wettersteinwand*, *Dreithornspitze* with the *Schachenalp* and *Frauenalpe*, *Alpspitze*, *Zugspitze*, *Kramer*, and *Krottenkopf*; below lies the deep, wooded valley of the *Ferchenbach*.

The *Badersee* (5 M.; omnibus twice daily in 1 hr., 1 m.). The road diverges to the left from that to Lermoos, a few hundred yards beyond the *Schmelz* (p. 26), and leads by *Unter-Grainau*. The small, emerald green lake lies amid gloomy pinewoods, and is overshadowed by the frowning precipices of the *Zugspitze*. The *Hôtel Badersee* (pens.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m.), on its bank, is recommended for a stay of some duration. — A new road, finished in 1879, leads hence to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Eibsee* (see below).

The *Eibsee* (3209 ft.), about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Partenkirchen, is a beautiful lake situated at the base of the *Zugspitze*. It may be reached either by the above-mentioned road from the *Badersee* via *Unter-Grainau*, or by the path to the left at the W. end of Garmisch, which leads across meadows to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Ober-Grainau* (Refreshments at the forester's), and thence to (1 hr.) the lake. The *Eibsee*, with its seven islands, belongs to two fishermen's families, who purchased the property in 1813 (Inn, near the fishermen's cottages, with eight beds). Travellers are rowed (70 pf. each person) to an island in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a shot (each shot 50 pf.). The huge *Zugspitze* is seen to great advantage from this lake; its summit is on summer afternoons often enshrouded in clouds. The small *Frillensee*, 50 paces from the S.E. bank of the *Eibsee*, is also worth visiting. — From the *Eibsee* over the *Thörlen* (5226 ft.) to *Ehrwald* (p. 22) 3 hrs.; guide (3-4 m. from

Grainau) necessary as far as the top of the pass, a fatiguing and unattractive ascent.

The *Höllenthal-Klamm* (4 hrs.; guide 4 m.) is a ravine at the N.E. base of the *Zugspitze*. The route from Garmisch is at first the same as that to Ober-Grainau (see above). After 1 hr. we turn to the left, and ascend the left bank of the *Hammersbach*, past the village of that name. (After  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. a path crosses to the right bank and leads to the *Maxklamm*, to which a pleasant digression of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. may be made.) Then follows a somewhat steep ascent through the *Stangenwald* to the perpendicular precipice of the *Wachsenstein*; the path ('*Stangensteig*', 8 ft. broad), which requires a perfectly steady head, then skirts the cliffs, commanding a fine view towards the plain, and leads to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the bridge (3833 ft.) over the *Höllenthal-Klamm*, through which, 250 feet below, rushes the foaming *Hammersbach*. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther up is a lead mine, the working of which has been lately resumed; from this point to the *Hochalpe* (see below)  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., fatiguing.

The *Kramer* (6510 ft.), on the left bank of the *Loisach*, above Garmisch, affords an excellent survey of the *Wetterstein* range. Bridle-path as far as the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Königsstand*. The path beyond this point, having become impracticable, is now closed.

The \**Krottenkopf* (6906 ft.;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 5 m.) affords a distant view of innumerable peaks (*Grossglockner*, *Grossvenediger*, *Stubai* and *Oetzthal* snow-mountains), as well as of the plain (*Munich*, *Starnberg Lake*, etc.). The route passes the *Esterbergsee*, the *Vordere* (small inn), and the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Hintere Esterbergalp* (refreshments and beds of hay). We then follow the bridle-path to a point, where on entering a basin between the *Krottenkopf* and *Bischof*, it divides. We proceed to the left, as far as the end of the basin; then, turning slightly to the right (N.), ascend the saddle between the *Krottenkopf* and the height with the signal-post, and finally cross the ridge to the right which leads to (2 hrs.) the summit.

The *Hochalpe* (5557 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide hardly necessary). The route from *Partenkirchen* crosses the *Partnach* at the upper mill and leads to the wooded *Risserkopf* (p. 33), along the E. side of which it ascends (cart-track) to (3 hrs.) the *Kreuzalpe* (5220 ft.), whence a fine view of the *Eibsee* is obtained; then along the E. slopes of the *Langenfeld* and round the basin of the *Bodenlahnthal* to (1 hr.) the *Hochalpe*, which commands an admirable view of the *Wetterstein*, *Dreithorspitze*, *Alpspitze* (see below; due S.), and other peaks. The prospect from (1 hr.) the *Langenfeld* far surpasses the last in magnificence, affording a particularly fine peep into the *Höllenthal*, with the *Wachsenstein*, *Höllenthalferner*, and *Zugspitze*. The descent into the *Höllenthal* is steep, and should be attempted by experienced mountaineers only, with a guide (see above). By the *Bernardinalp* and *Gassenalp* into the *Bodenlahnthal* and to (2 hrs.) the *Rainthaler Bauer*, see below.

The *Alpspitze* (8648 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; guide 8 m.), fatiguing. From ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the *Rainthaler Bauer* (see below) we ascend the *Bodenlahnthal* (see above) to (2 hrs.) the *Gassenalp*, pass the small *Stuibensee* (6234 ft.; on the left), and reach the summit by the S.E. slope. Survey of the *Wetterstein*, *Zugspitze*, *Höllenthal*, etc.; distant view limited.

The \**Schachenalp* (5826 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 5 m.). The path descends from ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Graseck* and crosses the *Ferchenbach*, the left bank of which it then skirts to (1 hr.) the *Steilenfälle*, where it begins a steep ascent of 2 hrs. to the right through wood. The last part of the route to the Alp, and the small *Schachensee*, is accomplished by the bridle-path leading to the *Royal Shooting Lodge* (no admittance). A pavilion, a few hundred paces farther to the W., on the brink of the abyss, commands a magnificent view of the *Rainthal*, lying perpendicularly below us, with the *Plattachferner*; on the S., the *Dreithorspitze* and *Wetterstein*; and on the N., of the *Bavarian plain*. The views from the *Teufelsgesass* (7006 ft.; reached in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more, viâ the *Schachenplatte*) and from the (1 hr.) *Frauenalpe* (7765 ft.) are still more extensive, but the ascent of the latter requires a perfectly steady head and good guides. — From *Elmau* (see

above) a good bridle-path ascends to the Schachenalp in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. by the finely situated *Wetterstein-Alp*.

*Hintere Rainthal* and \**Blaue Gumpen* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5 m.). The path descends from ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Graseck and crosses the *Ferchenbach* (see above); at the finger-post it turns to the right, afterwards crossing the Partnach three times; 1 hr., finger-post pointing to the right 'Zum Rainthaler Bauer' (see below); 2 min. farther on, the path crosses the *Bodenlahne* (the Alpspitze rises at the end of the valley on the right), and then ascends through the monotonous *Stuibewald* (the *Mitter-Klamm* remaining on the left). After  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., at a point where the path again approaches the Partnach, a fine view of the wild *Hintere Klamm* is gained; thence we descend to the Partnach, and follow its left bank to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the royal forester's hut called *Bockhütte*, where the magnificent *Hintere Rainthal* is disclosed to view. Then past the *Sieben Sprünge* (a copious spring) to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the \**Untere Blaue Gumpen* (3668 ft.), in the midst of beautiful scenery; the *Blaue Gumpenhütte* (generally closed), on the projecting rock at the lower end, commands a splendid view both up and down the valley. The path now threads its way between gigantic fragments of rock, the remains of an old landslide; 20 min., on the left, below us lies the grey-green *Obere Blaue Gumpen*, and farther up the valley, is the beautiful *Fall of the Partnach*. From this point to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Angerhütte*, and thence to the *Knorrhütte* and to the top of the *Zugspitze*, see below. — To the *Rainthaler Bauer* (3080 ft.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). Path either by Graseck and through the Rainthal, ascending to the right from ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) the finger-post (see above) to (25 min.) the summit; or, diverging to the right from the path to Graseck at the opening of the Partnachthal ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Partenkirchen) and crossing the *Hohe Steg*. View similar to that from Graseck, but more confined (no refreshments).

The \**Zugspitze* (9760 ft.), the third in height of the N. limestone Alps (*Parseier Spitze* 9910 ft., *Dachstein* 9830 ft.), requires two days (guide 12 m.). The ascent is laborious, but very interesting and free from danger for persons with steady heads. To (5 hrs.) the *Obere Blaue Gumpen*, see above; farther up, the path deteriorates, and ascends across an extensive avalanche-track (on the left the imposing *Fall of the Partnach*) to the *Anger*, the upper part of the valley. The ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) ridge commands a fine view of the imposing head of the valley, and, in the opposite direction, of the *Blaue Gumpen* with the shooting-lodge on the Schachen high above. In the wood, just beyond the ridge, stands the *Angerhütte* (3970 ft.), a very poor hut. Near this point is the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Partnach-Ursprung*, a gorge partially filled with snow, from which a copious brook bursts forth. From the hut an ascent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the *Upper Anger* (4430 ft.), whence the path ascends to the right through creeping pines, and up the *Brunnthal* to (2 hrs.) the *Knorrhütte* (6710 ft.), built by the German Alpine Club and well fitted up (bed 2 m.; good spring). From the chalet through a rocky basin (the '*Weisse Thal*') to the *Schnee-Ferner* or *Plattach-Glacier*, which is crossed to the base of the summit proper; then a steep ascent across a slope covered with debris (the '*Sandreisen*'), the '*Kamin*', and the '*Nase*' to the arête ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. in length) and (3- $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the W. peak, which is marked by a cross 15 ft. in height. The \**Panorama* is of a most magnificent description. A new path from the W. to the E. summit, which is rather lower, was constructed in 1877. — The ascent from *Ehrwald* (p. 22) is shorter. We may proceed from the *Pestkapelle* (p. 22) by the *Gatterl* (6670 ft.) to (7 hrs.) the *Knorrhütte*, and then, as above described, to (3 hrs.) the summit; while experienced mountaineers may go from *Ehrwald* direct past the *Wieswaldhütte* and through the *Schneekar* (path lately improved; 6-7 hrs.). — The descent to the Eibsee (4-5 hrs.) is very steep and difficult.

The *WALCHENSEE* (p. 39) is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant from Partenkirchen; by carriage (p. 32) in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — The Mittenwald road is quitted to the left at *Klais* (see below); 3 M. *Krün*, 9 M. the village of *Walchensee*. A superb view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel-Gebirge is enjoyed almost the whole way. — By *Eschenloh* to the *Walchensee*, see p. 31.

To *LERMOOS* (p. 21), 15 M., by a good carriage-road through the wooded

valley of the Loisach (by carriage in 3 hrs.; one-horse 9 m.). The frontier-inn at *Griesen* (p. 26) is 9 M. from Partenkirchen, and 6 M. from Lermoos. — A shorter route for pedestrians is by the *Eibsee* and the *Thörlen* (see above).

The road to Mittenwald ascends from Partenkirchen. To the right in the valley, 1 M. from Partenkirchen, lies the *Kainzen-Bad* (also an inn, pension 5 m.), with an alkaline spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur), used as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases. The road next traverses undulating pastures; on the right rises the Wetterstein, and in front are the bold peaks of the Karwendel range.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Kaltenbrunn*; 2 M. *Gerold* (on the left the small *Wagenbrech-See*);  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Klais* (to the Barmsee and Krün, see p. 40). The road passes the small and marshy *Schmalsee*, and then descends abruptly into the valley of the *Isar*, where it unites with the road from Benedictbeuern and Walchensee (see R. 8).

11 M. *Mittenwald* (3090 ft.; \*Post, R. and L.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.), the last Bavarian village, is overshadowed by the precipitous *Karwendelgebirge*, the W. peak (7815 ft.) of which rises almost perpendicularly. The construction of the old houses, each projecting beyond its neighbour, is curious. The lower rooms, which are generally vaulted, once served as magazines for goods on their way from Augsburg to Italy by this route. The manufacture of violins and guitars, which are extensively exported to England and America, forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

EXCURSIONS. The \**Lautersee* (3290 ft.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). The route follows the street to the W. from the Post Inn, and then turns to the left into the *Lainthal*, on the left side of which a good path ascends, passing a swimming-bath and several small waterfalls of the Lainbach. On the plateau, the path leads through wood to the lake, which is prettily situated among trees, and reflects the jagged cliffs of the Karwendelgebirge on the E. — About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther up (carriage-road) lies the lonely *Ferchensee* (3980 ft.), close to the base of the Wetterstein and Grünkopf; thence to (1 hr.) *Elmau*, and to *Partenkirchen* viâ *Graseck*, see p. 33. — From the *Ferchensee*, across the *Franzosensteig* (4186 ft.) between the Grünkopf and Wetterstein, into the *Leutasch-Valley*, 2 hrs., with guide; fatiguing descent.

The *Hohe Kranzberg* (4524 ft.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) commands a fine view of the Zugspitze, Wetterstein, and Karwendelgebirge. Several well defined paths lead across the Calvarienberg to the summit. The descent may be made by a new path through the *Kreidengraben* to *Klais* (see above); or (with guide) past the *Wilden-See* and *Lutter-See* to Mittenwald.

The \**Leutaschthal* (to Leutasch Mill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). The track ascends to the right before reaching the bridge over the Isar (road to the Lautersee, see above), and then leads to the left, past the shooting-range, to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) a chapel, where it divides; the lower path (which the finger-post miscalls dangerous) affords finer glimpses of the profound *Leutaschkamm*. Each of the paths descends into the Leutaschthal, which is at its mouth a narrow gorge, but soon expands into an open, grassy valley, bounded on the N. by the enormous precipices of the Wetterstein range; in the background are the Göhrenspitze and Hochmundi. After crossing the brook ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) we reach (8 min.) the Austrian custom-house (once forming a fortified barrier across the road) and (10 min.) the *Leutaschmühl* (3540 ft.; Inn, unpretending). Travellers whose only object is to see the Leutaschthal may turn at this point. The route up the valley then leads by ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Unter-Leutasch* (Reindl Inn) to (2 hrs.) *Ober-Leutasch*



(3714 ft.; \*Xander's Inn). Passes from this point through the *Gaisthal* and past the *Pestkapelle* to *Ehrwald* (p. 22) in 5 hrs. (with guide); to *Telfs* (p. 164) by *Buchen* and *Brand* in 2½ hrs.; and to *Seefeld* (p. 38) by the *Leutascher Mähder*, carriage-road in 2 hrs.

\**Vereinsalpe* (4462 ft.; 2½-3 hrs.). At the *Husselmühle*, 20 min. to the N. of Mittenwald, the path crosses the Isar and ascends to the left; near (½ hr.) a chapel it crosses the *Seinsbach*, and mounts somewhat steeply to the right, after which it reaches a tolerable carriage-road, running high up on the right side of the narrow and profound *Seinsgraben*, which is joined on the left by the wild ravines of the *Lausberg Lahn*e and the *Reissende Lahn*e. On the right tower the peaks of the *Karwendel*, and behind us the *Wetterstein*. On the (2 hrs.) *Vereinsalpe* (refreshments at the large chalet), which is the property of Count Pappenheim, stands a shooting-box of the Duke of Nassau; a larger hunting château was destroyed by an avalanche in 1877. — A bridle-path leads hence to the left across the saddle on the E. of the *Feldernkopf* to (2½ hrs.) the *Soiern Lakes* (p. 43); then through the *Fischbachthal* either to the right to (3 hrs.) *Vorder-Riss*, or to the left by the *Fischbachalp* to (3 hrs.) *Krün* (p. 40). — From the *Vereinsalpe* to the *Riss* there are two routes, the longer of which leads through the densely wooded *Fermersbach-Thal* to (1 hr.) the *Brandel-Alp*, whence a good path runs high up on the left side of the valley to the *Peindl-Alp*, where it descends, and, after crossing the *Rissbach*, reaches (2 hrs.) the *Oswaldhütte*, halfway between *Vorder-Riss* and *Hinter-Riss* (p. 43). By the other route we descend to the right before reaching the *Brandel-Alp*, cross the *Fermersbach*, and ascend the opposite slope of the valley through wood to *Au* and (2 hrs.) *Hinter-Riss*.

The *Karwendelspitze* (highest peak, 8817 ft.), the summit of which may be attained by a fatiguing ascent of 6-7 hrs. (with guide), viâ the *Kälber-Alp*, commands a beautiful view. — The *Reitherspitze* (7882 ft.) may be ascended from Mittenwald in 6 hrs., see p. 38. The *Schüttlkarspitze* is reached most conveniently from the *Soiernseen*, p. 43.

Beyond Mittenwald the road traverses the level valley as far as the *Defile of Scharnitz*, the boundary between Bavaria and the Tyrol, once fortified by the Romans (*Mansio Scarbia*). During the Thirty Years' War, Claudia de' Medici, widow of Archduke Leopold V., caused the strongly fortified *Porta Claudia* to be constructed here, a barrier which resisted the attacks both of the French and of the Swedes. In the Spanish War of Succession the stronghold came into the possession of the Bavarians, by whom it was destroyed. The Austrians subsequently caused it to be reconstructed, and in 1796 extended. In 1805 it fell into the hands of the French (13,000 under Ney against 600 Austrians), and was so completely destroyed by them and the Bavarians that no traces of it now remain except a few fragments of walls on the mountain-slopes and a small grass-grown redoubt in the valley. The defenders were commanded by Baron Swinburne, an English officer in the Austrian service, and a member of the same family as the well-known poet.

At the village of (1½ hr.) *Scharnitz* (3160 ft.; \**Traube*), on the W., is the mouth of the united *Hinterau* and *Karwendel* valleys, from which the river *Isar* issues.

Through the *Karwendelthal* to (8 hrs.) *Hinter-Riss*, an interesting excursion. Carriage-road to (9 M.) the *Angerhütte* (4245 ft.), situated amid grand scenery; about ¾ M. farther on, the carriage-road terminates, and a good bridle-path ascends in windings to (1 hr.) the *Hochalpe* (refreshments). From this point we ascend to (½ hr.) the cross at the summit of the pass (5909 ft.), which affords a fine view of the limestone crags of the



Hinterau range. The descent leads past a royal shooting-box, into the *Johannesthal* (p. 43), which it follows to (3½ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (p. 43).

**Hinterauthal.** A carriage-road leads past (4½ M.) the opening of the *Gleirschenthal* (see below) and (3 M.) the so-called *Source of the Isar*, a brook descending from the *Birkkar* on the left, to (6 M.) the *Hunting Lodge* of Prince Hohenlohe (3950 ft.). A tolerable path now ascends the *Lavatschthal* to (1½ hr.) the *Haller Anger* (charcoal-burners' huts) and (¾ hr.) the *Lavatscher Joch* (6814 ft.), whence we gain a view of the Zillerthaler and Stubai Ferner. A road descends hence to (3 M.) the *Hall Salt-Mine* (refreshments) and leads through the *Haller Thal* to (6 M.) *Hall* (p. 56). — Another route to *Hall* (in 10 hrs.; not recommended) leads through the *Gleirschenthal* (see above), and across the *Stempeljoch* (7188 ft.). The descent from the col to the salt-mine is very steep.

The road now quits the Isar and ascends (to the right a distant view of the precipitous and serrated limestone peaks of the Wetterstein) to (6 M.) —

80 M. (from Munich) **Seefeld** (3858 ft.; \**Post*), with a handsome Gothic church of the 14th cent., situated on a bleak table-land, the watershed between the Isar and Inn. The barren, rounded cone to the W. is the *Hohe Mundi* (8497 ft.); beyond it, to the right, rise the Wetterstein range and the Zugspitze.

The \**Reitherspitze* (7782 ft.), the ascent of which is recommended from this point (2½ hrs.; with guide), affords a fine panorama of the N. and Central Alps. — From Seefeld to *Leutasch* by the *Leutascher Mühder* (2 hrs.), see p. 36; to *Telfs* (p. 164) viâ *Mösern* (Inn), which commands an imposing view of the valley of the Inn and the Selrain peaks, 2½ hrs.

The road passes the small *Wildsee*, and descends, at first gradually, and then, below (3 M.) *Reith* (3631 ft.), in somewhat steep zigzags, which afford a succession of magnificent views of the Innthal, the Martinswand (E.), and the mountains to the S. of the Inn (Alps of Selrain and Stubai). Above the last projecting angle of the road stands the square tower of the castle of *Fragenstein*, once a favourite residence of Maximilian I.

86 M. **Zirl** (2034 ft.; \**Löwe*; *Stern*), and thence to —

94 M. **Innsbruck**, see pp. 164, 165.

## 8. From Munich to Innsbruck by Benedictbeuern.

### Kochelsee and Walchensee.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 18, 44.*

92½ M. RAILWAY to *Penzberg* (38½ M.) in 2¾ hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 30, 2 m. 15 pf.). POST-OMNIBUS twice daily from *Penzberg* to *Benedictbeuern* in 1¼ hr. (80 pf.), and daily (at 9.45 a.m. in 1878) to *Kochel* in 2¼ hrs. (1 m. 60 pf.). No public conveyance runs from *Kochel* to *Mittenwald*; from *Mittenwald* to *Innsbruck*, see p. 30. At *Penzberg*, *Benedictbeuern*, *Walchensee*, *Mittenwald*, *Kochel*, and *Bad Kochel* carriages with one or two horses can be procured.

As far as (24¾ M.) *Tutzing*, see pp. 26-28. The railway here diverges from the Weilheim line to the left, and skirts the *Starnberger See*, which is here unattractive. Stations *Bernried*, *Seeshaupt* (\*Inn), both (p. 28) ¾ M. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninteresting. On the right lies the small *Ostersee*. Stat. *Stallach*; then (38½ M.) **Penzberg** (2080 ft.), the terminus

of the railway (*Inn* at the station). Omnibus hence to Tölz (p. 41) daily in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

The road to Kochel crosses the *Loisach* and traverses a flat district to *Bichl* (\*Löwe), with baths, and is there joined on the left by the road coming from Tölz by *Heilbrunn* (p. 42). Then —

43½ M. **Benedictbeuern** (2054 ft.; \*Post; *Zur Benediktenwand*), with a once wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740, and consecrated by St. Boniface, now used as a military hospital and government brewery (three bedrooms at the tavern). To the left rises the *Benediktenwand*; to the S. the *Jochberg*, *Herzogstand*, and *Heimgarten*.

The *Benediktenwand* (5919 ft.) may be ascended hence (or from Kochel) in 4-5 hrs. (with guide); the route is steep at places (comp. p. 42); at the top is a cross, erected in 1877. Magnificent view as far as the *Grossglockner* and *Venediger*; to the N. the extensive plain and six lakes.

Beyond *Benedictbeuern* the road skirts the N. side of an extensive peat-moss which bounds the *Kochelsee* on the N., and leads by *Ried* and *Besenbach* to (48 M.) **Kochel** (\**Bad Kochel*, close to the lake, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.; *Pink*), separated by a hill from ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the lake. The emerald-green *Kochelsee* (1955 ft.) is  $3\frac{2}{3}$  M. in length, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. in width. It is fed by the *Loisach*, and is bounded on the S. by the *Jochberg*, *Herzogstand*, and *Heimgarten*. To the N. is the *Rohrsee*, beyond which stretches an extensive marshy tract. The pavilion at *Bad Kochel* affords a good view.

On the opposite bank of the lake lies *Schlehdorf* (*Inn*), re-erected since a fire in 1846, 9 M. from stat. *Staltach* (see above). From *Schlehdorf* ferry in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (25 pf.), passing the *Nasen*, which rises perpendicularly from the lake, to *Müller's Inn* (see below), situated at the foot of the *Kesselberg*. Footpath thence to the falls of the *Kesselbach* and the high road (25 min.).

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond Kochel, at the *Inn Zum Grauen Bären* (pension), the road approaches the lake (\**Müller's Inn* on the S. bank), and ascends at first gradually, and then very abruptly between the *Jochberg* and the *Herzogstand* to the pass of the *Kesselberg* (2759 ft.). Where the ascent begins, a direction-post indicates the way to the left '*Zum untern Fall*', a cascade in a picturesque ravine. Higher up, a little to the right of the road, are the falls of the *Kesselbach*, to which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. On the road-side near the top of the hill, to the left, is a crucifix with the Bavarian and Hapsburg arms, commemorating the construction of the road by Duke Albert IV. of Bavaria in 1492. From the culminating point the *Karwendel* and *Wetterstein* ranges are visible in the distance; below lies the beautiful, deep-blue \**Walchensee* (2592 ft.),  $3\frac{2}{3}$  M. long and 3 M. broad, surrounded by forests and mountains, the finest of the Bavarian lakes after the *Königs-See*. At the N. end are the two houses of ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Urfeld* (*Inn*, indifferent).

The \**Herzogstand* (5761 ft.), a remarkably fine point of view, is ascended hence in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. by a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary), diverging to the right from the road coming from the *Kesselberg*, about 8 min. from *Urfeld* (or a steep footpath leading from *Urfeld* direct to the bridle-path in 10 min. may be taken). In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. a pavilion, com-

manding a beautiful view of the lake, is reached. On the opposite side of the path is a bench where a survey of the Kochelsee and the plain is obtained. A spring in a ravine is next passed (1 hr.), situated  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. below the royal shooting-lodge (a steep path ascending by the direction-post to the right effects little saving). Beyond the lodge the path is nearly level to the foot (10 min.) of the highest peak, which is attained by zigzags in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more. On the summit a closed pavilion. Admirable view hence of the mountains as far as the Stubai glaciers, and of the plain with its numerous lakes. A narrow ridge, practicable only to travellers with steady heads and provided with guides, connects the Herzogstand with the (1 hr.) *Heimgarten* (5863 ft.), which rises to the W. (comp. p. 30). To the right at the back of the lodge, a narrow but well-kept path, affording at first a pleasant view of the Walchensee and mountains, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (In the reverse direction we follow the footpath to the left by the old lime-kiln,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. N. of the village, and ascend to left in 5 min. more, after which the path cannot be mistaken.)

From Urfeld the road leads on the W. bank of the lake to (3 M.) the hamlet of —

55 M. **Walchensee** (*Post*; two-horse carr. to Mittenwald 20 m. and fee of 2 m.; to Partenkirchen 25 m., fee 3 m.), situated on a bay of the lake, opposite the church and parsonage of *Klösterl*. It is, however, far preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee by boat (1 m., 2-3 pers. 1 m. 80 pf.); or, if the traveller do not purpose staying at Walchensee, he should row direct to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Zwergen* at the S.W. end of the lake, at the mouth of the *Obernach*. From the landing-place to the high road  $\frac{3}{4}$  M., to Wallgau 5 M. The view from the middle of the lake is very picturesque. On the S. bank lies the hamlet of *Attach*. (Over the *Hochkopf* to *Vorder-Riss*, see p. 43.)

From the Walchensee through the *Eschenthal* to *Eschenloh* on the Murnau and Partenkirchen road, see p. 31.

Beyond the hamlet of Walchensee the road ascends the precipitous *Katzenkopf*, and then descends to the S.W. end of the lake, where the *Obernach*, its principal tributary, is crossed. The pine-clad valley of the latter is now ascended. On the right lies the small *Sachsensee*. At ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wallgau* (Inn) the green valley of the *Isar* is reached, on the left bank of which a road descends hence to (9 M.) *Vorder-Riss* (p. 43), and thence to Länggries and Tölz. From ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Krün* (2835 ft.; \*Inn), the next village, a tolerable road leads past the *Barmsee* (Zapf's Restaurant with fine view, and baths), to (3 M.) *Klais* (p. 36), on the high road from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen.

On the S. the precipitous *Karwendelgebirge* stands out prominently; to the W. rises the *Wettersteingebirge*. From ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

67 M. *Mittenwald* to (92 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Innsbruck*, see pp. 36-38.

## 9. From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald.

*Comp. Map, p. 44.*

74 M. RAILWAY by *Holzkirchen* to (36 M.) *Tölz* in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 4 m. 65, 3 m. 10 pf., 2 m.). POST-OMNIBUS from *Tölz* to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Länggries*, twice daily in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (90 pf.); to (9 $\frac{1}{3}$  M.) *Benedictbeuern* by *Bichl*, daily

in 2 hrs.; to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Penzberg* daily in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., also by *Bichl*. One-horse carriage from Tölz to the *Walchensee* 10, to *Mittenwald* 20 m.

The railway soon turns towards the S.; to the left are seen the *Bavaria* and *Ruhmeshalle*, to the right the distant Alps. The direct line to *Braunau* and *Rosenheim* diverges to the left (R. 12). The N. wall of the church of *Untersendling* is adorned with a large fresco (by *Lindenschmitt*, 1831), representing a skirmish which took place here in 1705 during the Spanish War of Succession between Austrian troops and the peasantry of the district, and in which a great number of the latter perished. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mittersendling*, amid monotonous scenery. At (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Grosshesselohe* the *Isar* is crossed by a fine suspension bridge; to the left a view of the deep valley with *Munich* in the distance is obtained. Then through wood. 11 M. *Deisenhofen*; 16 M. *Sauerlach*. The *Teufelsgraben* ('devil's ditch'), a deep, dry moat, is crossed, and the train reaches (23 M.) *Holzkirchen* (2244 ft.; *König Otto*; *Greiderer*; *Railway Restaurant*), junction for the lines to *Rosenheim* (p. 52) and *Schliersee* (p. 49). View of the Alps, with the *Wendelstein*, at the back of the station. The small town (*Post*; *Oberbräu*) lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the railway.

The line skirts the E. side of the village, and diverges to the right from the line to *Schliersee*. 26 M. *Ober-Warngau*. The train now proceeds through wood to (30 M.) *Schaftlach* (*Railway Restaurant*; to *Tegernsee*, see p. 44). The mountains increase in grandeur; on the right the *Benediktenwand*. 32 M. *Reigersbeuern*, with a handsome old monastery, now used as a school of agriculture. 36 M. *Tölz*; the station (*Hotel* with fine view, adjacent) lies to the N. of the town,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the bridge over the *Isar*.

36 M. *Tölz* (2202 ft.; \**Post*; \**Bürgerbräu*; *Bruckbräu*; *Zörnlein*), a considerable market-town picturesquely situated on a hill on the *Isar*, is chiefly indebted for its prosperity to its breweries and timber trade. Many of the houses are decorated with frescoes of biblical subjects. The garden of the *Bürgerbräu* and the *Calvarienberg* command a fine survey of the *Isarthal* stretching far into the distance; in the background, S.W., the long *Benediktenwand* (p. 42) and the rounded cone of the *Kirchstein* (5630 ft.). On the left bank of the *Isar*, near the churchyard, begin the inns and pensions of *Krankenheil* (\**Curhôtel*, with baths; \**Sedlmeier*, R. 2, B. 1 m.; *Hotel and Pension Spenger*, pens. 5-7 m. Furnished rooms at the *Villa Herder*, *Bellevue*, *Dreyer's*, *Dibold's*, etc.), a suburb of *Tölz*, which boasts of a *Conversations-Saal*, *Trinkhalle*, and *Bath House* (bath 2 m.; the water is brought by pipes from the springs, which are 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant, and contain natron and iodine). About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. beyond *Krankenheil* is the \**Zollhaus*, an inn where patients are also received (carriages to the baths).

PEDESTRIANS may take the following pleasant route from *Munich* to *Tölz*. Railway to *Starnberg* (p. 26); on foot along the E. bank of the lake to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Berg* (p. 27), and (6 M.) *Wolfraathshausen* (1896 ft.; \**Ha-*

derbräu), at the confluence of the *Loisach* and *Isar*. The lofty slope above the village commands a fine view of the mountains towards the S., and down the valley of the *Isar*. Then by the high road to (8 M.) *Königsdorf* (Inn), whence a footpath, easily found, leads in 2 hrs. to *Tölz*.

EXCURSIONS FROM TÖLZ: to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Gaisach* (Inn), with a charming view; by ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Wackersberg* (Inn) and the *Bannhof* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Bann-Alp* (refreshments); from the *Zollhaus* (see above) across the *Sauersberg* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the springs (see above), and to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the top of the *Blomberg* (4078 ft.), with extensive view. — The *Benediktenwand* (5919 ft.) is better ascended from *Länggries* (see below).

[FROM TÖLZ TO THE WALCHENSEE there are two roads: by *Kochel* (21 M.), or through the *Jachenau* (25 M.). The KOCHER ROAD leads to the W., past the *Zollhaus* (see above) and the *Stallauer Weiher*, to *Vorder-Stallau* and (6 M.) the baths of *Heilbrunn* (to the right), with the *Adelheidsquelle* containing bromine and iodine. Many of the visitors stay at *Bichl* (see below), to which the water for bathing and drinking is conveyed daily. The road then passes *Enzenau* and *Unter-Steinbach*, and reaches ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bichl*, on the road from *Penzberg* to *Kochel* and *Mittenwald* (p. 39).

The ROAD BY JACHENAU leads along the E. side of the broad valley of the *Isar* to *Länggries* (2220 ft.; \*Post; *Pfund's Inn*), about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S. of which stands the Duke of Nassau's château of *Hohenburg* (brewery).

The \**Benediktenwand* (5919 ft.) may be scaled from this point in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide, by the *Langenthal-Alp* and *Probst-Alp* (comp. p. 39). The most interesting among the other mountain ascents from *Länggries* are those of the *Kirchstein* (5630 ft.;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide) and the *Geigerstein* (5072 ft.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., bridle-path almost the whole way to the top).

The road crosses the *Isar* (opposite, on the right bank, the château of *Hohenburg*, see above), and reaches (3 M.) *Wegscheid* (Zum *Pfaffenstöffel*, unpretending). The narrow road now quits the valley of the *Isar*, and, skirting the wooded flanks of the *Langenberg*, enters the *Jachenau*, a secluded valley, 12 M. in length, watered by the *Jachen*, and containing a few farm-houses.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Zum Bäck Inn*;  $11\frac{1}{2}$  M. the village of *Jachenau* (2618 ft.; Inn). The road now ascends for a short distance, and then descends through wood to (4 M.) *Sachenbach*, at the E. end of the *Walchensee*, and (2 M.) *Urfeld* (p. 39; crossing the lake is preferable, when a boat can be got at *Sachenbach*; travellers going to *Mittenwald* cross directly to the S.W. point of the lake, without touching at *Urfeld* or the hamlet of *Walchensee*).]

FROM TÖLZ TO (38 M.) MITTENWALD. To ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Länggries*, see above. The road then follows the right bank of the *Isar* past *Anger* (on the left *Schloss Hohenburg*, see above) to (3 M.) *Fleck* (Inn), a place with large saw-mills. Beyond ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Winkel* the *Isarthal* turns to the S.W.; in the background rises the *Scharfreiter* (see below). The valley becomes more confined; on the left are precipitous, wood-grown slopes, on the right flows the river in its wide and gravelly bed. The road turns round a jutting angle of rock, crosses the *Walchen* or *Achen* (see below) and

the *Dürrach*, and reaches (6 M.) the *Fall* (2365 ft.; two \*Inns). On the right the Isar, whose bed is here confined by a rocky ledge, forms a rapid.

On the right bank of the *Walchen* or *Achen*, which flows out of the *Achensee*, a narrow carriage-road leads to (9 M.) *Achenwald* on the *Kreuth* post-road (p. 47). — To the S. of the *Fall* is the *Dürrachklamm*, a gorge which deserves a visit (2 hrs. there and back, with guide).

The valley again expands. 6 M. **Vorder-Riss** (2572 ft.), a royal shooting-lodge in a pine-clad dale (*Kramets-Au*), at the confluence of the *Riss* with the Isar (*Inn* at the forester's). In the distance are seen the *Wetterstein* and *Karwendelgebirge*.

THROUGH THE *Riss* TO THE *ACHENSEE*, an interesting excursion of 9-10 hrs.; carriage-road to (8 M.) *Hinter-Riss*, thence a horse-track. The valley contracts at (3¼ M.) the *Oswaldhütte*, lying at the mouth of the deep and narrow *Fermersbach-Thal* (to *Mittenwald* by the *Vereinsalpe*, see p. 37). A bridle-path leads to the left from this point by the *Moslain-alpe* to (3½ hrs.) the top of the *Scharfreiter* (6888 ft.), whence an imposing view is obtained. 4½ M. *Hinter-Riss* (3104 ft.), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, in a finely wooded valley. At the foot of the small Gothic château are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (*Inn*; another ¾ M. farther on). — From *Hinter-Riss* to the *Vereinsalpe* and *Mittenwald*, see p. 37; by the *Hochalpe* to the *Karwendelthal* and *Scharnitz*, see p. 37. — Attractive excursion hence (one full day) to *Ladiz* and *Lalider*. A bridle-path leads through the *Johannesthal* (see below) to (3 hrs.) the *Ladiz Alp* (5154 ft.), which commands a striking view of the wild rocky masses of the *Birkkarspitze*, *Kaltwasserspitze*, *Bockkarspitze*, etc.; thence over the saddle to the S. of the *Ladizkopf* (6282 ft.) to (1 hr.) the upper *Lalider-Alp* (5872 ft.), which is surrounded by magnificent scenery; then descend into (1 hr.) the *Eng* (*Inn*; see p. 48) and follow the *Blaubachthal* back to (3 hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (from the *Eng* across the *Grammais-Joch* to *Pertisau*, see p. 48; across the *Lamsen-Joch* to *Schwarz*, see p. 55).

From *Hinter-Riss* the bridle-path (a supply of provisions should be taken; guide unnecessary) ascends gently, past the mouths of the *Johannesthal* and *Laliderthal*, to the (2 hrs.) *Hagelhütte* (3940 ft.), where the *Rissthal* (from this point onwards called the *Blaubachthal*) turns towards the S. (1½ hr. farther up is the *Eng*, p. 48). Here we turn to the left, cross the brook, and ascend the (2 hr.) *Plumser Joch* (5423 ft.; wine, etc., at one of the huts), commanding a fine retrospect of the *Karwendelgebirge*, E. the *Seekarspitze* and *Rabenspitze*, near the *Achensee*. On the culminating point is the figure of a saint. We avoid the path to the left and descend straight to the *Gernalp*, whence a rough road leads through the wooded *Gernthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Pertisau* (p. 48). — In making this excursion in the reverse direction it should be borne in mind that in descending from the pass the dry bed of the brook must be crossed twice; once at the bend towards the W., where a misleading path diverges to the N., and again at the foot of the col, beyond the huts.

FROM *VORDER-RISS* TO *ATTLACH* on the *Walchensee* (p. 40). This excursion may be made either by the *Hochkopf* (4035 ft.), with a shooting-lodge of the King of Bavaria, and commanding a charming view (good horse-track, 4 hrs.); or by the *Attlachberg* in 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary).

The road crosses the Isar, and follows the left side of the secluded valley to (9 M.) *Wallgau* (p. 40), on the post-road from the *Walchensee* to (8¼ M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 36).

FROM *VORDER-RISS* BY THE *SOIERN* TO *KHÜN*, an attractive route for pedestrians (bridle-path, 4½ hrs.). After crossing the *Rissbach*, the path ascends the *Fischbachthal* to the left to (3 hrs.) the King's lodge at the *Soiern Lakes* (5160 ft.), in a desolate valley, commanding a view of the *Krapfenkarspitze* on the E., and the two *Soiernspitzen* on the S. (A new

riding-path leads from this point in 1 hr. to the top of the *Schöttlkarspitze*, with a royal summer-house, affording a fine view.) We may descend either on the N.W. to the *Fischbachalpe*, where there is a shooting-lodge belonging to Count Holnstein (refreshments), and thence by road to (4½ M.) *Krün*; or on the S. by the (2½ hrs.) *Vereinsalpe* to (2 hrs.) *Mittenwald* (p. 36).

## 10. From Munich to Innsbruck, by Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee.

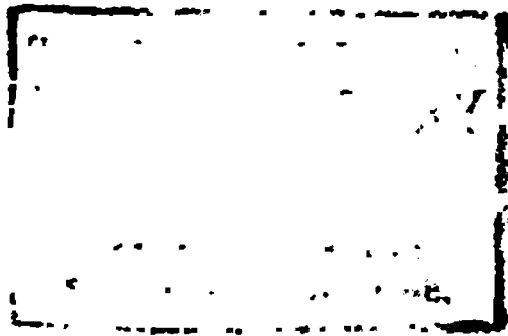
94 M. RAILWAY to (30 M.) *Schaftlach* in 1¾ hr. — POST-OMNIBUS from *Schaftlach* at 8 a.m. and 1. 15 p.m. (1878) to *Tegernsee* (in 1½ hr.; fare 1 m. 20 pf.), and to *Kreuth* (in 3½ hrs.; 3 m. 60 pf.). One-horse carriage from *Schaftlach* to *Tegernsee* 7 m., two-horse 12 m. (carriages may be ordered from the post-office at *Tegernsee* by telegraph, to meet any train at *Schaftlach*). One-horse carriage from *Tegernsee* to *Kreuth* 7, two-horse 12 m., to the *Scholastika* 16 and 24, to *Jenbach* 26 and 42 m. (driver's fee included in each case). — POST-OMNIBUS daily at 6 p.m. from *Kreuth* in 2½ hrs. to *Achenkirch*, and thence on the following morning at 5 o'clock in 2 hrs. to *Jenbach* (from *Kreuth* to *Jenbach* 6 m.). An OMNIBUS also runs daily between June and October from *Kreuth* to the *Scholastika* (p. 47) in 3½ hrs., starting at 7 a.m. — One-horse carriage from *Dorf Kreuth* to the *Scholastika* 12-15 m., two-horse from *Bad Kreuth* 20 m. — One-horse carriage from the *Scholastika* to *Jenbach* 5 fl., and gratuity. — In the opposite direction, from *Jenbach*: one-horse carriage to *Buchau* 3 fl. 30 (with change of horse 4 fl. 80), two-horse 5 fl. 80 kr., to the *Scholastika* 5 and 7½ fl., *Achenkirch* 5½ and 8, *Kreuth* 10 and 16, *Tegernsee* 12 and 19 fl.

Railway to (30 M.) *Schaftlach*, see p. 41. The road to *Tegernsee* turns to the right in the village, and leads viâ *Haus*, *Georgenried*, and *Finsternwald* to the *Tegernsee* (3½ M. long, 1½ M. broad), which it reaches at *Gmund* (*Obermaier*), situated at the point where the *Mangfall* emerges from the lake (on the right, *Kaltenbrunn*, p. 45). Then along the E. bank, by *St. Quirin*, to —

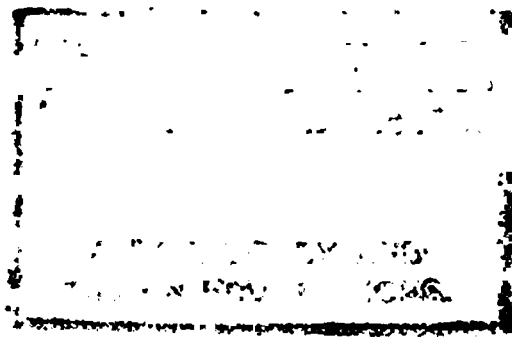
37 M. **Tegernsee.** — \*POST, R. 2-3, D. 2, pens. 5-6 m.; \*GUGGEMOS, at the N. end of the village, R. 2 m.; \*GREIDER; \*STEINMETZ; \*PENSION HARTMANN, on the lake, pension with R. 6 m. Beer at the *Bräustübl.* — Private apartments may also be procured. Good accommodation may be found at *Rothach* (\*Scheurer, R. from 1½, D. 2 m.), and *Egern* (*Bachmair*, moderate), at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to *Kreuth*.

*Tegernsee* (2400 ft.) is charmingly situated and much frequented by visitors in summer. The imposing *Schloss*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded in 719, and suppressed in 1804, was erected during last century. In the centre is the church. The S. wing, fitted up by King Max Joseph as a summer-residence, now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria; the N. wing contains an extensive brewery. Over the portal is an ancient relief in marble representing the princely founders of the abbey. At the N. end of the village stands the pretty *Villa* of Prince Radjwoyowitz of Servia in the Italian style.

\*ENVIRONS. A favourite point in the nearer environs of *Tegernsee* is the (½ hr.) *Grosse Paraplui*, an open summer-house. The path ascends to the left from the *Kreuth* road, at the W. end of the palace garden. Or the road may be followed for 8 min. more, to the point where the path to the *Kleine Paraplui* and to the ferry to *Egern* (see below) diverges to the right; here the steps to the left are ascended, leading to the summer-house, which affords an admirable view of the lake and the







encircling mountains (from left to right: Riederstein, Wallberg, Setzberg, Ringberg, Hirschberg, Kampen).

The walk may be pleasantly varied by returning by the *Pfiegelhof* (refreshments), 10 min. to the E., and through the *Albachtal* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). — The *Westerhof*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. above Tegernsee on the N.E., also commands a fine view. The path (shady in the early morning) ascends the *Albachtal* as far as (5 min.) the bridge, beyond which it leads up the grassy slope, partly by wooden steps.

*Kaltenbrunn* (Inn), a model farm belonging to Duke Charles Theodore, at the N.W. end of the lake,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Tegernsee by land (viâ Gmund), or reached by boat in 1 hr. (1 m. 40 pf.), commands the best survey of the entire lake. Pleasant walk thence by the road on the W. bank to (7 M.) *Egern* (see above), viâ *Am Bach* and *Wiessee*.

*Bauer in der Au*. Boat (in 20 min., 60 pf.) to *Abwinkel*, and thence by a pleasant forest-path along the *Söllbach* to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the farm of *Bauer in der Au* (refreshments); fine view of the Kampen and Fleckenstein. In descending, the road to the right may be followed along the slope of the *Ringberg*; at (1 M.) the point where it emerges from the wood a foot-path descends to the right to (1 hr.) *Egern* at the S. end of the lake; hence by small boat (40 pf.) or by ferry-boat (5 pf.) to Tegernsee.

*Freihof*. Boat in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Am Bach*; then up the *Zeiselbach* valley to the *Freihof* (refreshments), a charming route, with fine views.

*Marble Quarries* ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.). The Kreuth road is followed past *Egern* to (1 hr.) a finger-post, which indicates the way (right) to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the interesting *Quarries*. Another finger-post, a few hundred paces farther, points to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Lohbachfall*, which is generally inconsiderable in summer.

The \**Falls of the Rothach* are situated in a picturesque ravine  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Tegernsee. The road leads from *Rothach*, (see below) along the left bank of the stream of that name, passing *Elman*, to the inn of *Enter-Rothach*; 10 min. farther is a direction-post indicating the path descending to the falls to the right; the path then re-ascends to the road at a point higher up. The road ascends hence to the *Wechselalp* (3491 ft.), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the *Weisse Falepp* to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the forester's house of *Falepp* (p. 50). Thence by the *Spitzingsee* to *Schliersee*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., a pleasant excursion, which may be made by carriage with two horses in 10 hrs.

The *Neureuth* (4130 ft.) may be ascended from Tegernsee in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by a path passing the *Westerhof*. Splendid view (to the S. the snow-clad *Venediger*). A path leads hence by the *Gindelalpe* to *Schliersee* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. more (comp. p. 49).

*Riederstein* (2916 ft.). The Kreuth road is followed to the S. as far as a small sulphur bath-house, about 1 M. from the post-office, and a little on this side of the bridge over the *Rothach*. Here we ascend to the left by a somewhat steep path, scarcely traceable at places, to (1 hr.) the chapel, conspicuously perched on a precipitous rock. — A path which can hardly be missed ascends to the E. along the crest of the hill to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Baumgartenschneid* (5140 ft.), whence a fine panoramic view is obtained. For the steep descent through the *Albachtal* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Tegernsee, a guide is advisable (to be procured at the chalets).

The summit of the \**Hirschberg* (5636 ft.) may be attained from Tegernsee in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — We follow the Kreuth road to ( $1\frac{1}{3}$  hr.) the *Lohbachfall* (see above); the brook is crossed near the fall, and a narrow forest-path, which afterwards widens, is ascended to (1 hr.) the *Holzpointalp*; then across meadows to the foot of the saddle between the *Hirschberg* on the left and the *Ringberg* on the right, and straight up; at the top of the saddle we turn to the left and ascend in zigzags along the precipitous side of the *Hirschberg* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Obere Luckeralp* (milk, beds of hay), near the lower peak with the wooden cross (view towards the N. and E.). From this point we may proceed either across the crest of the hill, or by a path to the right below it, to the S.E. peak, and thence across a considerable plateau to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) S.W. and highest peak, from which a magnificent panorama is disclosed. — The descent to the *Bauer in der Au* is not recommended.

The *\*Risserkogel* (6037 ft.) affords a magnificent view, embracing the Tauern and Zillertal Ferner, and extending to the Zugspitze on the W.; on the N., in a basin between the *Risserkogel* and *Plankenstein*, lie the two small *Röthenstein Lakes*. The ascent is accomplished from Egern by the *Wallberger Alp* in 4½-5 hrs. (guide). The descent on the S.W. by the *Ableithen*, *Scheyrer*, and *Pletzerer Alps*, and that on the S. by the *Riss* and *Vorderlochberg Alps* to the *Langenauthal* and (2 hrs.) *Kreuth*, are steep at first, and not advisable for inexperienced walkers.

FROM TEGERNSEE TO TÖLZ (13 M.). Road by *Gmund* and *Reigersbeuern* (one-horse carriage 6 m.; diligence on Wednesdays and Sundays, 1½ m.). — To *Schliersee*, see p. 49; to *Neuhaus*, see p. 50.

The high road from Tegernsee to Kreuth leads through *Rothach* (*\*Scheurer*), with its pretty country-houses, crosses the *Weissach* (*\*Bachmann's Inn* at the bridge), and ascends slightly through meadows. Pedestrians effect a saving of 1½ M. by crossing the S.E. arm of the lake by small boat to *Egern* (20 min.; 40 pf.) or by the ferry from the *Kleine Paraplui*, ½ M. to the S. of Tegernsee (5 pf.); the road leads in a straight direction from the ferry to the high road which it reaches at (1 M.) the bridge over the *Weissach*. The valley contracts near the village of (5 M.) *Kreuth* (*Obermaier*), to the right of which rises the cone of the *Leonhardstein* (4744 ft.). About 1½ M. farther is the sequestered —

44½ M. *Wildbad Kreuth* (2720 ft.), a considerable bath and hotel establishment, situated on a broad green plateau, about ½ M. from the main road. The springs, containing iron and sulphur, and generally used in combination with salt-baths (the salt being obtained from *Rosenheim*), were known as early as 1500, and belonged to the Abbey of Tegernsee. The place is chiefly indebted for its reputation to the visits of King Max I., to its invigorating mountain-air, and its excellent whey. It now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria (R. 2 m., L. 35, B. 50, B. 50 pf.). As a resting-place for the ordinary traveller Tegernsee is preferable to Bad Kreuth.

WALKS in the grounds of the *Curhaus*. In a marble niche above a spring on the slope, ½ M. to the E. of the *Curhaus*, is a bust of King Max I. — The *Hohlenstein*, opposite the baths, to the E., commands a fine view of Tegernsee, etc. (to the cross, 1 hr.).

*Wolfsschlucht* (1¼ hr.), a ravine with two waterfalls. The path from the Bad ascends the *Felsenweissach-Thal* to the *Pförner* and *Oberhofer Alps*, and then turns to the left into the gorge. A giddy path leads out of the ravine up to the *Schildenstein-Alp* (see below).

*Gaisalp* (1 hr.). Descending at the back of the Bad and crossing the *Felsenweissach*, we follow a good footpath through wood, which is at first level, and afterwards ascends to the left along the precipitous side of the mountain to the pleasantly situated Alp (3607 ft.). About 20 min. farther is the —

*Königsalp* (3810 ft.; *Inn*), which may also be reached by a good road, diverging to the left from the *Achenthal* road above the *Klammhachfall* (see below), and ascending in zigzags. — The *Schildenstein* (5345 ft.), a striking point of view, may be ascended from the *Gaisalp* or the *Königsalp* in 1½-2 hrs.; the last part of the ascent is steep. The track descending to the *Achenthal* road on the S. is marshy and bad, and should not be attempted without a guide.

The *\*Schinder* (5990 ft.), the view from which is very extensive, may be ascended in 4½-5 hrs. A carriage-road leads to the E. through the

*Langenau* to the *Langenau-Alp* and (9 M.) the *Baier-Alp*. From this point a bridle-path ascends to the left by the *Rieselberg-Alp* to (1½ hr.) the summit. Descent to *Falepp*, see p. 50. — The *Risserkogel* (6087 ft.), 4½ hrs., see above. — The *Hirschberg* (see above) may also be easily ascended from Kreuth through the *Schwarzenbachthal* and by the *Schwarzenalp*, in 4-5 hrs.

The road from Bad Kreuth to the Achensee crosses the Weissach and joins the main road about ¾ M. to the W. of the baths. The high-road gradually ascends the narrow Weissachthal, passing (2¼ M.) the *Klammbach-Fall* on the left, (6 M.) *Glashütten* (Inn), and the old Bavarian custom-house at *Stuben*. About 1 M. farther on, the *Stubenalp*, the culminating point (3150 ft.), is reached, beyond which the road descends rapidly through profound ravines, and at the *Kaiserwacht*, the old Austrian custom-house in the once strongly fortified defile of *Achen* (2858 ft.), crosses the Tyrolese frontier (below, to the right, diverges the road through the *Achenthal* to *Fall* in the *Isarthal*, p. 43). The custom-house is now near the village of (3 M.) *Achenwald* (\*Traube). The course of the *Achen*, or *Walchen*, the outlet of the Achensee, is then followed. To the E. rises the isolated rocky horn of the *Guffert*; adjacent to it, the long ridge of the *Unnutz* (see below). About 4 M. farther is —

59 M. *Achenkirch* (3087 ft.; \*Post; \*Kern, ¾ M. from the Post; \*Adler), a village 3 M. in length, the straggling houses of which extend almost to the Achensee. (In summer the hotels on the Achensee are often full, in which case it is advisable to stay at Achenkirch.) At the N. end of the lake, 3 M. from the Post, is *Maier's Inn*, not far from which is the \**Scholastika Inn* (so called after the landlady), with a veranda commanding a fine view of the lake. About 1 M. farther S., on a green tongue of land projecting into the lake, is the \**Hôtel Achenseehof*, the property of L. Rainer, a well-known Tyrolese singer (music and singing in the evenings).

The \**Unnutz* (6817 ft.), which commands a picturesque and extensive view, may be ascended without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide advisable). A good path leads from the *Scholastika* at first to the left, then to the right through wood (fine glimpses of the Achensee) and finally up steep pasture-slopes to (1¼ hr.) the *Kögelalp*. Here we proceed to the left to (25 min.) the saddle, where the *Steinbergerthal* is disclosed to view, and then to the N. to (15 min.) a point where the path divides, whence we ascend abruptly to the right through mountain-pines, and afterwards over easy grassy slopes to (1 hr.) the summit. The view embraces on the E. the *Guffert*, *Steinbergspitze*, and more in the background the *Kaisergebirge*, the *Loferer Steinberge*, and the *Steinerne Meer*; on the S.E. the *Kitzbühler range*, and the *Tauern* from the *Hohe Tenn* to the *Dreiherrnspitze*; to the S., the *Sonnwendjoch*, *Zillerthaler Ferner*, *Duxer Ferner*, *Solstein*, *Oetzthaler Ferner*, *Karwendelgebirge*, and *Wettersteingebirge*; far below lies the Achensee.

Other interesting ascents are those of the *Hochiss* (7533 ft.), the highest summit of the *Sonnwendjoch* (from Buchau by the *Dalfazalpe* and the *Kothalpe* in 4 hrs.), and the *Rofan* (7405 ft.), which may be reached from Maurach by the *Untere* and *Obere Mauritzalpe* in 4 hrs. (Nic. and Alois Brugger of Maurach are recommended as guides.)

The \**Achensee* (3048 ft.), a lake of azure blue, the most beautiful in N. Tyrol, is 5½ M. long, ¾ M. broad, and 430 ft. deep,

and lies 1250 ft. above the level of the valley of the Inn. The road along the E. bank of the lake to *Buchau* may be traversed by carriage in 1 hr., but the passage of the lake by boat is preferable in fine weather (from the *Scholastika* to *Buchau* in 2 hrs., 1 pers. 70, 2 pers. 80, 3 pers. 1 fl. 5 kr.; to *Pertisau* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 60, 70, 90 kr.; ferry from *Buchau* to *Pertisau* in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., each pers. 12 kr.). At the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon in 1755 the water of the lake suddenly sank 4 ft., but after 24 hrs. regained its usual level. On the S.W. bank is the beautiful little green plain of the *\*Pertisau*, enclosed by precipitous mountains. The *\*Fürstenhaus*, an inn on the lake, the property of the Benedictine Abbey of *Viecht*, and those in the village (*Pfandler*; *Karl*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the lake, unpretending) are favourite summer-quarters. *Pertisau* commands a charming view of the lake particularly by evening light; to the S. are the mountains of the *Innthal* and of the lower *Zillerthal*.

FROM *PERTISAU* TO *HINTER-RISS* across the *Plumser-Joch* (6 hrs.), see p. 43. The pass of *Grammais* (8 hrs., with guide) is preferable. The path ascends the *Falzthurnthal* to the S.W.; 1 hr., *Falzthurnalp* (3537 ft.); 1 hr., the *Untere Grammais-Alp* (4144 ft.); then to the right, by a steep ascent, to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Obere Grammais-Alp*, to the S. of the *Sonnenjoch* (see below). View of the *Gamsjoch* on the W., and the *Hochglück* and *Lamsenspitze* on the S. Steep descent, traversing the *Binsalp*, to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Eng* (3930 ft.; Inn), situated amidst the fine scenery of the *Blaubachthal*, and to (3 hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (p. 43). — Across the *Stallener Joch* to *Jenbach*, see p. 55.

The ascent of the *Sonnenjoch* (8050 ft.), 5 hrs. with guide, is somewhat fatiguing, but repays the exertion. The *Falzthurnthal* is followed to the *Obere Grammais-Alp*, see above. Then a steep, and at places stony ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit. Extensive panorama; E. the *Tauern* chain, S. the *Oetzthaler Ferner* rising behind the *Lamsengebirge*, N. the plains of *Bavaria*.

The road from *Pertisau* leads past (1 M.) *Prantl's Inn* (on the lake, moderate) and round the 'Seespitz', or S.W. extremity of the lake to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Maurach* (3107 ft.; *Neuwirth*), on the *Achenkirch* and *Jenbach* road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. S. of *Buchau* (see above). Boats may be procured at the *Seespitz* and at the second-last house in *Buchau*, 1 M. to the N. of the inn, at the point where the road runs close to the lake. To the left on the height lies *Eben*, the burial-place of *St. Nothburga* (d. 1313), with a much frequented pilgrimage-chapel. The road then descends rapidly through ravines to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

71 M. *Jenbach* (1834 ft.), see p. 55. Railway thence to (94 M.) *Innsbruck*, see R. 12.

PEDESTRIANS should proceed by boat from *Pertisau* (or the *Scholastika*) to the *Seespitz*, where they take a shady footpath to the right (leaving the road on the left); at the bifurcation the path to the left is followed, which leads through the fence and across the meadows, and joins the road above the mill (a saving of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.). In coming from *Jenbach* the pedestrian's route diverges to the left beyond the telegraph-post No. 94 (or by another path at No. 105), crosses the bridge, and then turns to the right.

## 11. From Munich to Innsbruck by Schliersee and Bayrisch Zell.

*Comp. Map, p. 44.*

RAILWAY to Holzkirchen and (38 M.) Schliersee in 2½ hrs. (fares 4 m. 90, 3 m. 25, 2 m. 10 pf.). From Schliersee to (29½ M.) Kufstein carriage-road, but no public conveyance. Carriages to be had at Schliersee and Neuhaus. RAILWAY from Kufstein to (47 M.) Innsbruck in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.; express fares 4 fl. 30, 3 fl. 20 kr.).

Railway to (23 M.) *Holzkirchen*, where carriages are changed, see p. 41. On the E. side of the village the line diverges to the left from the Tölz line (R. 9), and at *Darching* it enters the picturesque *Mangfall-Thal*. Opposite is *Ober-Weyarn*, with a handsome abbey church. Pleasant excursion to (1 hr.) the *Weyrer Lindl* (2372 ft.), whence an extensive view is enjoyed.

30⅓ M. *Thalham*; on the right rises the *Taubenberg* (3015 ft.), a fine point of view (1¼ hr.; Inn, 10 min. from the top). The train crosses the Mangfall, and traverses the wooded *Schlierachthal*. 33½ M. *Miesbach* (2286 ft.; \**Waizinger*; \**Post*; *Kreiterer*), a considerable village, prettily situated, and affording inexpensive summer-quarters.

To *TEGERNSEE* (10½ M.). The road (diligence every afternoon in 2½ hrs.) leads past *Schweinthal* to (3 M.) the *Müller am Baum* (Inn); here it crosses the Mangfall, and then proceeds by *Festenbach* and *Dilrenbach* to (4½ M.) *Gmund* (p. 44) and (3 M.) *Tegernsee*.

To *FISCHBACHAU* (9¾ M.). Carriage-road to the E. past *Parsberg* into the *Leitzachthal*, and by *Hundham* to (7½ M.) *Ellbach* (2572 ft.; pleasant excursion from this point to the top of the *Schwarzenberg*, 3927 ft., in 1½ hr.); then past (1½ M.) the \**Marbach Inn* to (¾ M.) *Fischbachau*, which lies at the W. base of the *Wendelstein* (p. 50). Near it is the popular pilgrimage-chapel of *Birkenstein*. The road next leads to *Hammer* and (2¼ M.) *Aurach* (p. 50).

In the vicinity are several coal-mines. The train crosses the *Schlierach*, passes *Agatharied* and *Hausham*, and reaches —

38 M. *Schliersee* (*Post*; *Neuwirth*; lodgings obtainable; baths in the lake), picturesquely situated on the \**Schliersee* (2588 ft.), and much frequented in summer. The (5 min.) *Weinbergkapelle* affords the best view of the surrounding district (from E. to W., the *Schliersberg*, *Rohnberg*, *Eichelspitz*, *Jägerkamp*, *Brecherspitz*, *Baumgartenberg*, and *Kreuzberg*). Pleasant walk to (1 M.) the *Oberleitner* (refreshments).

To *TEGERNSEE* (p. 44). The nearest way (3½ hrs.) leads by *Westenhofen*, a cement-factory at the N.W. end of the lake, ½ M. from the village of Schliersee. From this point a carriage-road leads S.W. to (2¼ M.) *In der Au*, whence a bridle-path (the '*Prinzenweg*') follows the *Breitenbach*, crosses (left) the second bridge, ascends to the culminating point of the saddle between the *Baumgartenschneid* (p. 45) and *Kreuzberg*, and descends through the pretty *Aalbachthal* to (2½ hrs.) *Tegernsee*. — A more attractive route ascends from the *Au* to the right to the (1 hr.) *Gindelalpe* (4167 ft.) and the (20 min.) *Schneide* (4387 ft.), where a survey of the plain is enjoyed. Thence to the (¾ hr.) *Neureuth* (p. 136; view of the mountains; to the S.E., beyond the *Rothachthal*, the *Venediger*), and a steep descent to the *Westerhof* and (1 hr.) *Tegernsee* (in all 4 hrs.; guide advisable). — Across the *Kühzagalalp* (5½-6 hrs. to *Egern*); ascent from the *Au* to the left through the *Dufththal*, see below.

The road passes the lake on the E. side and affords pleasant views. *Fischhausen* (Stoertz) lies at the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) S. end of the lake; at ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Neuhaus* (2657 ft.; \**Neuwirth*) the road divides. Striking view to the E. of the Wendelstein, with the chapel on the summit. One-horse carriage to Schliersee  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.

The road to the right leads through the *Max-Josephsthal*, past a paper-mill, and ascends the slope of the *Jägerkamp* (see below) in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may cut off. On the right the precipitous *Brecherspitz*; pleasing retrospect of the Schliersee. Beyond the (4 M.) pass between the *Stocker-Alp* and *Spitzing-Alp*, the road descends to the (1 M.) lonely *Spitzing-See* (3524 ft.), leads high along the N. bank, and descends on the E. side. On the right rises the *Brecherspitz*. The *Rothe Falepp*, which the road follows, is the outflow of the lake. At the S. end of the lake is the *Wurz* (or *Branntwein*) *Hütte*, now an unassuming inn; to the right,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the lake, is the fall of the Falepp. Pastures are next traversed to the (3 M.) *Waizinger Alphütte* (Inn). Beyond the (2 M.) bridge there is a picturesque cascade on the left. The (1 M.) forester's house of *Falepp* (2851 ft.; *Inn*), at the union of the Rothe and Weisse Falepp, is prettily situated in the midst of wood. Below this the stream is called the *Brandenberger Ache*. In the vicinity is the disused *Kaiserklause*. A rough footpath leads from Falepp by the *Erzherzog-Johanns-Klause* and through the *Brandenberger Thal* to *Brizlegg* (p. 55), a route not recommended (9-10 hrs., with guide). — Through the *Rothach Thal* to *Tegernsee*, see p. 45. — By the *Elend-Alp*, or the *Ackern-Alp* to the *Landl*, see p. 51. — The top of the \**Schinder* (p. 46) may be reached from Falepp in 3 hrs. by a new path.

The *Brecherspitz* (5532 ft.) may be ascended from Neuhaus in 3-4 hrs. (fatiguing; guide necessary). — The \**Jägerkamp* (5689 ft.) is an admirable point of view ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide). — The \**Rothwand* (6200 ft.) is another remarkably fine point: from the Spitzingsee to the lower and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the upper *Wallenburger-Alp* (5364 ft.; refreshments), where the night is passed; then an ascent of steep grassy slopes, past the *Kirchstein*, to (1 hr.) the summit (magnificent view). — The *Miesing* (6145 ft.) commands another charming prospect; it is ascended from *Geitau* (see below) by *Kleintiefenthal* in 3 hrs., or by *Grosstiefenthal* (near which lies the small and secluded *Soinsee*, 5052 ft.), in 4 hrs. (with guide, 2 m.).

From NEUHAUS TO TEGERNSEE by the *Kühzagelalp* (3796 ft.) in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide hardly necessary; direction-posts at doubtful points). The path descends to *Enter-Rothach* (p. 45), from which a carriage-road leads to (5 M.) Tegernsee through the valley of the *Rothach*.

The road to Bayrisch Zell next passes ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Aurach*. (Route to *Hammer* and *Fischbachau*, see p. 49.) At ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Geitau* (Inn), the *Leitzachthal* is entered. Then *Oberhofen* and (3 M.) *Bayrisch Zell* (2818 ft.; *Post*), a small village with several well-built houses, picturesquely situated in a basin enclosed by the Wendelstein, Seeberg, and Traithen.

The \**Wendelstein* (6066 ft.), a very fine point of view, is ascended without difficulty in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. from Bayrisch Zell. The road leads to the right from the bridge to a mill on the slope of the mountain. A good path ascends thence to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) a group of cottages, where a boy had better be taken to show the way ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.). The path now becomes steep and stony at places, and several chalets (beer at the highest) are passed. At the foot of the peak two direction-posts indicate the way. On the summit is a plateau about 20 yds. long and 2-4 yds. wide, at the S.W. angle of which stands a small wooden chapel containing a visitors' book. The \*View embraces (left to right) the Untersberg, Watzmann, Kaisergebirge, Tauern Mts. (with the Venediger and Grossglockner), and the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges (with the Zugspitze); to the N. the extensive plain with the Chiemsee, Simmsee, and Starnberger See. — The ascent is free

from danger, but persons inclined to dizziness may object to the precipitous rocks at the top, and had better content themselves with the fine view of the mountains from the highest pastures. — The paths from *Fischbachau* (12 M.) and *Brannenburg* (15 M.) unite at the foot of the peak (see above) with that from Bayrisch Zell.

To OBERAUDORF (p. 53) a picturesque route from Bayrisch Zell (5 hrs.), across the *Tanner-Alp* and *Grafenherberg-Alp* to the *Auer-Brücke*; then through the *Aubachthal* to (2½ hrs.) *Aschau* (Inn 'Zum Feurigen Tatzelwurm'). From *Aschau* past the beautiful fall of the *Aubach* (best view from the bridge below) and the villages of *Rechenau* and *Watschöd* to (2½ hrs.) Oberaudorf.

The narrow carriage-road to Landl and Kufstein traverses the broad *Urspring-Thal*, enclosed by beautifully wooded mountains; on the left rises the *Traithen* (6160 ft.). The small waterfall of the *Sillbach* on the right (3 M.), and the small *Stockerseen* are passed. The *Kloascher-Thal* here opens to the W., through which an unattractive path leads by the *Elend-Alp* (3730 ft.) to *Falepp* (see above) in 5 hrs. (with guide).

The valley expands for a short distance. On the right rises the *Hintere Sonnwendjoch* (see below). The Bavarian and Austrian frontier is reached at the (2¼ M.) *Bäckeralp* (2769 ft.). The \**Inn Zur Urspring* is ½ M. farther. The road now descends a beautiful wooded valley; lower down, the rapid brook is used for floating timber. Several picturesque glimpses of the Kaiser are obtained. The pleasant village of (3 M.) *Landl* (2195 ft.; \**Inn*) in the *Thiersee-Thal* is now reached.

To FALEPP over the *Ackernalp* (4573 ft.) in 5 hrs.; as far as the Alp there is a tolerable cart-road between the *Veitsberg* on the left and the *Hinter-Sonnwendjoch* (6555 ft.) on the right (ascent of the latter from Landl 3 hrs.), with picturesque retrospects of the Thiersee-Thal and Kaiser range. Descent by an ill-defined footpath through wood on the right side of the valley (guide desirable; or enquiry may be made on the *Reichstein-Alp*, 1½ hr. from the top), towards the end precipitous, into the *Enzengraben*; then under a wooden conduit, after passing which we re-ascend, and finally turn to the left to the forester's house of *Falepp* (p. 50).

The road forks here. That to the left leads through the valley of the *Klausenbach* to the (5 M.) *Schrecksee* (2040 ft.; *Neuschmied Inn* on the N. bank), and then across the *Thierberg* (p. 53), whence a fine view of the Kaisergebirge is gained (on the S. the *Pendling*, 5125 ft.) to (6 M.) *Kufstein* (p. 53). — The road to the right is longer but more attractive; it ascends to (2 M.) *Hinter-Thiersee* (2798 ft.), and then leads up and down hill to (3½ M.) *Vorder-Thiersee* (2200 ft.; *Kirchenjackl*) and (¾ M.) the *Schrecksee* (see above). Pedestrians should make a digression of ½ hr. from this point in order to visit the small \**Hechtsee* (1748 ft.), which is embosomed in wood, and affords an admirable view of the Kaiser; a footpath descends thence to (20 min.) the *Otto-Kapelle* (p. 53). The *Klausenbach* flows on the N. side of the *Thierberg* through a narrow valley (which is also traversed by a carriage-road), and joins the Inn at *Kiefersfelden* (p. 53).

From Kufstein to (47 M.) *Innsbruck* by railway, see R. 12.



## 12. From Munich to Innsbruck by Rosenheim and Kufstein.

*Comp. Maps, p. 44, 58, 140.*

109 M. RAILWAY in 4-8½ hrs.; fares 16 m. 65, 12 m., 7 m. 30 pf. (express trains 20 per cent higher).

The direct railway to Rosenheim by Graßing presents few attractions. It soon diverges to the left from the Holzkirchen line (see below), and skirts the town; to the left are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle. Beyond the *Munich S. Station* (formerly called *Thalkirchen*), the train crosses the Isar canal and the Isar; fine view to the left, embracing the Auer Kirche, and the more distant Maximilianeum. On the other side of the river the line crosses the suburb of Unter-Giesing by two viaducts, and ascends through deep cuttings to the *Munich E. Station*, formerly *Haidhausen*, where the Simbach-Braunau line branches off to the left; to the right, a distant view of the Alps. Stations *Trudering*, *Haar*, *Zorneding*, *Kirchseeon*, all unimportant. 23½ M. *Graßing* is a considerable place, 1½ M. from the railway. Between stations *Assling* and *Ostermünchen* the broad dale of the *Attel* is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the *Wendelstein*, to the left the *Kaisergebirge*. Stat. *Carolinenfeld*; then —

40 M. **Rosenheim** (1466 ft.; \**Greiderer*; \**König Otto*; *Alte Post*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Augsburger Hof*; \**Railway Restaurant*), the junction of the Innsbruck, Salzburg, Mühldorf, and Holzkirchen lines (R. 13), a pleasant little town, with salt works. The saltwater is conveyed hither from *Reichenhall*, upwards of 45 M. distant. About ¾ M. from the handsome station is the \**Rosenheim Mineral Bath Establishment* (also Hotel-Pension), with salt and other baths.

FROM MUNICH TO (46½ M.) ROSENHEIM VIA HOLZKIRCHEN in 3 hrs. (fares 6 m. 10, 4 m. 5, 2 m. 60 pf.). As far as (23 M.) *Holzkirchen*, see p. 41; the line here diverges from that to *Schliersee*, enters the valley called the *Teufelsgraben* (p. 41), into which the *Mangfall* afterwards flows, runs at first along the left slope of the valley, and then descends to stat. *Westerham*. The valley expands. Stations *Bruckmühl*, *Heufeld* (with chemical manure manufactory), and (40 M.) *Aibling* (\**Bellevue*; *Schulbräu*), the Roman *Albeaunum*, a small town with mud-baths. The *Kaisergebirge* is conspicuous on the right. Beyond (43½ M.) *Kolbermoor*, with an extensive cotton-factory, the distant pyramid of the *Gross-Venediger* is conspicuous on the right.

Beyond Rosenheim the line again turns to the S., and now follows the left bank of the *Inn*. On the slopes of the opposite bank, beyond stat. *Raubling*, is situated *Neubeuern*, enclosed by a wall and gates, and commanded by a château on a rock above.

49 M. **Brannenburg** (1663 ft.; \**Inn* at the station, and another in the village). *Schloss Brannenburg* with the village of the name lies 1 M. to the W., at the base of the mountains; fine view from the terrace.

EXCURSIONS. The *Schwarzlak-Kapelle*, ½ hr. to the N., commands a fine view of the plain; *St. Margarethen*, at the mouth of the *Reindlerthal* (½ hr.); *In den Grund*, with a fine waterfall (1¼ hr.). — To the top of the *Petersberg* (see below), which affords an admirable prospect, 2 hrs. (from *Fischbach* 1¼ hr.).

The *Wendelstein* (p. 50) is ascended from Brannenburg, with guide, in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., by the *Mitteralpe* and *Reindleralpe* (4685 ft.), beyond which a steep path across the (1 hr.) *Reindlerscharte* leads to the N. side of the cone, where it unites with the route from Bairisch-Zell (comp. p. 51).

At station *Fischbach* the valley contracts, and the line runs close to the Inn. On a rock to the right stands the ruin of *Falkenstein*, and high above it is the pilgrimage-chapel on the *Petersberg*; on the opposite (right) bank of the Inn rise the *Heuberg* (4491 ft.) and the *Grenzhorn* (4475 ft.). The train crosses the *Aubach*, and reaches (56 M.) *Oberaudorf* (1581 ft.; *Hofwirth*; *Zum Brünstein*).

EXCURSIONS. To the *Weber an der Wand* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.); *Gfaller Mühle*, with a small cascade ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.); to the *Tatzelwurm* (fine waterfall) in the *Aubachthal*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (and on to *Bayrisch-Zell*, see p. 51). — The *Brünstein* (5364 ft.), an interesting ascent of 4 hrs., with guide. The path leads up the valley from the *Gfaller Mühle* to *Wildgrub* and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the *Himmelmoos-Alp*, whence it ascends steeply to the right (path lately repaired) to the chapel on the S.E. peak. Magnificent view of the *Kaiser-gebirge*, *Tauern*, *Inn Valley*, etc.; to the right, the *Wendelstein*. The descent to the *Tatzelwurm* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) is fatiguing.

$59\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kiefersfelden*, the last Bavarian village; the peasants usually perform miracle-plays here on Sundays in summer. Near the *Otto-Capelle*, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of Greece (1833), the train crosses the frontier of the Tyrol, enters the *Klause* (\*Inn), a narrow defile, and approaches —

62 M. *Kufstein* (1600 ft.; \**Auracher Bräu*; \**Vitzthum* or *Post*; *Drei Könige*, moderate; *Hirsch*; *Eggerbräu*; \**Zur Naglbürg*, on the left bank, with fine view, moderate; *Railway Restaurant*), an ancient fortress on the opposite (right) bank of the Inn, with new fortifications on both banks. It was besieged in 1504 by Maximilian I., but at first without success. The Bavarian commandant, believing the stronghold impregnable, caused the walls to be swept with brooms, in derisive allusion to the impotence of the emperor's cannon. The latter, however, sent for several heavy pieces of ordnance from Innsbruck, destroyed the walls, and caused the commandant to pay for his temerity with his head. *Kufstein* was the only frontier fortress which remained in the hands of the Bavarians at the end of the campaign of 1809. The sole approach to the fortress is very steep; provisions and other necessities are drawn up by means of a windlass. It is now used as a barrack, and is not accessible to strangers. The \**Calvarienberg*, immediately beyond the cemetery ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the bridge over the Inn), commands a beautiful view. To the left, near the chapel in the cemetery, is the grave of *List*, the political economist, who shot himself here in 1846 in a fit of despondency caused by the cold reception his views met with from his countrymen. At the neighbouring *Kienbichl* are the baths of *Kienbergklamm* (also a Pension, dear), which are well fitted up.

EXCURSIONS. The walks in the charming environs of *Kufstein* have been improved and provided with direction-posts by a local society formed for this and similar purposes. The following are pleasant walks on the left bank of the Inn: to *Zell* and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Zellerburg* (pretty forest-path); past the swimming-baths (well fitted up) to the *Ed* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; Inn); by the

high-road along the Inn to (40 min.) the *Klaus* (see above). — Ascent of the \**Thierberg* (2373 ft.; 1 hr.). The path ascends through wood to the left below the railway station. The tower (key from the sexton of the adjacent little church, 10 kr.) commands a charming view, with the four lakes of the Thierberg (*Pfrillen*, *Läng*, *Hecht*, and *Egl See*) embosomed in the woods at our feet. We may return either to the left, below the upper Thierberg farm, to the *Klaus* (see above), or by the lower farm to the right, through magnificent woods, to the *Ed* (see above). Hence to the railway station 20 minutes. — *Thiersee-Thal*, *Landl*, *Bayrisch Zell*, see p. 51.

The *Duxerköpf* (2418 ft.; 1 hr.) commands a fine view of the *Innthal*, *Kaisergebirge*, etc. By the *Calvarienberg* we ascend to the left through wood. Easy descent by (1 hr.) *Sparchen* (see below). — An interesting route of 1½ hr. leads from the *Duxerköpf* to the *Brentenjoch* (4465 ft.), below the precipitous flanks of the *Wilde Kaiser*. The descent may be made through the *Kaiserthal*, or by the *Steinberger Alp* and *Waller Alp* to *Hinterstein* (p. 152; guide necessary in each case).

The \**Kaiserthal* (half-a-day, guide unnecessary). A carriage-road leads to the N. to (1½ M.) *Sparchen*, a mill and iron-work at the narrow opening of the valley, where the *Sparchenbach* forms a fine fall (best viewed from the bridge). We ascend the path beyond the bridge, just behind the mill, and after 3 min., the steps to the right by the crucifix; 10 min., a bench, affording a fine view of *Kufstein*, overshadowed by the *Pending*, and of the *Inn Valley* up to the *Stubai* *Ferner*. Thence by a good footpath high above the valley to the (1½ hr.) second farm (*Veitbauer*, refreshments), whence we enjoy an imposing view of the enormous precipices of the *Hintere* and *Vordere Kaiser* (comp. p. 152). Then past three other farms to (½ hr.) the sixth farm (*Hinterkaiserhof*, 2788 ft.). This (or the *Veitbauer*) is the usual turning-point. The prolongation of the path descends through wood to the *Holzklause*, and then ascends the stream to (1 hr.) the *Vordere* and (1½ hr.) the *Hintere Bärenbadalp* (2726 ft.; tolerable accommodation). A somewhat difficult, but very interesting pass (guide necessary) leads from this point across the *Stripser-Joch* (5266 ft.) to the *Kohlthal*, where we may either turn to the left to *Schwendt* and (6 hrs.) *Kössen* (p. 62), or proceed to the right past *Gasteig* to (6-7 hrs.) *St. Johann* (p. 115). — The route from the *Hinterkaiserhof* by the *Hochalpe* and through the *Habersauer-Thal* to (6 hrs.) *Walchsee* is also attractive (guide requisite, see p. 62).

FROM KUFSTEIN TO SÖLL (3½ hrs.), the shortest way to the *Hohe Salve*. After following the high road to the S. for ¾ hr., we turn to the left into the *Weissachthal* (cement-works), and proceed to the (3 M.) foot of the *Eiberg*, or *Neuberg*, where we cross the *Gaisbach* and ascend the '*Schmiedelleiten*' to (1½ M.) the hamlet of *Eiberg*. Beyond *Eiberg* the road leads high above the *Weissach* to (4½ M.) *Söll* (p. 152). — From *Eiberg* by the *Steinerne Stiege* to the *Hintersteiner See* (p. 152), an interesting, but somewhat giddy walk of 1½ hr.

From *Kufstein* to *Kössen* and *Reit im Winkel*, see R. 14.

Just before reaching station *Kirchbichl* the train crosses to the right bank of the *Inn*; on the right is seen the green cone of the *Hohe Salve*, with its chapel (p. 148). The *Brixenthaler Ache* is now crossed, and the train reaches (72 M.) the station of *Wörgl* (1666 ft.; \**Giselahof*, at the station; *Railway Restaurant*), junction for the *Salzburg* line (RR. 24, 32); the village (\**Post*, *Lamm*, *Zur Hohen Salve*) lies ½ M. to the S. of the station. — Ascent of the *Hohe Salve*, see p. 148; to *St. Johann* and *Lofer* viâ *Elmau*, see p. 151.

To the left beyond stat. *Kundl*, on the high road, is the church of *St. Leonard*, said to have been founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1019. On the N. side of the wide valley of the *Inn* extends the

long ridge of the *Brandenberger Joch* (4944 ft.). On the S.W. side of the old town of *Rattenberg* (\**Stern*; *Krämerbräu*; *Adler*) the train passes through a short tunnel.

81½ M. *Brizlegg* (1683 ft.; \**Vogl*; *Judenwirth*; *Herrenhaus*; *Restaurant* at the station with a few beds), prettily situated at the confluence of the *Alpbach* with the *Inn*, with lead and copper smelting-works, is becoming a favourite place for summer-quarters, and is often crowded. Passion-plays are performed here every few years. On the *Alpbach*, ½ M. to the S., are the small baths of *Mehren*.

EXCURSIONS. To (¾ hr.) *Kramsach* (beer-garden), picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Inn*, at the point where that river receives the *Brandenberger Ache*. On the left bank of the *Ache* is *Achenrein*, with a château and brass-forge, and ½ hr. farther up, at the base of the *Brandenberger Joch*, nestles the small *Reinthal* *See*. (Through the *Brandenberger Thal* to *Falepp* in 9-10 hrs., a laborious and unattractive route, comp. p. 50.) — To *Strass*, at the end of the *Zillerthal*, 1½ hr. The road leads past the castles of *Matzen* and *Lichtwer*, near which is *In der Au* (*Inn*), to *St. Gertraud* (on the right the ruin of *Kropfsberg*, on the left the *Reitherkogl*, see below), and then crosses the *Ziller* (fine view of the valley) to *Strass* (p. 141). — A pleasant excursion may be made to (½ hr.) *Reith* (*Inn*), and (1 hr.) the top of the *Reitherkogl* (4376 ft.). — Into the *Alpbachthal*, as far as (2 hrs.) the picturesque village of *Alpbach* (3198 ft.; *Knollenwirth*); from the upper end of the valley we may proceed to the W., past the *Wiedersberger Horn* (p. 142), to *Fügen* in the *Zillerthal*. — *Gratls Spitze* (6200 ft.), the highest peak of the *Thierberg*, 3½ hrs., with guide, not difficult. Magnificent panorama. (Accommodation at the old mining-house on the *Holzalpe*, 1½ hr. below the summit.)

The train crosses the *Inn*. On the right bank, on the rocky hills between the river and road, rise the old castles of *Lichtwer* and *Matzen*, and the extensive ruin of *Kropfsberg*, at the mouth of the *Zillerthal* (which is concealed by trees).

85½ M. *Jenbach* (2824 ft.; \**Hôtel Jenbach*, 3 min. from the station; \**Toleranz*, near the station; \**Post*, in the village; \**Bräu*, above the village, ¾ M. from the station, much frequented as a pension, fine view from the veranda), a considerable village with smelting works and forges, is the station for the *Achensee* (R. 10) and for the *Zillerthal* (R. 31).

EXCURSIONS. The imposing castle of *Tratzberg*, on the mountain side (2000 ft.), ½ hr. to the S.W., is said to have 365 windows, and has been tastefully restored by its owner, Count *Enzenberg*. It contains a collection of arms and similar objects (castellan 40 kr.). The grounds above it command an excellent view of the *Innthal*. — A very pleasant excursion (from *Tratzberg* 1½ hr., from *Schwarz* by *Viecht* 1½ hr.) may be made to the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgenberg* (3077 ft.), in the *Stallenthal*, to the W., romantically perched on a lofty cliff overhanging a wild ravine (*Inn*). — A pleasant and not difficult pass leads N.W. from the *Stallenthal* across the *Lamsenjoch* (6368 ft.) to the *Eng* (p. 48) and to (8 hrs.) *Hinter-Riss*; another (guide necessary) to the N. over the *Stallener-Joch* (6313 ft.) to (6 hrs.) *Pertisau* (p. 48).

90½ M. Stat. *Schwarz* (1775 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*). The town (\**Post*) itself lies on the opposite bank of the *Inn*, and is commanded by the old château of *Fruntsberg*. The silver-mines worked here in the middle ages are now exhausted, but the iron and copper mines are still productive. The *Church*, roofed with copper,

boasts of a fine façade, completed in 1502, and consists of a double nave and aisles in the interior. \*Assumption, altar-piece by *Schöpf*. The cloisters of the *Franciscan Monastery* are decorated with old frescoes. — To the right, on the slope, 20 min. from the station, rises the picturesque Benedictine abbey of *Viecht* (now a school), tastelessly restored after a fire in 1868.

EXCURSIONS. The \**Kellerjoch* (7677 ft.) may be ascended from Schwaz in 5-6 hrs., with guide (fatiguing; better from Fügen, p. 142). — Across the *Lamsenjoch* to the *Riss*, see above; from Schwaz via *Weng* or the *Viechter Kanzl* to the *Stallenalp* (4310 ft.) 3 hrs., thence to the culminating point of the pass 2 hrs., and to Hinter-Riss  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. more. — About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. above Schwaz is the entrance (to the N.) of the *Vomperthal*, one of the most desolate valleys of the N. Limestone Alps. A pass (6260 ft.) leads from its head to the *Haller Anger* in the upper *Hinterautal* (p. 38).

The train crosses the *Vomperbach*, and skirts the bank of the Inn. Beyond stations *Terfens* and *Fritzens* expands the broad basin of Innsbruck. On the left rise the *Patscherkofl* and *Sailespitze*; on the right, the serrated ridge on the N. side of the Inn valley (p. 135).

100 M. **Hall** (1834 ft.; *Bär*; *Erzherzog Stephan*; *Stern*), an old town of 5000 inhab., with salt-works to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. (see below). The name is derived from the same root as the Greek *ἅλς*; so also Hall in Swabia, Halle in Prussia, Hallein, Reichenhall, and Hallstadt in the *Salzkammergut*. The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models. On the S.W. side of the town is a curious old tower called the *Münze*. The *Casino*, an old tavern ('Trinkstube'), dates from the early part of the 16th century. *Speckbacher* (d. 1820), the companion-in-arms of the patriotic Andrew Hofer, was buried here, but his remains were afterwards removed to the Court-church at Innsbruck (see p. 137). This neighbourhood was the scene of his exploits. Thus he and his brave riflemen succeeded three times in storming the bridge over the Inn, at that time (1809) the key to the position of the French and Bavarians.

EXCURSIONS. The village of *Absam* (*Bogner*, with garden and view; *Ebner*), situated on a slight eminence,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, was the birthplace of Jacob Stainer, the famous violin-maker.

To reach the *Gnadenwald*, an undulating, elevated, and wooded tract on the N. bank of the Inn, we follow the road to the *Salzberg* (see below) for 3 M., and then ascend to the right to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *St. Martin* and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *St. Michael* (2870 ft.; Inn). From this point the ascent to the *Walder Alp* (5340), which commands an extensive view, may be made in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Descent by *Ummelberg* to (2 hrs.) *Terfens* (see above).

The **Haller Salzberg** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). The road leads to the N. past (left) *Absam* (the footpath via *Absam*, which joins the road in 1 hr., is preferable) and ascends the *Hallthal*, between the *Zunderköpfe* on the left and the *Speckkar* on the right, to the shafts of the Salt Mines, 2788 ft. above Hall (refreshments at the '*Herrenhaus*'). An interesting visit may be paid to the mines, which resemble those of *Berchtesgaden* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; fee 40 kr.). — About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. above the *Herrenhaus* is the *Issenanger*, amid wild and romantic scenery. An attractive pass leads hence by the *La-vatscher Joch* (6814 ft.) and through the *Hinterautal* (carriage-road beyond the shooting-lodge) to (7 hrs.) *Scharnitz* (comp. p. 38); another and fatiguing pass crosses the *Stempeljoch* (7188 ft.) to the *Gleirscher Thal* (to *Scharnitz* 7-8 hrs., comp. p. 38). *Rathgeber* of *Absam* is a good guide.

The line now quits the Inn and traverses the level valley in a due W. direction. On the right rise the *Zunderköpfe*, with the white *Franzenspyramide*, at the base of which lie the villages of *Taur*, *Rum*, and *Arzl*. To the left, on the lower hills, at the foot of the *Glungezer* (9080 ft.), is the village of *Rinn*, the birthplace of *Speckbacher* (b. 1768). Farther down is the château of *Amras* (p. 139). The Inn is then crossed, above the influx of the *Sill*, and opposite *Mühlau* (p. 141), and the valley is traversed by a long and unsightly viaduct. 109 M. *Innsbruck*, p. 134.

### 13. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee.

95 M. RAILWAY in 5¼-6¾ hrs.; fares 12 m., 8 m. 15, 5 m. 25 pf. (express fares 20 per cent higher). Travellers in the reverse direction should be provided with German money.

To (40 M.) *Rosenheim*, see R. 12. The railway then crosses the *Inn*, and passes (45 M.) *Stephanskirchen*, the small *Simmsee*, and (51 M.) *Endorf* (Railway Inn).

About 3 M. to the E. of *Endorf* is *Schloss Hartmannsberg*, a pleasant summer-resort, picturesquely situated (lodgings). Among the neighbouring woods are a number of small lakes connected with the Chiemsee. Adjoining the château is the *Zum See Hotel*. From this point to *Seeon*, 2 hrs.

The line now runs to the S. through a hilly district to (56 M.) *Prien* (1745 ft.; \**Hôtel Chiemsee*, at the station; \**Zur Kampenwand*; *Kronprinz*; *Ostermaier*), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling *Priental*, 1 M. from *Stock* (omnibus in 10 min., 30 pf.), the landing-place of the steamer, which plies on the Chiemsee five times daily in ½ hr. to the *Herreninsel* and *Fraueninsel*, and twice or thrice a week to *Seebruck* and *Chieming*.

The *Chiemsee* (1680 ft.), 7½ M. long, 7 M. broad, contains three islands, the extensive *Herrenwörth*, with a handsome building, formerly a Benedictine abbey, now the property of the King of Bavaria; the *Frauenwörth*, with a considerable nunnery; and the *Krautinsel* (i. e. 'vegetable island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The *Frauenwörth* is also the site of a fishing-village and an \**Inn*, a favourite resort of artists, as an album kept in the house will testify. The *Herrenwörth* is much more extensive (9 M. in circumference), and affords excellent accommodation at the inn connected with the handsome and spacious abbey-buildings; there are also pleasant grounds and a deer-park. (A large royal château is being built.) The lake is famed for its fish. The banks are flat. The long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolese Alps forms the background of the landscape on the S.; to the E. in the distance the *Gaisberg* (p. 69) near Salzburg, then the conspicuous *Staufen* (6030 ft.); S.E. the *Sonntagshorn* (6427 ft.); in the foreground, rising abruptly from the valley, the *Hochgern* (5732 ft.); S. the *Hochplatte* (6030 ft.), the long, indented *Kampenwand* (5505 ft.), and the *Mühlhorn*; S.W. the cone of the *Grenz* or *Kranz-Horn*, the pinnacles of the *Heuberg*, the *Wendelstein* (6066 ft.) and the broad, massive *Breitenstein* (5476 ft.).

From *Seebruck* (\**Inn*), at the N. end of the lake, a road leads to (3 M.) *Seeon*, an ancient monastery on a small lake, now the property of the Empress of Brazil, where there is an excellent inn and well organised bath-establishment. At *Stein* (\**Inn*), 4½ M. W. of *Seeon*, is the ancient mountain-castle of *Heinz v. Stein*, a German Bluebard, of whom tradition relates all kinds of atrocities. — From *Chieming* (\**Inn*), on the E. bank of the lake, a pleasant footpath leads to (2 hrs.) *Traunstein* (p. 58).

A BRANCH-LINE runs from *Prien* to the S. through the richly-wooded

**Priental** in 35 min. to the picturesquely situated village of (6 M.) *Nieder-aschau* (2020 ft.; several inns). About 1 M. to the S., in the centre of the valley, is the château of *Hohenaschau*, strikingly situated on the top of a conical rock, 100 ft. in height (at the foot a foundry and a brewery). The *Kampenwand* (5505 ft.), rising to the E., commands a fine view. The ascent across the *Schlechtenberger-Alp* (good accommodation) and *Steinling-Alp* to the *Scharte* (5331 ft.) presents no difficulty (2½ hrs., guide), but the rocky summit can only be attained by active climbers (new path connecting this summit with the *Hochplatte*, see p. 59). The passage across the *Möseralp* (5155 ft.) and the *Steinberger-Alp* to (4 hrs.) *Schlechting* in the *Achenthal* (p. 59) is very attractive; the route diverges to the right before we reach the *Schlechtenberger Alp*. — The road in the *Priental* next leads by (3 M.) *Hainbach* (to *Schlechting* across the *Thalsen-Alp*, 3½ hrs.), *Grattenbach*, and *Innerwald* to (7½ M.) *Sacharang* (2372 ft.; Inn) at the S.E. base of the *Spitzstein* (5550 ft.; ascent recommended. 3 hrs., with guide), crosses the Tyrolese frontier at *Wildbichl* (Inn), and descends abruptly through the 'Stein' pass (to the S. the Kaiser Mts.) to (5 M.) *Sebi* on the road from *Walchsee* to *Kufstein* (p. 62).

The line skirts the S. bank of the *Chiemsee*. 59½ M. *Bernau* (Railway Inn). From (64 M.) *Uebersee* a road leads to the S. through the *Grosse Achenthal* to *Unter-Wessen* and *Reit im Winkel* (see R. 14). The train crosses the *Grosse Ache* and reaches (69 M.) station *Bergen*; the village of that name (\**Niederhauser*) occupies a picturesque situation 1½ M. to the S.

Carriage-road (footpath by *Bernhaupten* preferable) from the railway-station to the baths of *Adelholzen* (2100 ft.), well fitted up and much frequented, charmingly situated 1½ M. to the S.E., and possessing three springs, containing saltpetre, sulphur, and alum respectively. (Rooms should be ordered in advance; accommodation may also be procured at *Alzing*, ½ M. to the E.) The neighbourhood is hilly, and affords abundance of walking excursions. Carriage-road to (1½ M.) *Siegsdorf* (p. 61) and (4½ M.) *Traunstein*. — The foundries, blast-furnaces, etc., at the *Maximilianshütte* (Inn) in the *Weissachen-Thal*, 2 M. S.W. of *Adelholzen* (1 M. from the village of *Bergen*), are worthy of inspection. The ascent of the *Hochfellen* (5502 ft.), which may be made in 2½ hrs. from this point, will repay the trouble; the path traverses the *Schwarzachen-Thal* and crosses the *Gleichenberg-Alpe* and *Bründling-Alpe* (refreshments). A. Brandl of *Bergen* is recommended as a guide (4 m.). Not less interesting is the ascent of the *Hochgern* (5732 ft.), through the *Weissachen-Thal* and across the *Hinteralpe* (accommodation) in 4-4½ hrs., with guide (better from *Narquartstein*, p. 59, or *Wessen*, p. 60).

73 M. **Traunstein** (1929 ft.; \**Hôt. Wiespauer*; \**Post*; *Traube*; *Weisses Bräuhaus*, with garden; *Café Altherr*), a thriving place with 4500 inhab., re-erected in a modern style since a conflagration in 1851, is situated on a slope above the *Traun*, and is a pleasant place for summer quarters. In the upper *Platz* stands a handsome marble fountain of 1526. The town also possesses well organised *Salt Baths*. The extensive salt-works with their stores of wood are situated in the suburb of *Au* (S. of the town) on the *Traun*; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from *Reichenhall* (p. 80), a distance of 25 M.

EXCURSIONS. *Empfing*, with a well-managed bathing establishment, lies on the left bank of the *Traun*, 1½ M. to the N. — The *Weinleite* (½ hr.) affords a fine view of the town and mountains; that from the (1 hr.) \**Hochberg* (2536 ft.; Inn) is more extensive. — To *Siegsdorf*, *Adelholzen*, *Maria Eck*, etc., see above, and p. 61.

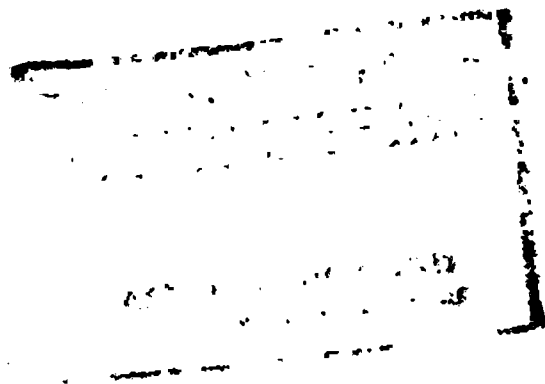
FROM TRAUNSTEIN TO REICHENHALL viâ *Inzell* (post-omnibus to *Inzell*











daily in 3 hrs.; two-horse carriage to Reichenhall 25 m.). The road, which will also reward the pedestrian, leads through the Traunthal to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Siegsdorf* (p. 61), at the confluence of the *Weisse* and *Rothe Traun*, and then through the broad valley of the latter stream, by *Molberding*, *Hachau*, and *Wagenau* to —

11 M. *Inzell* (2224 ft.; *Post*), a village in the bed of an ancient lake, where a succession of grand mountain landscapes begins. Two wooded rocks guard the entrance to this part of the road: on the right the *Kienberg*, the E. spur of the *Rauschenberg* (remarkable for mineral wealth); on the left the *Falkenstein*, beyond which is the abrupt *Staufenwand*. An Alpine valley is now entered, in which the small village of *Weissbach* (1995 ft.) is situated on green pastures. Farther on, the valley contracts. The road is carried along the rocky slope on the left, and beside it runs the salt-water conduit; far below rushes the *Weissbach*, the bed of which becomes more profound as the valley is ascended. At one of the most beautiful points in this ravine is situated the \**Mauthhäusel* (2074 ft.), a solitary inn about 6 M. from Reichenhall, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the saline pump-houses at the culminating point of the road, where it unites with the Innsbruck and Salzburg road (p. 154).  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Reichenhall*, see p. 80.

The line to Salzburg next skirts wooded and grassy hills. To the S., above the lower heights, towers the *Stauffen*, and farther on, the *Untersberg* (p. 70). Stations *Lauter*, (83 M.) *Teisendorf* (with the ruined castle of *Raschenberg*), and ( $89\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Freilassing* (*Föckerer's Hôtel*), the Bavarian frontier, and the junction of the line to Reichenhall (p. 80). The line crosses the *Saalach*; to the right is *Schloss Klesheim* (p. 70); among trees to the left, as Salzburg is approached, are seen the white walls of *Maria-Plain* (p. 70). The *Salzach* is then crossed.

95 M. *Salzburg*, see p. 63.

## 14. From Munich to Reit im Winkel and Kössen.

RAILWAY to (64 M.) *Uebersee* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 8 m. 35, 5 m. 55, 3 m. 70 pf.). DILIGENCE from *Uebersee* to (8 M.) *Unter-Wessen* daily (at 5 p.m. in 1878) in 2 hrs. (fare 1 m.; in summer to *Reit im Winkel*). — Kössen is most conveniently approached from *Kufstein* (diligence daily at 6 a.m. in 4 hrs.) or from *St. Johann in Tirol* (station of the Gisela Railway, p. 115).

From *Uebersee* (p. 58) a carriage-road leads to the S. through the broad valley of the *Grosse* or *Kitzbühler Ache* past the ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Hochgern Inn* (on the left the village of *Staudach* with cement-limestone quarry, on the right *Grassau*) to (3 M.) *Marquartstein* (1820 ft.; \**Hofwirth*), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Ache*, and commanded by an old château, the property of Baron *Tautphæus*.

The *Schnappen Kapelle* (1 hr. from *Staudach* or *Marquartstein*), loftily situated on the *Schnappen*, a spur of the *Hochgern*, commands a fine view of the *Chiemsee*. — The ascent of the *Hochgern* (5732 ft.) from *Marquartstein*, *Staudach* (the shortest), or *Unter-Wessen* (the best route) occupies  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., with guide, and well repays the fatigue. — The *Hochplatte* (5285 ft.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. with guide, is also a fine point of view. (A new path leads from the *Hochplatte* to the *Kampenwand* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., p. 58.)

FROM MARQUARTSTEIN TO KÖSSEN. The road (beyond *Schleching* scarcely suitable for carriages) follows the left bank of the *Ache*, passing *Reuten* and *Mettenham*, to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schleching* (1800 ft.; *Inn*), pleasantly situated in a broad and smiling valley. On the N. rise the *Hochplatte*,

and Kampenwand, W. the Geigelstein, S.W. the Breitenstein and Rudersburg, all of which may be ascended without difficulty. [The most interesting ascent is that of the *Geigelstein* (5938 ft.), which is accomplished by the *Baumgartenalp* in 4 hrs., guide 7 m.; immediately to the S. is the *Tauron* (*Aschenthaler Wände*, 5895 ft.), famed for the richness of its flora.] The road now crosses the Ache, passes the Bavarian custom-station of *Streichen* (1½ M.), and enters \**Pass Klobenstein*, a magnificent gorge of the Ache (2 M. in length), in which it crosses the Tyrolese frontier. At the end of the pass a fine view of the Kaisergebirge is disclosed. The road then descends to (4 M.) *Kössen* (p. 62).

The road from Marquartstein to Reit im Winkel follows the right bank of the Ache to (2¼ M.) *Unter-Wessen* (1870 ft.; Inn), whence the *Hochgern* may be ascended (see above; guide, G. Klausner). It now turns to the S.E., follows the Wessener Bach to (2¼ M.) *Ober-Wessen* or *Vorder-Wessen* (*Hinter-Wessen* is left on the right), and thence traverses a narrow part of the valley to (1½ M.) a waterfall. (A footpath, which diverges to the right about ½ M. farther on, by a limekiln, effects a great saving, leading to Reit im Winkel by the *Maser-Alpe* and the *Eck-Kapelle* in ½ hr.) The road now describes a wide circuit round the *Walenberg* and reaches (6 M. from Ober-Wessen) —

**Reit im Winkel** (2240 ft.; \**Oberwirth Hamberger*; \**Unterwirth*), a Bavarian frontier village, lying in a broad and picturesque valley, and a pleasant place for some stay. To the S.W. rises the Kaisergebirge.

EXCURSIONS. To the (1 M.) *Eck-Kapelle*, which affords a fine view of the valley, and thence to the right to (20 min.) the top of the *Walenberg* (view of the Chiemsee from the Signal). We may also turn to the right at the chapel, cross the ridge through wood to the *Klapf-Alp*, and return by *Birnbach* (1½ hr. to Reit). — The '*Glocknerschau*', 2½ M. to the W., on the way to the Möser-Alp viâ the farms of *Klapf* and *Birnbach*, commands a view of the Grossglockner. — The \**Möser-Alpe* (2 hrs., guide) affords a fine view of the Tauern range (Venediger, Glockner); the descent may be made to Kössen (see p. 62). — The ascent of the \**Fellhorn* (5784 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.; not difficult; guide 4½ m., unnecessary for practised mountaineers) is recommended. Traversing the valley to *Groissenbach*, we cross the brook to the right by the forester's house and then ascend gently. Beyond the first farms of *Blindau* we turn to the left, cross the *Grosssteinbach*, and follow a new and somewhat steep path through partially cleared woodlands. After 1 hr. we reach the *Untere Gschwänd-Alp*, whence Reit im Winkel is seen to advantage; then through wood, and, at the end of the wood (20 min.), to the right, across pastures to (¼ hr.) the *Lower Hemmersuppen-Alp*. The route leads to the left by the way-post through wood and meadows (marshy in places), and past the (½ hr.) *Kohlstatt* (charcoal-heaps), where it turns sharply to the left, to (¼ hr.) the *Upper Hemmersuppen-Alp*. We now follow the broad valley, and then ascend a narrow path (not to be mistaken) to (1 hr.) the *Ecken-Alp* (5555 ft.; Inn, tolerable), which occupies an open situation on the crest of the mountain. The height lying a few hundred paces in front of the inn commands a view of the Tauern and Zillerthal Alps, with the Kitzbühlerhorn in the foreground, and the Kaisergebirge on the right. The broad back of the *Fellhorn*, rich in Alpine roses, and commanding a superb panorama, is easily reached from this point in ½ hr. Far below lies the Tyrolese Achenal. The Ecken-Alp belongs to Kössen (see below); the descent to *Waidring* is steep and fatiguing (p. 152). — A pleasant excursion, for which a guide is advisable, is that by the *Winkelmoos-Alp* (3709 ft.) to the *Heuthal* and (6½ hrs.) *Unken* (p. 153). From

the Heuthal to the \**Staubfall* and through the *Fischbachthal* to the *Seehaus* or to *Ruhpolding*, see below.

[To TRAUNSTRIN (22 M.). The road, monotonous at first, leads through the wooded *Weissloferthal* to (3 M.) *Leitstuben*. At the saw-mill it turns to the left, and, after ascending the low saddle of the *See-Wiesen*, it leads through wood along the slope, past the *Weit-See*, *Mitter-See*, and *Löden-See* to the (6 M.) *Seehaus* (2454 ft.; *Inn*). Thence it skirts the *See-Traun* to (1½ M.) the hamlet of *Labau*, situated at the confluence of the *Fischbach* and the *Traun*.

A path, leading to the right at a finger-post, and rather fatiguing at places, traverses the narrow *Fischbachthal* to (1½ hr.) the \**Staubfall*, which is precipitated from the *Sonntagshorn* on the left, from a height of 590 ft. This waterfall is just on the boundary between Austria and Bavaria. The footpath, which is rendered perfectly safe by an iron balustrade, leads behind the fall, and past several other fine cataracts formed by the *Fischbach*, into (½ hr.) the *Unken-Heuthal* (3108 ft.), whence a fine view of the *Reitalpgebirge* is obtained on the E. From this point to *Unken*, 2 hrs.; to the \**Schwarzbergklamm* (guide necessary), 1½ hr. — The *Hörndlwand* (*Seehauser Kienberg*, 5564 ft.), which may be ascended viâ the *Brand-Alp* in 3-4 hrs., with guide, commands an admirable view, particularly towards the S. The ascent may also be made from the *Urschlaui* by the *Röthelmoos* (see below).

The road crosses the *Traun*, which below this point is called the *Weisse Traun*, and leads past the hamlets of *Fritz*, *Fuchsau*, and *Nieder-Vachenau* to (3 M.) *Ruhpolding* (2178 ft.; \**Post*), a large village, prettily situated at the confluence of the *Urschlauer Ache* with the *Traun*. The eminence on which the church stands, close to the village on the W., affords a fine panorama of the neighbourhood, embracing the *Urschlauerthal* on the S.W., and the *Rauschenberg* and *Sonntagshorn* on the S.E.

EXCURSIONS. Through the *Urschlaui* to Reit im Winkel, a pleasant excursion of 4 hrs.; guide desirable. The road leads by *Brand* (*Inn*) to the *Klausse*, whence a footpath crosses the *Röthelmoos-Alpe* (2779 ft.). — On the E. is a road leading from *Ruhpolding*, past *Zell*, *Aschenau*, and the small *Froschsee*, to (6 M.) *Inzell* (p. 59). — The ascent of the *Rauschenberg* (5448 ft.), a fine point of view, may be accomplished without difficulty by a new path in 3 hrs.; guide necessary. — The top of the *Hochfellen* (2220 ft.) is reached in 4 hrs. viâ *Brand* (see above), the *Nestelau-Alpe*, and the *Thorau-Alpe*; this ascent is, however, easier from the *Maxhütte*. p. 58.

The road passes (3 M.) *Eisenärzt*, with a government smelting-work, and descends to (2¼ M.) *Siegsdorf* (1952 ft.; \**Oberwirth*; \**Unterwirth*, both with gardens), a large and thriving village at the confluence of the *Weisse Traun* and the *Rothe Traun*. It enjoys some repute as a summer-resort, and private apartments are procurable at moderate charges. A road leads to the E. from this village to *Inzell* and to *Reichenhall* (see p. 59). — 1½ M. to the W. lie the baths of *Adelholzen* (p. 58).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk of ½ hr. to *Maria-Eck* (2602 ft.), a pilgrimage chapel and inn, commanding a fine view of the *Chiemsee* district. — Another agreeable excursion may be made to the *Stoisser-Alpe* (4376 ft.) on the *Teisenberg*, which is attained, viâ *Neukirchen*, in 3 hrs. (guide); descent to *Teisendorf* station (p. 59) or to *Piding* (p. 80).

The road now follows the left bank of the Traun, passing *Haslach*, to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Traunstein* (p. 58; the 'Salinenstrasse' on the right bank is shorter). Omnibus from the railway-station of Traunstein to Ruhpolding, daily at 1 p.m., in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; to Siegsdorf three times daily.]

From Reit im Winkel a good road (not so attractive, however, as the footpath over the hill) leads across the Tyrolese frontier and through the *Weisslofer-Thal* to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Kössen** (1929 ft.; \**Stadler*; \**Erzherzog Rainer*), a considerable village, picturesquely situated in the broad valley of the *Grosse Ache*. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S., on the left bank of the Ache, is a large iron-foundry (\**Inn*). The best view of the valley is obtained from ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Calvarienberg*; to the S. rises the *Unterberg*, to the S.W. the *Kaisergebirge*.

EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the \**Möseralpe* ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., very attractive), see p. 60. — The *Eckenalpe* and \**Fellhorn* (4 hrs.), rather arduous (better from Reit im Winkel, see above). — By \**Pass Klobenstein* to *Schlechting* and *Marquartstein*, see p. 59. — A carriage-road leads S. from Kössen through the monotonous *Gross-Achenthal*, between the *Unterberg* on the right and the *Fellhorn* on the left, to (9 M.) *Erpfendorf*, on the post-road from St. Johann to Lofer (p. 152). A pleasanter route is the somewhat longer road to (15 M.) *St. Johann* by *Schwendt* and the *Kohlthal*.

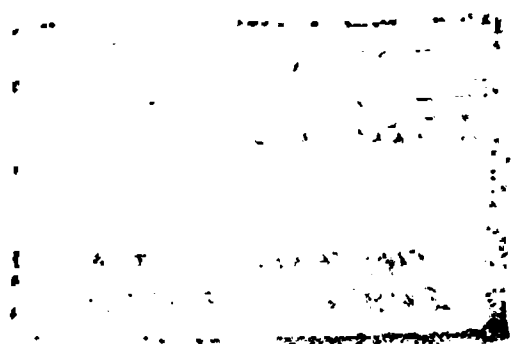
FROM KÖSSEN TO THE INN VALLEY (to Kufstein, 18 M., diligence daily in 4 hrs.; one-horse vehicle from Reit im Winkel 10 m.). The road leads by *Kapell* (Bräuhaus) and through the *Weissenbach-Thal* to (6 M.) *Walchsee* (2192 ft.; \**Fischerwirth*; *Filzenwirth*), a summer-resort prettily situated on the lake of the same name (abounding in fish). On the S. rise the fissured precipices of the *Hintere Kaiser*.

The *Heuberg*, or *Habberg* (5162 ft.), the most outlying height of the *Kaisergebirge* on the N.E., may be ascended from this point in 4 hrs. either through the *Habersauer-Thal* or by *Durchholzen* and the *Jöchl-Alp* (guide required); the view from the top is magnificent, embracing the *Kaisergebirge*, *Loferer Steinberge*, and *Tauern*. — From Walchsee to *Kufstein* viâ the *Hoch-Alpe* (8 hrs., guide), see p. 154.

The road then descends by *Durchholzen* (where a footpath, more attractive and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. shorter, diverges to the left, running along the height to *St. Nikolaus* and *Ebbs*, see below) and *Primau* (\**Weinwirth*), in the narrow wooded valley of the *Jenbach*, to (6 M.) *Sebi* (Inn), where it is joined on the right by the road descending from the *Prienthal* through the *Stein* (p. 58). Below Sebi the valley expands, and a charming view of the wide *Innthal* is disclosed, with *Oberaudorf* (p. 53) lying before us, at the foot of the *Schwarzenberg* and the *Brünnstein*. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther on the road divides: the branch to the right leads by *Niederndorf* (\**Gradl*) to (3 M.) the custom-station (ferry), and then to the left to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Oberaudorf*; that to the left leads by *Ebbs* (1538 ft.; *Oberwirth*; *Post*), *Oberndorf*, and *Sparchen* (at the entrance of the *Kaiserthal*, p. 54), to ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Kufstein* (p. 53).

ASTOR LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS





## 15. Salzburg and Environs.

**Hotels.** \*HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. a), opposite the station, with extensive grounds and fine panoramic view; pension from 15th Sept. to 15th June, from 5 fl.; \*HÔTEL D'AUTRICHE (Pl. b), Schwarz-Str., R. from 1½ fl., L. 50, B. 50, A. 30 kr.; \*HOTEL NELBOECK (Pl. c), near the station, R. 2 fl., A. 30, B. 60, L. 30 kr., pension next door. In the town, on the left bank: \*ERZHERZOG CARL (Pl. d), Mozart-Platz; \*GOLDNES SCHIFF (Pl. e), Residenz-Platz; HAAS, in the market-place; \*GOLDENE KRONE (Pl. f.; opposite the house in which Mozart was born), HIRSCH, MÖDLHAMMERBRÄU, HORN, all in the Getreidegasse; MOHR (Pl. g), Judengasse. On the right bank: \*ZUM STEIN, by the bridge, with view, R. 80 kr.; \*GABLERBRÄU, \*TRAUBE, REGENBOGEN, and TIGER, for moderate requirements; HOFMANN'S GASTHAUS, at the railway station. — PENSION JUNG, near the station.

**Cafés and Restaurants.** *Tomaselli*, in the market-place; *Lobmayer*, Haffnergasse; *Wiesenberger*, Judengasse; *Baldauf*, by the bridge; \**Wahl*, Linzergasse, near the bridge; *Koller*, Bahn-Str.; *Pach*, Theatergasse; *Grabner*, Hannibal-Platz; \**Curhaus* (see below), with café-restaurant (concerts five or six times weekly in summer, 30 kr.). — *Wine* in the *Stiftskeller* of St. Peter (Pl. h, p. 65; also a good and moderate restaurant); at *Glocker's* and *Keller's*, in the Getreidegasse; *Haas*, see above; the *Tiger*, *Mohren*, etc. — *Stehle's* restaurant, Bahn-Str. — *Beer* at the *Stieglbräu*; in summer at the *Stieglkeller* (Pl. i), on the way to the fortress, a favourite resort; *Sternbräugarten*, Getreidegasse; *Mirabellgarten*, Hannibal-Platz (concerts frequently in summer); *Bergerbräu*, near the station; *Schanzkeller*, outside the Cajetanerthor, with view; *Mödlhammerkeller*, outside the Klausenthor.

**Baths.** \**Neue Bade-Anstalt*, Bahn-Str., admirably fitted up, with baths of every description. *Swimming-Baths* near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1½ M. S.W. (p. 65; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9. 20 and 11. 30 a.m., 4. 15 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.). *Mud*, *Pine-Cone*, and *Peat* baths at the *Ludwigsbad* and the *Marienbad*, 1½ M. from the town (omnibus from the 'Goldene Hirsch' and 'Goldene Horn' at 7, 10, 2, and 6 o'clock).

**Cabs.** From the station into the town, without luggage, one-horse 50, two-horse 80 kr.; with luggage 60 kr. or 1 fl.; at night, without luggage, 70 or 1 fl. 30 kr., with luggage 90 or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 20 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To *Berchtesgaden* 5 or 8 fl., *Mondsee* 6 or 10 fl. — To the following places and back: *Berchtesgaden* 6 or 10 fl.; *Königssee* 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mine included in both cases); *Mondsee* 9 or 15 fl. — Excursions with stay of 1 hr.: *Aigen*, *Marienbad*, *Hellbrunn*, or *Klesheim* 2 or 3 fl. — Tolls and fees included in all cases. — A 'Dienstmann' (porter or commissionnaire) may be hired at 5 kr. per ¼ hr.; to carry luggage not exceeding 25 lbs. in weight to the station, 20 kr. — Guides, 25 kr. per hour.

**Post and Telegraph Office** in the Government Buildings, in the Residenz-Platz, entrance to the right of the guard-house (Pl. 5).

**Salzburg** (1352 ft.), the Roman *Juvavia*, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal Electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1814, Austrian again, and since 1849 has formed an independent domain of the crown. The town (25,000 inhab.; 350 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government authorities and law-courts of the district. Few German towns can vie with Salzburg in the beauty of its situation and environs. The town, the new part of which is clean and well built, is situated on both banks of the *Salzach*, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the *Mönchsberg* on the left bank, and by the *Capuzinerberg* on the

right bank. Frequent conflagrations have left few works of mediæval architecture at Salzburg. Most of the principal buildings are due to the magnificent taste of the archbishops in the 17th and 18th centuries. The houses with their flat roofs, the numerous fountains, and the marble façades remind the traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects. Of late much has been done for the embellishment of the town, particularly in the laying out of ornamental grounds planted with trees on the broad quays, which form charming promenades on both banks of the Salzach from the railway embankment as far as the Carolinen-Brücke. On the right bank, towards the railway station, a new and handsome quarter has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications, in which the town park and Curhaus (p. 67) form the most attractive point for strangers. — A conduit,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, completed in 1875, supplies the town with spring water from the Untersberg (p. 70).

The older quarter of the town is on the left bank of the Salzach. The principal part of it is the *Residenz-Platz*, with the spacious **Residenz-Schloss** (Pl. 32), or Palace, erected in 1592-1725, and at present occupied by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the **Neubau** (*Government Buildings and Law Courts*, with a permanent exhibition of art, and the *Post and Telegraph* offices), begun in 1588, the tower of which contains musical bells, played at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock. In front of it is the *Hauptwache*, or Guard House. On the S. side is the **Cathedral** (Pl. 9), erected in 1614-28 by *Santino Solari* in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, containing some worthless pictures and stucco-work. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a \*Font in bronze, dating from 1321. The frescoes on the ceiling, now being restored, were injured in 1859 by a fire, which destroyed the dome and roof. A *Mariensäule* adorns the Domplatz on the W. side of the cathedral.

The \***Hofbrunnen**, executed in 1664 by *Ant. Dario*, 46 ft. in height, occupies the centre of the Residenz-Platz. Each of the hippopotami and the figures of Atlas, is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton, 8 ft. in height, spouts water out of a horn.

\***Mozart's Statue** (Pl. 27), in bronze, by *Schwanthaler*, erected in 1842, adorns the adjacent Mozart-Platz. The great composer's (b. 1756, d. 1791) house in the Hannibal-Platz (Pl. 26), and the house where he was born (Pl. 25) in the Getreidegasse, are indicated by inscriptions. — The **Mozart-Archiv** (Pl. 28), in the *Chiemseehof*, now used for meetings of the district parliament, contains a valuable collection of MSS. and portraits of Mozart, and the piano used by him (adm. 10-12 a.m., 20 kr.).

On the S. side of the cathedral is the *Capitel-Platz*, with its handsome marble horse-trough, where on the left side the recently restored *Archiepiscopal Palace* is situated.

To the right in the vicinity is the entrance to the **\*Burial Ground of St. Peter** (Pl. 16), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration of the ground by St. Rupert about 582, are very interesting. The late Gothic *Church of St. Margaret* in the middle of the burial-ground, erected in 1481 and restored in 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. In the last vault of the arcades on the N. the composer *Michael Haydn* (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn, is interred. One of the modern monuments (that of the Polish countess *Lanckoronska*, d. 1839) is by Schwanthaler. The burial-ground is bounded on the N. by the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 16), a Romanesque edifice of 1127, restored in 1745 in the tasteless style of the period. The 5th chapel in the N. aisle contains a poor monument to Michael Haydn, and memorial-tablets to the composer *Neukomm* and the Baroness *Sonnenburg*, Mozart's sister. By a pillar opposite is the very ancient tombstone of St. Rupert. On the left near the entrance is a large red marble monument to the Chevalier Raftenau (d. 1593). *Staupitz* (d. 1524), the friend and patron of Luther, is also buried here; his tombstone is in the chapel of St. Vitus. — The *Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter* contains a library of some value (40,000 vols.), with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS., an interesting treasury, and extensive archives (visitors admitted, generally at 1 p.m., by permission obtained at the Stiftspforte, to the left of the church door). — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the *Stiftskeller* (p. 63). In the court to the right is the *Exhibition of the Salzburg Art-Union*.

In the vicinity is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. 12), of the 13th cent., with a fine Romanesque S. portal, and an elegant Gothic tower, erected in 1866. The interior is in the transition style, disfigured with modern additions. The peculiar hexagonal choir supported by columns, with its net-work vaulting and radiating chapels, dates from the 15th century. On the high altar stands a **\*Madonna**, carved in wood by M. Pacher (1480). — In the *Franciscan Monastery* opposite, one of the monks performs daily at 10. 30 a. m. on an orchestion invented by himself (gentlemen admitted).

The stables of the former prince-bishops, now a cavalry-barrack, contain the **Summer Riding School** (Pl. 35, adm. 10 kr.), an amphitheatre hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg in 1693, and the *Winter Riding School*, with a painting of a tournament on the ceiling (date 1690). On one side of the riding-school are the steps ascending to the Mönchsberg (p. 66); on the other a horse-trough with marble enclosure and a group of horse-tamers by *Mandl* (1670).

The **\*Neuthor**, a tunnel 150 yds. in length, hewn in 1767 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leads out of the town by the barracks. Beyond it stands a statue of St. Sigismund, by *Hagenauer*, erected in honour of Archduke Sigis-

mund, in whose reign the tunnel was constructed, and of whom a medallion may be seen at the end of the tunnel next the town.

Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 18) is the \***Museum Carolino-Augustum** (Pl. 29), entered from the Franz-Joseph-Quai (adm. 9-1 and 2-5; daily in summer; Sund. and Thurs. in winter; 50 kr.). The collection is remarkable for its tasteful arrangement.

*Hall of Antiquities:* Celtic and Roman antiquities from Salzburg, the Pinzgau, etc. The *Vestibule* contains a large relief map of the Salzburg Alps and the Hohe Tauern, by Keil. The *Cabinet of Coins* comprises about 2000 specimens of the coinage of Salzburg from 996 to 1810. *Music Room*, with a rich collection of the musical instruments of the last three centuries. *Costume Saloon:* ladies' and gentlemen's dresses of the 18th century. *Weapon Saloon:* weapons of the last three centuries. *Romanesque Chapel* and *Sacristy*, fitted up in the Gothic style. The following rooms, fitted up in a thoroughly mediæval manner, are particularly noteworthy: *Dining-hall*, 16th cent.; *Bed-chamber*, beginning of the 17th cent.; *Hunting Room*, end of the 17th cent.; *Sitting-room*, end of the 17th cent.; *Sitting-room*, middle of the 16th cent.; mediæval *Kitchen*. Lastly a room containing miscellaneous objects of antiquarian interest.

The houses of the adjacent *Gstättengasse* cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallow's nests, the cellars and some of the rooms being hewn in the conglomerate rock. Frequent landslips have taken place here, burying houses and their inhabitants beneath the ruins. The *Klausenthor* was formerly the termination of this part of the town, lying between the hill and the river. The latter is now bordered by the broad *Franz-Joseph-Quai*, planted with trees, beyond which is a new bridge (1 kr.). Farther down, the river is crossed by the *Railway Bridge*.

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of **Hohen-Salzburg** (1778 ft.), the pinnacled towers of which are 400 ft. above the Capitel-Platz. The *Folter-Thurm* (80 ft. high) commands a remarkably fine \***Panorama**. The direct route from the town to the fortress, indicated by several notice-boards, leads from the Capitel-Platz through the *Festungsgasse*. The restaurant *Zur Katz*, at the entrance to the fortress, commands a fine view. The fortifications were founded in the 9th cent., and added to at subsequent periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496-1519. The *Church of St. George* in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing the founder Archbishop Leonhard (d. 1519). The *Fürstenzimmer*, recently restored in the old style, are worthy of inspection. The *Rittersaal* contains a fine Gothic stove (fee 30 kr.).

The \***Mönchsberg** (1646 ft.), a wooded hill upwards of 2 M. in length, bounding the town on the W. and S. sides, affords charming walks with beautiful views. The finest point is the *Carolinenhöhe*: to the left rises the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, beyond it the Gaisberg, at the foot of which is the Aignerthal; beyond Schloss Hellbrunn are seen the long Tännengebirge, the narrow defile of

Pass Lueg, with the Hohe-Göll adjoining it to the S., and above Schloss Leopoldskron the dark Untersberg; then the Lattenberg, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeuchthorn, Sonntagshorn, and finally the Staufen, rising beyond the spire of the village of Maxglan; in the plain Schloss Klesheim. In the foreground the Reinberg, a rocky eminence with quarries of conglomerate. To the W. the Bavarian plain; N. Maria-Plain; N.E., adjoining the Gaisberg, is the Capuzinerberg, at the base of which lies the town, on the Salzach. *Achleitner's Tower* (adm. 10 kr.), near the Carolinenhöhe, also merits a visit. A good view of the town is obtained from the *Bürgerwehrsöller* (restaurant).

The direct route from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the barracks; another leads from the suburb of *Mülln*, passing the *Augustine Church* and through the *Monica-Pforte*; a third from the suburb of *Nonnthal* (Zum Rothen Hahn), passing through the new *Schartenthor*. The road from the fortress (see above) to the Mönchsberg leads through a gateway under the Katz, and passes the *Ludwigs-Fernsicht* and the castellated villa *Freyburg*.

The E. spur of the hills, below the fortress, is the **Nonnberg**, so called from the Ursuline convent situated on it, which was founded in 1009 and restored during the 15th century. The Gothic convent-church, with Romanesque portal, possesses a fine altar with wings, a crypt with handsome columns, and in the tower frescoes of very early date. Charming view from the parapet.

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by an iron *Bridge*, 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the *House of Paracelsus* (Pl. 38), the celebrated physician and empiric (d. 1541), indicated by his effigy.

His monument is in the vestibule of the church which adjoins the **Cemetery of St. Sebastian** (Pl. 17) at the end of the Linzer-Strasse; the inscription describes him as the '*insignis medicinae doctor, qui dira illa vulnera lepram podagram hydroposim aliaque insanabilia corporis contagia mirifica arte sustulit*'. To the left of the path leading to the Chapel in the centre of the cemetery (erected in 1597, recently restored; walls in mosaic by Castello), is the grave of *Mozart's Widow* (d. 1842).

To the N. of the Platzl is the Dreifaltigkeitsgasse leading to the long *Mirabell-Platz*. Here on the right stands the *Custom House* (formerly the *Royal Stables*), and on the left **Schloss Mirabell** (Pl. 24), rebuilt after a fire in 1818, formerly the archiepiscopal residence and now the property of the town. Behind it lies the beautiful *Mirabell Garden*, laid out in the old French fashion, embellished with marble statues, and containing an *Aviary* of European and foreign birds, the property of the Ornithological Society (adm. 10 kr.). On the S. side (passage to the Hannibal-Platz) is the restaurant mentioned at p. 63.

Schloss Mirabell is adjoined on the N. by the well-kept **Municipal Park**, containing a handsome *Curhaus* and *Bath-House* (con-

certs, see p. 63). A kiosk in the vicinity contains *Sattler's Cosmorama Views* and a panorama of Salzburg (adm. 30 kr.).

An outlet on the W. side of the park leads to the *Schwarz-Strasse* and to the foot-bridge (1 kr.) over the *Salzach* (p. 66). To the left, on the *Elisabeth-Quai*, is situated the **Protestant Church** (Pl. 18 a), a modern Romanesque edifice by *Götz* (1867). — The garden of the *Villa Schwarz*, near the railway station (1½ M. to the N.), contains an excellent bronze statue of *Schiller*, by *Meixner*.

In the *Linzergasse* on the right bank, about 200 paces from the bridge, opposite the *Gablerbräu Inn*, and recognisable by its large stone portal, is the entrance to the **\*Capuzinerberg** (2132 ft.). The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 19) is reached by means of 250 stone steps. At the top visitors ring at the gate (3 kr.) and enter the park. On the left stands the '*Mozarthäuschen*', in which *Mozart* completed his '*Zauberflöte*' in 1791, and which was transferred from Vienna to its present site. It contains some wreaths and a memorial volume. In front of it is a bronze bust of the great composer, placed here in 1877. We now ascend through the wood by means of 400 steps. After 10 min. a direction-post on the left indicates the way to the '*Aussicht nach Bayern*', a point from which the railway station is seen in the foreground, to the right *Mariaplain*, to the left *Mülln*, in the centre the *Salzach* stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther another direction-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) '*Obere Stadt-Aussicht*', the finest point on the *Capuzinerberg*, which commands an admirable \*View of the town and fortress, and the *Hochstaufen*, *Untersberg*, and *Berchtesgaden* mountains. In 5 min. more we reach the *Francisci Schloß* (or *Capuziner Schloß*), an old bastion on the E. side of the hill, 683 ft. above the *Salzach*, and commanding a very extensive prospect (restaurant). Those who do not care to climb so high may enjoy the view from the monastery garden (men only admitted), or from the '*Erste Stadt-Aussicht*', a small belvedere with coloured glass windows, reached by descending to the right immediately within the gate.

The château and park of **Aigen**, the property of Prince *Schwarzenberg*, at the foot of the *Gaisberg*, 3 M. S.E. from Salzburg, is another point worth visiting (railway station, see p. 107). Morning-light best for the view; the finest point is the *Kanzel*. The route is (from the left bank) by the wooden *Carolinen-Brücke*, crossing at the S. end of the town from the *Cajetan-Thor* to the road to the *Aigen*, on which many handsome villas are situated. At the entrance to the grounds (¾ M. from the station) is a \*Restaurant, where a guide (30 kr.) may be procured.

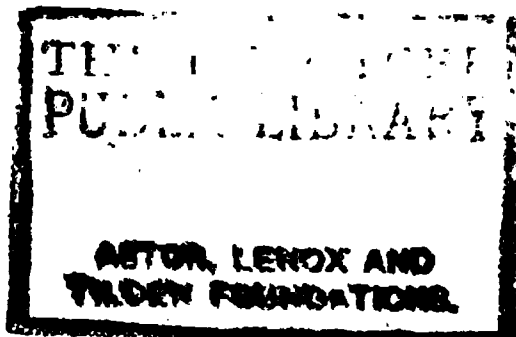
About 1½ hr. above *Aigen* is situated the pilgrimage-church of **St. Jacob am Thurn**, an excellent point of view. The road through the *Aigener Thal*, by *Stanzingerhof* (Inn), *Elisbethen* (1½ M. to the E. of which are the wild rocky gorges called the *Elisbethen* or *Todten Klammern*, guide 30 kr.), and *Zieglau*, is followed till a finger-post is reached indicating

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the way to St. Jacob (10 min.). Adjoining the church are the château of *Thurn*, the property of Count Platz, and an inn.

The **\*Gaisberg** (4220 ft.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. The most direct and easiest ascent is by the 'Alpenvereinsweg' recently constructed by the German Alpine Club, and provided with finger-posts, red direction-marks painted on the trees, and benches. Crossing the *Carolinenbrücke*, we follow the Aigen road for  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., after which we turn to the left and proceed by the 'Gaisberg-Strasse' to (20 min.) the *Apothekerhöfe*, at the foot of the hill. The path then ascends to the left to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Gersberg* or *Zeisberg Alpe* (\*Inn), and proceeds thence in zigzags through wood on the N. side to the (1 hr.) summit, a grassy plateau with two eminences. That on the N. side, on which stands a small dilapidated house now used as a stable, commands a charming view of the Salzburg Alps and of the plain, in which seven different lakes may be descried (comp. the panorama; a hotel is to be built upon the summit). — The path which was formerly most used diverges to the right at the *Apothekerhöfe*, and leads past the *Judenbergerhöfe* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Zistel-Alp* (3230 ft.; \*Inn with 30 rooms, from 60 kr.), at the S. base of the summit, which may be reached from this point in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. by the direct and steep footpath, or in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by the easier 'Ochsensteig' to the right. A good route also leads from Aigen (see above; horses may be procured) to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Zistel-Alp*, at first through the park and beautiful woods, passing the *Weichselbauer*; after  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. we join the path coming from the *Judenbergerhöfe* (guide 2 fl., unnecessary; horse 5 fl.).

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn**, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg, with gardens and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th centuries, is decorated with historical frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). (\*Restaurant. The fountains play on Sundays gratis; fee on other days 50 kr.)

Immediately to the left on entering the grounds is an iron gate (opened, if shut, for a fee of 20 kr.), leading into the *Park*. Leaving the carriage-drive after 200 paces, and ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the *Monatsschlösschen* and arrive at ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Stadt-Aussicht*, which commands a fine view of Salzburg. Thence we proceed through wood to (10 min.) the *Watzmann-Aussicht* on the other side of the hill, from which the *Watzmann* is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the 'Steinerne Theater', hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas were once frequently performed under the patronage of the archbishops. We then return by the drive. A footpath leads from Hellbrunn (ferry across the *Salzach*) to Aigen, so that a pedestrian may combine the two excursions. — About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of *Anif*, the property of Count Arco, situated on an island in a small lake.

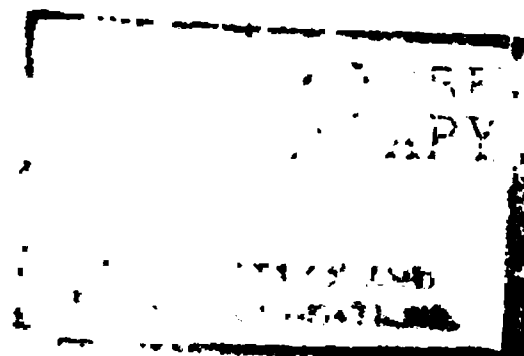
About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S.W. of Salzburg is the château of **Leopoldskron**, with a large fish-pond and *Swimming Bath* (p. 63). From this point the extensive *Leopoldskroner Moos* stretches southwards to the base of the *Untersberg*. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which runs through the moor to Glaneck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat baths (om-

nibus, see p. 63). The *Ludwigsbad* is  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Leopoldskron, the *Marienbad*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., and the *Kaiser-Karlsbad* 3 M.

From ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Glaneck** (1463 ft.; *Inn*), with an old château, a road ascending by the waterfalls of the *Glan* leads to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) its source, called the *\*Fürstenbrunnen* (1952 ft.), part of the excellent water of which ( $42^{\circ}$  Fahr.) is now conveyed to Salzburg (comp. p. 64). In the vicinity, on the road to Reichenhall, are several *Quarries* which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble.

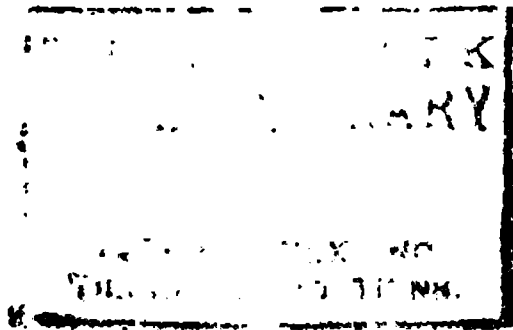
To the N., on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), erected in 1674, commanding the most extensive *\*View* near Salzburg; evening-light most advantageous (poor restaurant). — **Klesheim**, a château of Archduke Charles Lewis, with a beautiful park, situated in the plain towards the N.W., near the Saalach, commands a remarkably good survey of the surrounding mountains (road through the suburb of Mülln, passing Maxglan, 3 M.).

The **Untersberg**, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in three peaks, the Geiereck (5909 ft.), the Salzburger Hohethron (6073 ft.), and the Berchtesgadener Hohethron (6480 ft.). The mountain is usually ascended from Glaneck (see above; provisions necessary). The paths have been recently improved by the German Alpine Club, and indicated by red marks, so that experienced mountaineers do not require a guide in good weather (*Ebner*, at the Fürstenbrunnen Inn, is recommended). — The best route to the *Geiereck* and *Salzburger Hohethron* leads through the *Rosittenthal* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Lower* and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Upper Rositten-Alp* (4222 ft.). We then ascend, turning to the right at the finger-post, by the *Dopplersteig*, which has been formed by blasting the rock in the vertical wall of the Geiereck (345 yds. long; provided with a railing and free from danger), to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the plateau and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Geiereck*. The route from here to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *\*Salzburger Hohethron*, which commands the finest panorama, leads mostly over grass, and passes the Jungfernbrunnen. — The *\*Kolowratshöhle*, a cavern containing fantastic ice-formations, may also be visited from the Upper Alp ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.); a new path, provided with railings and perfectly safe, descends to the bottom of the cavern, which is 200 ft. deep. Returning to the finger-post, the traveller may ascend across the *Gams-Sattel* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *\*Gamslöcher*, a curious series of grottoes; fine view from two openings in the rocky walls of the largest (the 'Halle'). — From the Upper Alp across the *Schellenberger Sattel* (about 4600 ft.) between the Grosse Geiereck and the Kleine Geiereck, and past the *Drachenloch* (see below) to the *Kienberg-Alpe* and *Schellenberg* (p. 71), is an attractive excursion of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The route from the Lower Alp by the *Grödiger Thörl* to *Grödig* (see below) is not recommended. — The *Old Path* to the top of the Geiereck leads from Glaneck (turning, after  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., to the right) to (2 hrs.) the *Firmian-Alp* (3123 ft.); then through wood, up the steep and toilsome *Seinerne Stiege* (lately improved), to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the plateau and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the Geiereck. — In descending from the Salzburger Hohethron, the traveller may choose the interesting route by the *Schweigmühl-Alpe* (4895 ft.) to Glaneck ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.); the descent to the Fürstenbrunnen (2 hrs.), through the wild and romantic *Brunnthal*, is fatiguing and should not be attempted except by experienced mountaineers accompanied by a guide. — The *Berchtesgadener Hohethron* (6480 ft.) is best ascended from the W. side (Pass Hallthurm, p. 83) by the *Zehnkaser-Alp* (in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 hrs.). The route from the Salzburger Hohethron by the *Mittagsscharte* occupies about the same time, but is very trying. — Beneath the Untersberg, according to ancient lore, sleeps the Emperor Charlemagne ready to arise when Germany is restored to her ancient glory. A similar tradition connects the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa with the Kyffhäuser in Thuringia.









## 16. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

### From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall and Saalfelden.

15 M. DILIGENCE from the 'Schiff' hotel to Berchtesgaden daily at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m., and from the 'Erzherzog Carl' at 4 p.m., in 3 hrs.; fare 1 fl. 5 kr. (returning from Berchtesgaden at 6 a.m. and 5 p.m., fare 2 m. 10 pf.). OMNIBUS direct to the *Königs-See* daily at 6 a.m. (from the 'Schiff' and 'Regenbogen') and 6.30 a.m. (from the 'Krone'), arriving at 9.30 and 10 a.m. — From the *Königs-See* at 4 p.m., reaching the salt-mines at 5 (stoppage of 1 hr.), and Salzburg at 9 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr., or 2 m.). OMNIBUS from Berchtesgaden ('Bellevue') to the *Königs-See* thrice daily in 1 hr. (at 6, 12, and 2; returning at 9, 12, and 3.45 o'clock; fare 1 m.). — CARRIAGE to Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., there and back 6 or 10, to the *Königs-See* and back 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mines included in each case; the drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-works, occupies 8 hrs.). The salt-mine is generally visited on the return-journey, but the driver may be ordered to drive from Salzburg direct to the (2 hrs.) mining offices. The usual baiting-place on the way to Berchtesgaden is the Inn Zur Almbach-Klamm. — Railway to Hallein, and thence on foot by Zill to Berchtesgaden, see R. 23.

Between Salzburg and (4½ M.) *Grödig* (\*Pölzl's Brewery) the *Alm-Canal*, conducted to Salzburg from the *Albe* or *Alm*, which drains the *Königs-See*, is crossed. On the hill to the right rises the old château of *Glaneck* (p. 70), behind which towers the pointed *Hochstauffen* (p. 17); on the left is the *Schmidtenstein* (5554 ft.), with a summit resembling a fortress. The *Gosleier Felsen* (1873 ft.), ½ hr. to the W., affords a good survey of the valley. The road skirts the base of the *Untersberg*, passing an iron-foundry and several cement works on the *Alm-Canal*, and reaches the *Alm* at *Neuhaus* (Zum Drachenloch). On the right, high up in the vertical side of the *Untersberg*, is the curious opening called the *Drachenloch* (see above). On the hill to the left is the château of *Gartenau*, now a cement factory.

A narrow defile, traversed by the *Alm*, between the *Untersberg* and the N. spur of the *Hohe Göll*, which forms the background, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the *Hangende Stein*, a cliff rising above the *Alm*. The Austrian custom-station is just on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. Two reliefs on the rock serve to mark the frontier between the two states. The first, the Austrian, represents St. Leopold, the patron saint of the Arch-duchy (date 1818); the second, the Bavarian, is a crucifix with the inscription: *Pax Intranantibus et Inhabitantibus* (date 1514). The old market-town of (8¾ M.) *Schellenberg* (*Amanhauser*; articles in carved wood at *F. Krieger's*), possesses a tower built of marble. Adjoining the church is an iron column to the memory of natives of the place who fell in 1870-71. On the bridge over the *Alm* the height of an inundation in 1662 is indicated.

The road follows the left bank of the *Alm*, which it crosses by (2 M.) the *Krautschneiderbrücke*. The road to the *Almbach-Klamm* (see p. 74) diverges to the left before we reach the bridge. 10 min.



\**Inn Zur Almbach-Klamm*;  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther a direction-post on the left indicates the road to Hallein by Zill (p. 107); on the right rises the precipitous *Rauhe Kopf*. The valley expands, and the *Grosse* and *Kleine Watzmann*, between which lies the broad saddle of the *Watzmannscharte*, suddenly become visible. Crossing the *Larobach* (Laroswacht, see below), and then the Alm by the *Freimannbrücke* (from this point to the Almbach-Klamm, see p. 74), we ascend the slope on the left bank, and in 10 min. obtain the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, with its well-built houses, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, at a direction-post,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Berchtesgaden, indicating the way to the 'Salzberg and Königs-See', a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the *Goldenbach-Brücke*, past the Pension Ney (\*Restaurant and salt-baths), to (5 min.) the *Salt Mine*; on the right are the new mining-buildings, opposite which are the old entrance to the salt-mine (date 1628) and the new shaft.

\*VISIT TO THE SALT MINE. Tickets of admission (45 kr.), obtained at the mining-offices opposite the entrance-shaft, entitle visitors to enter the mine at stated hours (generally 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.; at other hours, admission for one person 2 fl.; for each additional pers. 45 kr.). Visitors of both sexes are then provided with appropriate miners' costumes. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of  $45^\circ$  or more. These present no difficulty. Ladies are preceded by a miner, who acts as a drag and prevents the risk of a concussion at the bottom of the slide. Gentlemen are supplied with leathern gloves, and regulate their pace by allowing the rope at the side to slip more or less rapidly through their hands. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat. The party then passes through several other chambers and galleries, and reaches the tramway by which the mine is quitted. Ladies are seated in rude cars, gentlemen on a long wooden horse on wheels. The miniature train descends on an inclined plane, its speed being regulated by a brakesman, and finally shoots out into the open air with considerable velocity. The unwonted apparel having been discarded, specimens of the rock-salt may be purchased, and a trifling gratuity given to the attendant. — A visit to this mine is less expensive, and much less fatiguing than that of the Dürnberg (p. 251) near Hallein. The strata moreover contain a larger proportion of salt, and pure rock-salt not unfrequently occurs.

**15 M. Berchtesgaden (1890 ft.). — Hotels.** \*LEUTHAUS, or POST, R. 2 m., B. 72, L. and A. 50 pf.; \*VIER JAHRESZEITEN, at the upper end of the place, near the royal villa, with garden and view, table d'hôte 3 m.; \*WATZMANN, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.; \*NEUHAUS; \*BELLEVUE, with baths, R. from  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, pension 6 m.; UNTERSBERG, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., A. 25 pf., the last two with gardens. For travellers of moderate requirements: NONNTHALER WIRTHSHAUS; BÄR; LÖWE; TRIEMBACHER, well spoken of. — **Pensions:** VILLA GEIGER; EHRENSBERGER; MAUERBÜHL; SCHWARZENBECK; BERGHOF; MEYER, on the way to the Königs-See; MALTER-LEHEN and KOHL-LEHEN, in Schönauf (see p. 77),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Berchtesgaden; NEX, near the Salt Mine. — \**Café Forstner*, near the Post. — Fresh and salt-water *Baths* at the Bellevue hotel, and at the salt-baths by the Salt Mine (see above). *River Baths*  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the village, to the left of the Salzburg road. — The carved wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, may be seen in great variety at *Kaserer's*, *Kerschbaumer's*, *Zechmeister's*, and *Walch's*. — **Carriages** (1878). To the

*Königs-See* and back with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 m., two-horse 11 m. 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 m. 20 pf. or 2 m. more); to *Ramsau* 8 m. or 11 m. 70, there and back ( $\frac{1}{2}$  a day) 11 m. or 15 m. 70 pf.; *Hintersee*, 11 m. 20 or 17 m., there and back 13 m. 40 or 20 m. 40 pf.; *Hirschbühl*, two-horse carriage, including extra horse, 26 m. 40 pf.; *Reichenhall* viâ *Hallthurm* 11 m. 20 or 17 m., there and back 13 m. 40 and 22 m. 40 pf.; *Reichenhall* viâ *Schwarzbachwacht* 15 m. 40 or 22 m. 90 pf.; *Reichenhall* and back, going by *Schwarzbachwacht* and returning by *Hallthurm* 16 m. 50 or 26 m. 50 pf.; *Salzburg* 11 m. 40 or 18 m., there and back 13 m. 50 or 22 m. 50 pf. Fees included, but tolls extra. — Guides: *Georg, Jos.*, and *Bapt. Graß, P. Hölzl* ('Ecker Peter'), *Joh. Illsanker* ('Stanzl'), *L. Guttman, G. Wein* ('Jager Rüpli').

Down to 1803 Berchtesgaden was the seat of an independent provosty, or spiritual principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad. One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. (Winkler's excellent relief map, on the scale of 1 : 25,000, should be consulted; it may be seen at the boatman's house on the *Königs-See*.) The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The *Abbey Church*, with its Romanesque cloisters and carved stalls, may be visited. The royal villa on the S. side of the village commands a fine view: to the E. the *Schwarzort*, *Hohe-Göll*, and *Hoch-Brett*, in the background the *Stuhlgebirg* and *Schönfeldspitz*, to the right the *Kleine* and *Grosse Watzmann*. In the valley, on the *Alm*, are situated extensive *Salt Works*. The environs abound in charming walks and excursions.

**WALKS.** The \**Lockstein* (2044 ft.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of Berchtesgaden, seen to greatest advantage by evening light. We turn to the right by the abbey church and ascend the *Doctorberg* by the old *Reichenhall* road; before reaching the hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the path divides at the *Weinfeld* farm, and then proceeding through the wood to the restaurant (where a fee of 20 pf. is exacted from those who do not order refreshments). — A few hundred paces before the point where the path to the *Lockstein* diverges to the right, another charming path to the left skirts the precipitous *Kälberstein* (see below) by means of the '*Soolenleitung*', or salt water conduit, passes the small château of *Fürstenstein* and the *Calvarienberg*, and joins the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) high-road near the royal villa. — The finely wooded *Kälberstein*, which may be ascended in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., affords pretty views. — Another pleasant excursion may be made by following the old *Reichenhall* road as far as the *Rosthäusl*, and then turning to the right to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Restweiher*. Thence we may proceed by *Aschauerlehen* and the *Tanzbichl* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the new *Reichenhall* road, and back to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Berchtesgaden; or to the E. along the *Stapwand* by *Dietfeld* and the *Etzerschlössl* to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Berchtesgaden. — The *Etzerschlössl* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) is reached from the *Nonnthal* by the *Hilgerberg*, or by turning into the valley to the left by the *Weinfeld* farm (see above); in the vicinity is the '*Schlösslbichl*' inn. A pleasant forest-path leads from this point to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the hamlet of *Gern*, with a pilgrimage-church (Inn), from which we may return by the *Metzenleiten* ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.). — The *Laroswacht* (3 M.) lies on the level *Salzburg* road. Just before reaching the *Goldbach-Brücke* (to the *Salt mine*, see above), a path, diverging to the right, follows the left bank of the *Ache*, crosses to the right bank at *Kilianshof*, and regains the road below the *Freimann-Brücke* (see above). — To *Unterstein* and *Schönau* (1 hr.), see below.

The \**Almbach-Klamm* (p. 71), a picturesque gorge through which the

brook descends in cascades from the Untersberg, is an interesting object for an excursion. We follow the Salzburg road to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the *Freimann-Brücke* (see p. 72), and there take the footpath to the left, which leads on the left bank of the Ache by *Gartenau* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Almbach-Mühle*. By another route we follow the Salzburg road as far as ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the *\*Almbach-Klamm Inn*, cross the Ache by the *Krautschneider-Brücke* 10 min. beyond it, take the path to the left on the other side, cross the Almbach at (5 min.) the *Almbach-Mühle*, and ascend the right bank to the gorge. The finest point is the *Gumpe*, a rocky basin with a cascade 33 ft. in height falling into a dark green pool, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the entrance of the gorge. (Those who are subject to giddiness will find the services of a guide useful at some points.)

The *\*Vordereck* (2 hrs.) may be reached either by crossing the Ache at the rifle-range and proceeding by a path, shaded the greater part of the way, past the farms of *Blasilehen* and *Baumgartner*, or by ascending the cart-road from the Salt Mine. Refreshments at the forester's house (3080 ft.; also a pension). Shortly before reaching it a fine view of Salzburg and the Untersberg is disclosed. From this point to the *Ecker-Alpe*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., to the *Rosfeld-Alpe*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (comp. p. 108). The ascent of the *Göhlstein* (8000 ft.), the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, is interesting and not difficult ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide).

The *\*Scharitzkehl-Alp* (3422 ft.) is attained by an ascent of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide). Leaving after  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. the road to the Königs-See to the left by the finger-post, we ascend through the *Höllgraben*, by a path which at parts is rather steep. The Alp (refreshments) lies in an extensive meadow, surrounded by trees, between the Göhlstein and the Dürreck. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. farther up is the *Endsthal*, a desolate valley lying close to the W. base of the Hohe Göll, containing rocky debris and patches of snow.

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS (guides, see above). The *Kneufelspitze* (3908 ft.), the highest peak of the *Meizenleiten* (see above), commands an excellent view. Its summit may be reached in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Gern (see above) by ascending to the left by the church and turning to the left in the wood (guide desirable). The ascent may also be made direct from Berchtesgaden in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; the Salzburg road is followed to a point beyond the river baths, when we ascend to the left, cross to the right the second small brook, and proceed past the *Freihof* and *Kasperlhof*. — The *Todte Mann* (4554 ft.), a spur of the *Lattengebirge*, may be ascended viâ *Bischofswies* (3 M., on the Reichenhall road), or viâ the *Söldenkopf* (p. 77), in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; pleasant view. — The ascent of the *Jenner* (6155 ft.), by the *Königsberg-Alp* (p. 77) in 4 hrs., is attractive and not difficult. — The ascent of the *Hochbrett* (7418 ft.), through the *Krautkasergraben* and by the *Mitterkaser-Alpe*, in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., is fatiguing. — The *Hohe Göll* (8264 ft.) should be attempted by practised mountaineers only (5-6 hrs.). The ascent is best accomplished from the W. through the wild and grand *Alpelthal*, between the Dürreck and the Hochbrett; or, by tourists perfectly free from giddiness, from the Hochbrett across the *Brettriedl* and the *Archenköpfe*. — The *Schneibstein* (7464 ft.), an excellent point of view, is easily attained in 2 hrs. from the *Torrener Joch* (see below). — The *Kahlersberg* (7704 ft.; 7 hrs.) is ascended viâ the *Königsbach-Alpe*, the *Priesberg-Alpe*, (p. 76) and (5 hrs.) the *Seelein-Alpe* at the upper end of the *Landthal* (see below), whence a fatiguing climb of 2 hrs. brings us to the summit (splendid view). — *Watzmann*, *Hundstod*, and *Steinerne Meer*, see pp. 78, 77.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green **\*\*Königs-See** (1978 ft.), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 6 M. long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, and vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 7000 ft. in height. Three routes lead to the lake ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) from Berchtesgaden: (1) the carriage-road on the right bank of the Ache viâ

*Schwöb*; (2) the road on the left bank (which may be used only in going to the lake) by *Unterstein* (\*Inn), with château and park of Count Arco (not accessible); (3) a footpath, for the most part shaded, which descends the steps to the left by the royal villa, passes the salt-works, crosses the Ramsauer Ache (to the right on the slope lies *Schloss Lustheim*), and then leads first on the left, and afterwards on the right bank of the Königsseer-Ache. On the bank of the lake lies the village of *Königssee* (Zum Königs-See Inn, with tolerable restaurant; Zum Löwenstein).

Next door to the Königs-See Inn dwells the 'Schiffmeister', who presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. The fares are paid to him on returning; the rowers usually receive a small gratuity. Half of the rowers are generally stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by many a hero of the Isis or the Cam. Between 1st July and 1st Oct. there are two regular trips round the lake, one starting at 8.30 a.m. and returning at 1.30 p.m., the other lasting from 10.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (fare for each person: to St. Bartholomew 50 pf., to the Salet Alp (at the upper end of the lake) 75 pf., trip round the whole lake with  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.'s stay at the Salet Alp and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. at St. Bartholomew 1 m. 50 pf.). Small boat (1-4 pers.) without rowers: to the Kessel 1 m. 40, to St. Bartholomew 1 m. 90, Schrainbach 2 m. 10, the Salet Alp 2 m. 80 pf.; with two rowers, 2 m. 10, 3 m., 3 m. 30, 4 m. 60 pf. — Larger boat (1-6 pers.) with three rowers, 3 m.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m., 5 m., 7 m. 20 pf. — Large boat (decked or undecked; up to 30 pers.) with a crew of five, 4 m. 90, 8 m. 10, 9 m., 12 m. 30 pf.; with six or seven rowers, 5 m. 60, 9 m. 20, 10 m. 20, 14 m. 10 pf. — For each additional hour's halt beyond 2 hrs. 25 pf. extra per hr. and per rower has to be paid. — The trip to St. Bartholomew occupies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. according to the wind, to the Salet Alp  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more. The best plan is to row direct to the Salet Alp, and call at St. Bartholomew in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

To the left on a promontory stands the villa of Baron Beust; in the lake lies the islet of *Christlieger*, or *St. Johann*, with a chapel. The boat passes between these and skirts the *Falkenstein*, a prominent rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grünsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitz* (8698 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* is precipitated over a red cliff into the lake. A little farther, at the deepest part of the lake (616 ft.), a long, reverberating *Echo* is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the W. cliffs (*Schallwand*). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel-fall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch* on account of its being the supposed source (?) of the Kuchl or Golling waterfall (p. 108).

The boat stops at the *Wallner Insel*, a wooded promontory on the E. bank. Passengers disembark and ascend by a good path, passing an artificial hermitage, to two small waterfalls of the *Kesselbach* (5 min.) in a rocky ravine. In descending, a beautiful glimpse through the wooded foreground is obtained of the green lake, the opposite mountains, and the Watzmann.

The boat now proceeds W. to *St. Bartholomew*, a green promon-

tory, with a royal hunting château (restaurant), where a dish of Saibling (*salmo salvelinus*) may be had. (The same fish may be obtained at a more reasonable charge in the restaurant at Königssee.) The vestibule contains drawings of unusually large salmon-trout caught in the lake during the last hundred years, and of a bear-flight in which the 'Fischmeister' was engaged in 1675. In the cellar is a large tank for keeping the fish. The chapel attracts numerous pilgrims on the festival of St. Bartholomew (24th Aug.), when the surrounding heights are lighted up with bonfires. — The 'Eiscapele', which collapsed in 1862, a miniature glacier in a wild gully of the Watzmann, 1½ hr. to the W., and only 2755 ft. above the sea-level, now hardly merits a visit (guide necessary).

At the S.W. end of the lake the *Schrainbach* emerges from a rocky gorge. The *Salet Alp* (simple refreshments), a poor pasture ½ M. in breadth, strewn with moss-grown rocks, separates the Königs-See from the wild and bleak \*Obersee (a visit to which should not be omitted), a lake ½ M. long, enclosed by lofty precipices of limestone. The *Fischunkl Alp* on its E. bank may be reached by the footpath on the S. bank, or by the boat, the key of which is procured from the 'Schiffmeister' at Königssee. The murmur of a waterfall descending from the *Kaunerwand* on the left alone disturbs the repose of this wilderness. Beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7854 ft.), from which a brook descends over the *Röthswand* like silver threads from a height of 2000 ft. A survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kesselbach (see above) a well-constructed path ascends in long and fatiguing windings on the E. bank of the lake to the (3 hrs.) \**Gotzenalp* (5525 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomew. The chalets of *Gotzenthal* (1¾ hr.) and the *Seeau* (¾ hr.) are passed on the way. Farther on, the path to the right is to be followed (that to the left leads to the *Regenalp*). Magnificent view, embracing the Uebergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Göll, Untersberg, etc. On the Alp there are three chalets (at the *Springelhütte*, refreshments and beds). The view towards the N. is imperfect until we reach the *Feuerpalfen* on the N.W. margin of the Alp, 10 min. from the chalets, and 200 ft. higher. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomew, 3300 ft. below the spectator, are visible. Descent to the Kessel-fall in 2 hrs., where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting; or we may proceed from the Gotzenalp to the right by the 'Hohe Bahn' (Alpine path) to the *Büchsen-Alpe*, then cross the Königsbach, and descend direct to the village of (4-5 hrs.) Königssee (guide advisable on this route, 4 m.).

FROM THE GOTZEN-ALP TO THE SALET-ALP, recommended to experienced mountaineers only (guide necessary, 5 m.). The path passes above the Wasser-Kaser chalet, leads to the (1 hr.) *Laafeld* (used for battues), and in 10 min. more to the crest of the *Landthalwand*; descent to (25 min.) the *Landthal-Alp* and through the *Landthal* by a narrow, and at places rather steep and giddy path to (2½-3 hrs.) the *Fischunkl-Alp* (see above) and (½ hr.) the *Salet-Alp*. The interest of the route is enhanced by the numerous deer and chamois contained in this unused royal *chasse*. — A still better excursion is from Berchtesgaden direct to the (5 hrs.) *Königsberg-Alp*; 1 hr. *Priesberg-Alp*; then through the *Hirschelau* by the *Gotzenlauern* to the *Regenalp*, which contains numerous nummulites, and to (2 hrs.) the *Landthalwand* (see above).

FROM THE KÖNIGS-SEE TO GOLLING (7 hrs.; with guide). Footpath over the *Königsberg-Alp* (clean chalet, whence the *Jenner*, 6155 ft., a fine point of view, may be ascended in 1 hr., comp. p. 74) and the *Torrener Joch* (5670 ft.) between the *Schneibstein* and the *Hochbrett*; descent to the *Joch-Alp* and through the *Blüntau-Thal*, with the *Kleine Göll* (5745 ft.) rising on the left, to *Golling* (p. 107).

Excursions in the *Steinerne Meer*, the wild mountain region to the S. of the Königs-See, are attended with considerable fatigue and require an experienced guide (provisions must be taken). A new path leads from St. Bartholomew along the margin of the lake to the *Schraimbach-Fall* (see above). Above the fall a track ascends to the right through wood to (1½ hr.) the *Schraimbach-Alp* (2932 ft.) and (½ hr.) the *Unterlaner-Alp* (3468 ft.). The steep *Saugasse* is then climbed by numerous zigzags leading to the (1¼ hr.) *Oberlaner-Alp* (4609 ft.). Here a path to *Trischübl* ascends to the right (p. 78). From the Alp a fatiguing ascent along the rocky slopes of the *Gjaidköpfe* and through the *Ofenloch*, a narrow gap between the *Simetsberg* on the left and the *Schneiber* and *Hirschkopf* on the right, to (½ hr.) the *Funtensee-Alp* (5250 ft.), where one of the chalets has been fitted up as a club-hut. — Another path (more interesting for those who have steady heads) starts from the *Salet-Alp* (see above) and is carried up the steep face of the *Sagereckwand* to (1½ hr.) the *Sagereck-Alp* (4395 ft.) and the (1 hr.) *Hals-Alp* (5157 ft.). It then passes the *Schwarze See* and (1½ hr.) the *Grünsee-Alp* (5279 ft.; below, on the right, the *Grünsee*); thence up the rugged wall of the *Grünsee-Tauern* to (1¼ hr.) the *Feld* (6046 ft., fine view), whence a final descent is made to (½ hr.) the *Funtensee*. [The ascent of the *Viehkogl* (7083 ft.; 1½ hr.) from this point is recommended. The top of the *Funtensee-Tauern* (8392 ft.) commands a magnificent view, but the ascent (3½ hrs.) is fatiguing.] — Several passes (*Buchauer*, *Ramseider*, *Weissbachel*, *Diessbach-Scharte*) lead from the *Funtensee* to *Saalfelden*; the shortest (7 hrs.) and most interesting is the *Ramseider Scharte* (6896 ft.), between the *Breithorn* and the *Sommerstein* (new path opened in 1877, comp. p. 114). The routes on the plateau are indicated at places by direction-marks of red paint. — A very fatiguing track (11-12 hrs.; guide) leads from the *Fischunkl-Alp* (see above) across the *Blühnbachthörl* (6673 ft.) to the *Blühnbach-Thal* and *Werfen* (p. 110).

TO THE RAMSAU a carriage-road (which pedestrians only are permitted to use) leads direct from the Königs-See by *Unterstein* (p. 75) and *Schönau* (Pensions *Malterlehen* and *Kohllehen*, p. 72) to (3 M.) the *Illsank-Mühle* (see below) in the Ramsau.

FROM BERCHTESGADEN TO REICHENHALL (13½ M.). The road crosses the *Pass Hallthurm* (2224 ft.; \*Inn), between the *Lattengebirge* and *Untersberg*. Fine retrospect towards Berchtesgaden, and afterwards a view of Reichenhall (diligence twice daily in 2¼ hrs., fare 2 m.; one-horse carriage 11 m. 20 pf.).

A far preferable route, however, is by the \**Ramsau* and the *Schwarzbachwacht* (18 M.). The road passes the royal villa at the S. end of the village, and after ½ M. (direction-post) descends to the left to the Ramsau road. At the (3 M.) *Illsank-Mühle* a waterfall 400 ft. in height works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced upwards to the *Söldenköpfl*, 1300 ft. higher, and over the *Schwarzbachwacht* to Reichenhall, a distance of 18 M. (A flight of steps ascends hence to the *Söldenköpfl*, whence a good path with fine points of view leads to the *Schwarzbachwacht*, see below; a route recommended to pedestrians.) To the left a grand view of the *Watzmann*; before us rises the broad *Steinberg*, and by our side flows the impetuous *Ache*. The Ramsau is remarkably picturesque

owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and beautifully formed grey mountains.

The road ascends gradually, and then descends. On the left ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) a way-post indicates the road to the 'Jagdschloss Wimbach'. A foot-path crossing the bridge to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle' leads to the (20 min.) \* **Wimbach-Klamm**. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful waterfalls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines in the afternoon. The traveller should ascend the Klamm (i.e. 'defile'), at the upper end of which, above the path, is a bench commanding a good survey of the wild Wimbach-Thal, enclosed by gigantic mountains (the Watzmann on the left, the Hochkalter on the right).

The traveller is recommended to visit the upper \* **Wimbach-Thal**, penetrating at least for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. beyond the Jagdschloss, or still better to the Gries-Alp. A good bridle-path leads at first on the left, and then on the right bank of the brook through pine-wood, and afterwards traverses the broad mass of debris from which the stream issues, to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the royal Jagdschloss or hunting-box (refreshments). In  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more we reach the Gries-Alp (4334 ft.), whence a magnificent view is obtained of the gigantic mountains closing the valley (from left to right, the Watzmann, Hundstod, Rothleiten, Palfelhorn, Alpelhorn, Hocheisspitze, Hochkalter, Steinberg). — A track, hewn in part in the rocks, leads S. from this point by the shooting-box of Trischübl (5750 ft.) and the Sigeret-Alp to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the Oberlaner Alp (Steinerne Meer, see p. 77). — The Grosse Hundstod (8464 ft.) may be ascended from Trischübl through the Hundstod-Grube, a fatiguing walk of 3-4 hrs., but free from danger; magnificent view from the summit.

The ascent of the Watzmann (nearer summit, or Hocheck, 8720 ft.) is fatiguing, but interesting (guide 7-8 m., see above; at Ramsau, Joh. Grill or 'Kederbacher' and Joh. Punz). Ascend in the afternoon from Illsank in 3, or from Ramsau in 4 hrs. to the Guglalp (5078 ft.), and sleep at one of the three chalets. Next morning traverse the Guglschneide and Watzmann-anger by a rugged path in 3-4 hrs.; and finally ascend by a narrow arête to the summit, where there are a trigonometrical landmark, and two crosses, one of which contains a visitors' book. Another route leads from the Königs-See (p. 77) to the Herroint-Alp or Kühroint-Alp (beer) and to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the still higher Falz-Alp (5505 ft.), where the night may be passed; thence along the left side of the Watzmann-Anger to (3 hrs.) the summit (not suitable for persons liable to giddiness). The \*View embraces the Grossglockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimmler Tauern, the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbach-thal below, and the Königs-See and Obersee to the S. — The ascent of the northern (8990 ft.) and of the southern summit (or Schönfeldspitze; 8990 ft.) is difficult.

On the road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. above the way-post (see above), is the \* **Inn zur Wimbachklamm**, and a little beyond it the \* **Inn zum Hochkalter**. Then ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) Ramsau (2172 ft.; \*Oberwirth), a favourite resort of artists from Munich and Berlin.

Beyond Ramsau ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the road divides, the way to the Hintersee and over the Hirschbühl to Ober-Weissbach (see below) leading to the left. The ROAD TO REICHENHALL ascends straight on (right) past the small, marshy Taubensee (2871 ft.) through beautiful pine wood to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) Schwarzbachwacht (2920 ft.), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the conduit descending from the Söldenköpf runs parallel with the road. Small inn  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther. The road then descends through the deep wooded valley



between the *Reitalpgebirge* on the left and the *Lattengebirge* on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the Schwarzbach. Facing the traveller appear the Müllnerhorn and Ristfeichthorn. At the (1 M.) *Jettenberg* pump-house, at the end of the valley, another bridge crosses the Schwarzbach, which falls into the Saalach immediately below. (The *Staubbach-Fall*, to which a path from the bridge descends in a few minutes, is only worth seeing after rain.) The road then leads on the right bank of the Saalach, passing opposite *Frohnau*, a village at the foot of the Müllnerhorn on the other side, to (4½ M.) *Reichenhall* (p. 80).

The OBER-WEISSBACH ROAD (see above) crosses the Ache (picturesque ravine) and skirts the (1½ M.) sequestered green *Hintersee* (2549 ft.), overshadowed by the *Hochkalter*. Best point of view the small *St. Antoni Chapel* on the W. side. The royal shooting-lodge (*Inn*, adjacent) is ¾ M. farther.

EXCURSIONS from the Hintersee (guide, Jac. Gruber). A visit to the BLAUEIS GLACIER, between the Hochkalter and Steinberg, the northernmost glacier in the German Alps, is fatiguing but very interesting; time to the foot of the glacier (6112 ft.) 3½ hrs. (guide 5 m.); chamois are often seen *en route*. — The *Edelweisslahnerkopf* (6821 ft.) may be ascended in 4 hrs. (guide 5 m.); beautiful 'edelweiss' at the top. — The *Mühlsturzhorn* (7746 ft.) which commands an admirable view of the Tauern, may be climbed by practised mountaineers in 5 hrs. (guide 8 m.). — The *Hochkalter* (8625 ft.) also affords a splendid view. The ascent demands considerable care at places, and should not be attempted except by experienced mountain-climbers (5-6 hrs.; guide 9 m.).

Those who desire to combine the route to Reichenhall with a visit to the Hintersee should return from the Hintersee inn to the (1 M.) way-post 'nach Maria-Kuntersweg'; here take the footpath to the left, passing after 5 min. to the left between the cottages. To the right a fine view of the Ramsau with the Watzmann; retrospect of the Hochkalter with the Blau-eis Glacier. Farther on keep to the left, and in ½ hr. the Reichenhall road is reached below the Taubensee.

The beautiful valley between the *Hochkalter* (left) and the *Mühlsturzhorn* (right), with their grotesque rocks, is now ascended to the (5 M.) *Hirschbühl* (3891 ft.; \**Inn*), the Austrian custom-house, formerly a fortified pass, for the possession of which a fierce struggle took place between the Austrians and Bavarians in 1809.

The \**Kammerlinghorn* (8176 ft.) is best ascended (3-4 hrs.) from the *Hirschbühl Inn*, where the previous night should be passed. View similar to that from the Watzmann. Guide (4 m.) and provisions necessary.

By two huts on the road-side, ½ M. farther, a path to the right, commanding a striking view of the mountains which bound the valley of the Saale, descends to the (3 M.) Lofer road; 1½ M. farther a way-post is reached, indicating the route to the \**Seissenberg-Klamm*, a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. The narrow cleft above, through which the light falls, is overgrown with bushes entirely concealing the sky and imparting a peculiar colouring to the gorge.

At Ober-Weissbach (\**Inn*), 1½ M. below the Klamm, the road reaches the *Saalachthal* and the road from Reichenhall to Saal-



felden (p. 114). The *\*Inn Zur Frohnwies* (2040 ft.) is  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther. — About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of Ober-Weissbach, on the road to Lofer, is the *Lamprecht-Ofenloch*, a huge cavern with a yawning mouth, a small part of which only is accessible, the rest being under water (tickets of admission from the innkeeper at Ober-Weissbach).

The road to Saalfelden (one-horse carriage from Frohnwies 4, two-horse 7 fl.; omnibus daily at 9 a.m., 1 fl.) traverses a grand defile (*Diesbacher Hohlwege*), 6 M. long, on the right bank of the Saale. Near the village of *Diesbach* a waterfall is passed on the left. The valley then expands, and the Tauern become visible towards the S.

*Saalfelden*, a station on the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway, 12 M. from Ober-Weissbach, see p. 114.

## 17. From Salzburg to Reichenhall.

*Comp. Map, p. 70.*

14 M. RAILWAY in 1 hr.; fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.

Journey to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Freilassing*, see p. 59. The line here diverges to the left and ascends on the right bank of the *Saalach*. On the right rises the *Högelberg*, to the left the Gaisberg and Untersberg. From (8 M.) *Hammerau* a shady forest-path leads to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the top of the Högelberg (*St. Johannis-Högel*; *\*Inn*), from which a fine view is obtained. On the right, near (11 M.) *Piding*, at the base of the perpendicular Hochstauffen, stands the ruin of *Stauffeneck*. The train crosses the Saalach and stops at the station of (14 M.) Reichenhall,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the Curhaus.

The high road from Salzburg to (12 M.) Reichenhall leads from the suburb of Mülln by the village of *Maxglan* to (6 M.) *Berg*, the Austrian frontier; then over the *Walserberg* to *Schwarzbach* (on the slope to the left lies *Marzoll*, the Roman *Marciola*), *Weissbach*, *St. Zeno*, and Reichenhall (one-horse carr. in 2 hrs., 5 fl., two-horse  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fl.).

**Reichenhall.** — **Hotels:** *\*KURHAUS ACHSELMANNSTEIN*; *\*LOUISENBAD*, R. from 2 m., pension with R. 6-9 m.; *MACK'S CURANSTALT*; *MAXIMILIANSBAD*; *\*MARIENBAD* (Dr. Hess); *\*BAD KIRCHBERG* (see below); *\*VILLA KAMMERER*; *\*VILLA SCHADER*, near the station, all for a prolonged stay only except the first two. — *\*HÔTEL BURKERT*, opposite the Curhaus; *\*LÖWE*, R. 2, B.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, L. and A. 1 m.; *\*RUSSISCHER HOF*; *POST* (or *KRONE*), R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.; *DIEMER'S HOTEL*, at the station; *HÔTEL RINNER*; *GOLDNER HIRSCH*, unpretending. — *Café Mayr*, also a restaurant, with garden; *Staimer*, at the Curgarten; *Schiffmann*, confectioner. — *Visitors' tax* (payable for a stay of more than eight days) 15 m. (less in proportion for members of a family). — *Post Office*, at the station; *Telegraph Office*, in the town. — **Carriage** to Grossgmain, Karlstein, Molkenbauer, with one horse, 5, with two-horses 8 m.; to Jettenberg 5 or  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; Thumsee  $5\frac{1}{2}$  or 9; Mauthhäusl 7 or  $10\frac{1}{2}$  (whole day 10 or 15); Schnaizlreut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); Schnaizlreut and Mauthhäusl 9 or 14 (whole day 12 or 18); Inzell 12 or 18; Melleck 12 or 18; Unken 15 or 24; Lofer 17 or 27; Berchtesgaden by Hallthurm 12 or 16; the same, and the Königs-See 15 or 22; Ramsau 13 or 20; Ramsau and Berchtesgaden by Jettenberg 15 or 22; the same, with the addition of the Hintersee 20 or 30; the Königs-See by Jettenberg, Ramsau, and Berchtesgaden 17 or 27; Salzburg 12 or 17 m.; fee  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  day,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. per day. The return-fare is included in each case, and will not be deducted unless by special agreement.

*Reichenhall* (1571 ft.), a favourite watering-place, rebuilt after a fire in 1834, situated on the *Saale*, or *Saalach*, is very picturesquely bounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of mountains, the *Untersberg* (6480 ft.), *Lattengebirge* (5833 ft.), *Müllnerhorn* (4465 ft.), and *Hoch-Stauffen* (5948 ft.). This is the great central point of union of the four principal Bavarian saltworks, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate length of 60 M. The

surplus brine from the Berchtesgaden mines is conducted to Reichenhall, which in its turn supplies Traunstein (p. 58) and Rosenheim (p. 52). The spacious *Salinengebäude*, or salt-work buildings, in the market-place, contain the offices on the right, and four 'Sudhäuser' (i. e. boiling-houses, from 'sieden', Engl. seethe, suds) on the left. In the latter (second door) tickets of admission (80 pf.) to the springs and the salt-pans are obtained. The sources of the saline springs of Reichenhall, fifteen in number, are about 50 ft. below the surface of the soil, and are reached by a flight of 72 steps.

Five of them are so strongly impregnated (*Edelquelle*, 24 per cent) that they are at once conducted to the salt-pans. The water of the other ten springs is conducted to the *Gradirhaus* (see below), and also supplies the fountain in the *Gradirkpark*. The fresh-water springs are conveyed to the *Saalach* by means of a shaft  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length and 8 ft. in height. The pump-house contains the two huge wheels by which the pumps are worked. On the second floor is a chapel in the Byzantine style, with stained glass windows. In the court are two fresh-water fountains adorned with statues of SS. Virgilius and Rupert. — The *Principal Church*, restored in the Romanesque style, was adorned in 1862 with frescoes by *Schwind* (in the Choir-niche, the Trinity with saints; above the pillars, the Stations of the Cross).

The *Curhaus Achselmannstein* is the principal rendezvous of the patients. A band plays in the *Curgarten* daily, 6-8 a.m. and 5-7 p.m. (on Tuesdays and Fridays at Kirchberg, see below). Opposite the *Curhaus* is the *Gradirhaus* (graduating house), 180 yds. long, used by many of the patients for inhaling the air, and the *Gradirkpark*, with a salt-water fountain 40 ft. in height.

On the S.W. side of Reichenhall, on the left bank of the *Saalach*, is the \**Kirchberg Bath-House* (salt and mineral baths and whey cure; music on Tuesdays and Fridays, 5-7 p.m.).

ENVIRONS. On the Salzburg road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. of the *Curhaus*, lies *St. Zeno* (*Hofwirth*), once an Augustinian monastery of very ancient origin, suppressed in 1803, and fitted up in 1853 as a ladies' school. The newly restored church, originally a Romanesque basilica, possesses a handsome portal of the 12th cent., an ancient baptismal font, and finely carved choir-stalls. One of the pillars in the cloisters (12th cent.) bears an ancient marble relief of Charlemagne. The churchyard contains a few handsome monuments.

The *Schöne Aussicht* behind the *Curgarten* (1 M.; Inn) commands a good survey of the town. The *Eichen-Allee* (at the beginning of which is the 'Moltke Oak') leads from this point to the left to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Klosterhofer* (Inn). Hence we may either descend to the left through wood to (10 min.) *St. Zeno*, or proceed through the '*Kirchholz*' and past the old *Schanzen* (entrenchments; on the right the *Herzogsschanzen*, thrown up in 1778 in the Bavarian war of succession; on the left the *Heiden-schanzen*), to (25 min.) the circular *Römerschanze* (probably not of Roman origin) on the *Königshöhe* (view obstructed by trees). Return past the *Steinbruch* (quarry) to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *St. Zeno*.

Above the town on the S.E. is the old château of *Gruttenstein*, beyond which is ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Streitbühl*, with a fine view.

A pleasant walk of 40 min. may be taken to *Gross-Gmain*. The route leads to the E. from the *Curhaus*, crosses the hill, turns to the left by an old lime-tree, and descends gradually. Fine view of the *Untersberg* and *Lattengebirge* all the way. The pleasant-looking village, with its cafés and wine-houses (*Kaiser Karl*; *Untersberg*), lies on the right bank of the *Weissbach*, just beyond the Austrian frontier. The church, which is in the degraded 18th century style, possesses a Gothic tower, and contains four paintings by *Zeitblom* (?) and a *Madonna*, in artificial stone, said to have been executed by Archbishop *Thiemo* in the 11th century. — The picturesque ruined castle of *Plain* (popularly called *Salzbüchsel*) lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E., at the base of the *Untersberg*. — The return (shady for the most part) may be made either through the *Kirchholz* by the *Klosterhof* (see above) and *St. Zeno*, or across the *Streitbühl* (see above).

Opposite Reichenhall, on the left bank of the Saalach, lies Non (refreshments at the *Fuchsbauer*), a village at the foot of the Hochstauffen, with an old church (reached in 25 min. by the Nonnersteg). The *Nonner Auen* afford pleasant drives and walks. — The *Poschen-Mühle* (refreshments),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the Nonnersteg, affords a fine prospect. — The *Padinger Alpe* (2260 ft.), on the flank of the Hochstauffen, which may be reached from the Nonnersteg viâ Non, or directly by ascending in zigzags for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., also commands a pleasing view.

On the Berchtesgaden road, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. E. of Reichenhall (but a shorter route leads from the Curhaus to the old lime-tree, see above, and then to the right) is the *Whey-Cure* in connection with the Curhaus (refreshments), situated at the entrance of the *Alpgarten*, a rocky gorge, which we may ascend as far as (25 min.) the 'Klause'. — The road then leads to (3 M.) the *Pass Hallthurm* (p. 77, Inn); thence to the *Untersberg* (*Berchtesgadener Hohethron*), see p. 70.

The *Molkenbauer* (Inn), on the left bank of the Saalach, about 1 M. from Reichenhall, affords a good view of the valley of the Saalach. The path (shaded for the most part) continues to follow the left bank of the river (on the right is the carriage-road, p. 79), and leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Frohnau*; it then crosses the Jettenberg foot-bridge, beyond which is ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Jettenberg* (Staubbach-Fall, see p. 79). — To reach the (1 hr.) *Bürgermeister-Alp* we ascend in zigzags from the Molkenbauer (or we may diverge to the right immediately beyond the bridge over the Saalach) through wood to a grotto called the *Teufelshöhle*, beyond which is the *Vordere Aussicht*, commanding a view of Reichenhall. We then retrace our steps through the grotto, and take the path to the left, leading to the *Hintere Aussicht*, whence we survey the Lattengebirge, the Saalach valley, etc. On the N. side is a path leading direct to Kirchberg.

The Lofer road (p. 154) leads W. from Reichenhall, past the baths of Kirchberg to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Kaisl* (refreshments), close to which is *Fager*, one of the 'Brunnhäuser' on the saline conduit between Reichenhall and Traunstein. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, on the left bank of the *Seebach*, near the mill, is a flight of 277 steps leading on the right to (20 min.) the Chapel of St. Pancras, which lies 550 ft. above Reichenhall and commands an extensive view. On the somewhat higher eminence facing it on the W. stands the ruin of *Karlstein* (reached by the first footpath on the right beyond the steps to St. Pancras), which also affords a charming prospect. — Another  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. brings us to (1 hr. from Reichenhall) the beautiful *Thumsee*, upwards of  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length and  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. broad (\*Restaurant on the N.W. bank). After another  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the road divides: that to the left leads to *Schnaitzreut* and *Unken* (\**Schwarzbergklamm*, *Staubfall*, *Sonntags-horn*, see pp. 153, 154); that on the right leads to *Inzell* viâ ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the \**Mauthhäusel* (p. 59), affording one of the most charming excursions from Reichenhall (the route may be pleasantly varied by returning through the *Höllenbachthal*).

The \**Zwiesel* (6030 ft.), the W. and highest peak of the *Stauffengebirge*, is one of the nearer mountains frequently ascended from Reichenhall (bridle-path, 3-4 hrs.; guide advisable, 5 m.). The traveller may drive as far as the restaurant at the foot of the *Zwiesel* (in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), ascend thence to the chalet (inn) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., and reach the top in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more. Extensive \*View of mountains (the Tauern) and plain. — The ascent of the *Hochstauffen* (5948 ft.) is much more trying (from the N. side, through the *Weisscharte*); the summit is marked by a cross weighing half a ton.

The \**Stoisser Alpe* on the *Teisenberg* (4376 ft.), reached from stat. *Piding* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., forms the object of another very interesting excursion. The carriage-road leads by *Mauthhausen*, *Anger*, and *Kohlhdul* to the chalet (refreshments). Descent to *Siegsdorf* (p. 61) or *Teisendorf* (p. 59).

Delightful drive of one day by *Jettenberg*, the *Schwarzbachwacht*, *Ramsau*, *Wimbachklamm*, and *Königssee* to *Berchtesgaden*, returning by *Hallthurm*. Drive of two days by *Melleck*, *Unken*, and *Lofer* to *Ober-Weissbach*, returning by *Hirschbühl*, *Ramsau*, the *Schwarzbachwacht*, and *Jettenberg*.

## 18. From Linz to Salzburg.

78½ M. RAILWAY in 3¼ hrs.; express fares 7 fl. 13, 5 fl. 35 kr.; ordinary 5 fl. 94, 4 fl. 46, 2 fl. 97 kr., Austr. currency.

**Linz** (\**Erzherzog Carl*; *Goldner Adler*; \**Rother Krebs*, etc.), see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*. Soon after starting, a number of the forts of Linz are seen on the low hills to the right; above them in the distance rises the *Pöstlingberg* with its church. Stations *Hörsching*, *Marchtrenk*.

17 M. **Wels** (1026 ft.; \**Post*; *Kaiserin von Oesterreich*, at the station), the *Ovilabis* of the Romans, is a handsome village with a modern Gothic church. Emp. Maximilian I. and Prince Charles of Lorraine died here in the old castle of Prince Auersperg. On the right beyond the village are extensive cavalry barracks.

About 12 M. S.E. of Wels is situated the venerable and wealthy Benedictine Abbey of *Kremsmünster*, with the village (\**Kaiser Maximilian*) of that name. The abbey, founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 777, was presented by Charlemagne with the neighbouring *Almsee* (p. 88) and its banks. The present palatial structure, of the 18th cent., contains a valuable library with a number of incunabula and MSS., and a lofty observatory, admirably fitted up, the lower floors of which contain a considerable natural history collection. The fish-ponds, with their two tame otters, should not be overlooked. — *Hall*, with a spring strongly impregnated with iodine, lies 4½ M. to the E. (p. 319).

Beyond Wels the line traverses a wooded district. Stat. *Guns- kirchen*; then (24 M.) **Lambach** (1100 ft.; \**Railway Restaurant*; *Rössl*), the junction for the Gmunden line, a small town with several important looking buildings. Among these is a *Benedictine Abbey* (founded in 1032), which contains a collection of engravings, specimens of early printing, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by *Sandrart*. From a wooded eminence peeps a pilgrimage-church, triangular in form, surmounted by three towers, and paved with marble of three different colours, founded in 1722 by an abbot of the monastery in honour of the Trinity.

FROM LAMBACH TO (17 M.) GMUNDEN, branch-line in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 38, 1 fl., 67 kr.). The railway crosses the *Traun* and proceeds towards the S., in view of the *Traunstein* (p. 88), the outline of which is said to resemble the profile of Louis XVI.; to the left beyond it the glaciers of the *Dachstein*, to the right the *Höllengebirge*. Stations *Roitham* and (7½ M.) *Traunfall*, from which a path descends through wood (to the right from the station) to the (10 min.) \**Falls of the Traun (Inn)*.

A long, indented ridge of conglomerate extends halfway across the river towards the left bank, over and through which barrier the clear green *Traun* is precipitated from a height of 43 ft. in several leaps. The fall is best seen from the bridge below it, and from the projecting rock with the railing below the bridge. On the right bank of the river is a *Canal*, 438 yds. in length, constructed in 1416, with a fall of 50 ft., by means of which the salt-barges are enabled to pass the waterfall. For a fee of 20-30 kr. one of the men from the adjoining mill dams up this canal and so causes the whole of the water to be precipitated over the rocks. The descent from Gmunden to the falls by one of the salt-boats (a favourite excursion; fee 1 fl.) is a novel and pleasant trip, quite unattended with danger; the start is usually made about 10 a.m. and the fall reached at 11.50 a.m.; passengers disembark about 1 M. lower down, whence they may return by railway.

Next stations *Eichberg-Steyrermühle* with a large paper factory, *Laa-*

*kirchen, Oberweis.* Then *Gmunden* (Seebahnhof,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station of the Salzkammergut line; see p. 86).

Beyond Lambach the line quits the Traunthal and enters the valley of the *Ager*. On the left are seen the Traunstein and the Höllengebirge. From (28 M.) *Breitenschützing* a coal railway runs to the right to *Wolfsegg*.  $30\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Schwanenstadt* (3 M. N.E. of the Fall of the Traun, see above);  $34\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Attnang* (1322 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*), junction for the Salzkammergut Railway, which runs N. from this point across the *Hausruck* to *Ried*, *Schärding*, and *Passau*, and S. to *Gmunden*, *Ischl*, *Aussee*, and *Steinach* (see R. 19).

To the left the old château of *Puchheim*; in the background the Höllengebirge (p. 104).  $37\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Vöcklabruck** (\**Mohr*; *Post*) is a pleasant little town on the *Ager*, with old gate-towers and remains of fortifications. On an eminence on the E. side stands the old Gothic church of *Schündorf*. Route to the *Attersee*, see p. 104.

The line now crosses the *Ager* twice. On the right are the château and ruins of *Wartenburg*. At (40 M.) *Timelkam* the line enters the valley of the *Vöckla*, which falls into the *Ager* here. 45 M. *Redl-Zipf*, with a large brewery;  $47\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Vöcklamarkt*;  $50\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Frankenmarkt* (1758 ft.), a district town. The railway now quits the *Vöckla*, and winds through the hilly wooded district forming the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. Just before reaching ( $60\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Strasswalchen*, the overhanging summit of the *Schafberg* and the *Schober* are seen on the left (route to the *Mondsee*, p. 106). 62 M. *Steindorf*, junction for *Braunau*; 63 M. *Köstendorf* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. the small town of *Neumarkt*). The ascent of the *Tannberg* (2572 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the N.W. of the railway-station, is recommended. Beautiful view of the Alps (\**Inn* at the top).

Near ( $69\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Seekirchen* the line skirts the *Wallersee*, or *Lake of Seekirchen*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, which is bounded on the N. and W. by moorlands. It then enters a wooded tract, crosses the *Fischach* (outflow of the *Wallersee*) several times, and turns to the left into the valley of the *Salzach* (to the left the rounded *Gaisberg*, to the right the *Untersberg* and *Watzmann*; then *Mariaplain*, and beyond it the *Stauffen*). The handsome station of ( $78\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Salzburg* (p. 63) is  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the bridge over the *Salzach*.

## 19. From Salzburg to Ischl and Aussee. Salzkammergut.

$92\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY to ( $43\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Attnang* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 38, 2 fl. 44, 1 fl. 66 kr.); from *Attnang* to ( $48\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Aussee* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 3 fl. 84, 2 fl. 88, 1 fl. 92 kr.). — From *Vienna* to *Ischl* viâ *Attnang* ( $179\frac{1}{2}$  M.), railway in  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; viâ *Amstetten* and *Selzthal* (202 M.), express in  $10\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fares 17 fl. 6, 12 fl. 80, 8 fl. 59 kr.).

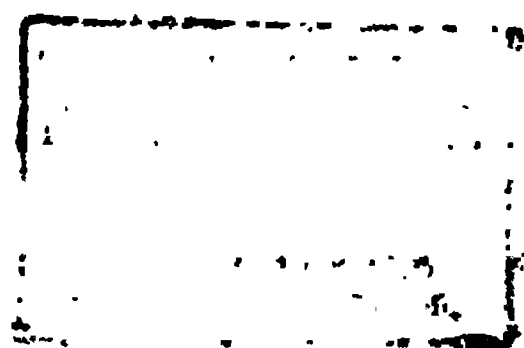
The \**Salzkammergut* (an imperial domain, literally 'salt-exchequer-property', the sale of salt being a monopoly of the Austrian government), a mountainous district lying between Styria and Salzburg, about 250 sq. M. in area, with a population of 17,500 (3500 Prot.), is characterised by picturesque green valleys and beautiful sequestered lakes. It is intersected

by the *Traun*, which connects the lakes of Hallstadt and Gmunden, and forms near Lambach the waterfall mentioned at p. 84. The favourite baths of *Ischl* lie in the heart of this tract. No other district in Germany or Austria offers such a variety of charming scenery within so small a compass, in exploring which weeks or even months may be pleasantly spent. — The new *Salzkammergut Railway* (from Schärding to Steinach, a distance of 109 M.), opened for traffic in 1877, is of great interest, not only on account of the beautiful scenery through which it passes, but also from the engineering difficulties which had to be overcome in its construction. There are no fewer than 11 tunnels, of an aggregate length of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M., 15 bridges, several viaducts, large embankments, and numerous gradients of considerable steepness.

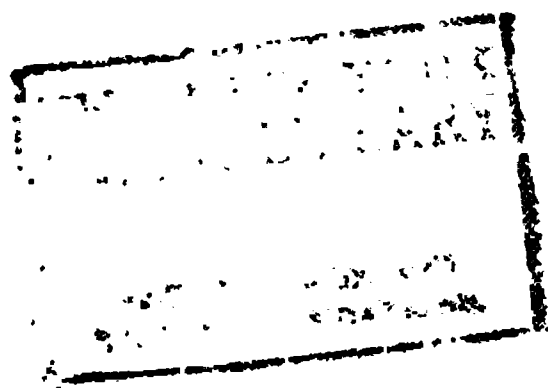
Journey to ( $43\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Attnang*, see p. 85. — The new *Salzkammergut Railway* crosses the *Ager* (on the right the château of *Puchheim*, p. 85) and the *Aurach*, and then follows the smiling valley of the latter stream to (47 M.) *Aurachkirchen* (1525 ft.) and ( $51\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Gmunden*; the station lies above the town to the W.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the lake and halfway between Gmunden and *Pinsdorf*.

**Gmunden.** — **Hotels, etc.:** \*HÔTEL AUSTRIA, \*BELLEVUE (Pl. a), both first-class, on the lake, with view; \*HÔTEL LAUFHUBER, on the lake, near the Lambach station, with garden (see below), R. from 1 fl., L. and A. 50 kr.; \*GOLDENES SCHIFF (Pl. b), R. from 1 fl., L. and A. 50 kr.; \*KRONE (Pl. c), on the lake, behind the Casino; POST; \*GOLDENER BRUNNEN (Pl. e), above the lock of the Traun, good wine; \*GOLDENE SONNE; \*GASTHAUS AM KOGL, 2 M. from the lake, fine view; SEEBRÄUHAUS, on the lake; \*GOLDENER HIRSCH (Pl. g). — **CAFÉS:** \*Driethaller (Pl. i), near the quay, fine view from the balcony; *Zum Goldenen Schiff*; *Harringer*; \*Casino (Pl. 1), with restaurant. Favourite garden-restaurant at the *Hôtel Laufhuber* (see above) on the lake; also at the *Hôtel Bellevue*, *Koglbräuhaus*, etc.; *Listhuber*, garden-café on the Esplanade, where there is also a kiosk fitted up as a café and confectioner's shop. — **Baths** of all kinds at the *Bellevue* and *Hôtel Austria*; *Greilmeyer's Theresienbad*, Elisabeth-Str. 77; *Swimming Baths* for ladies and gentlemen near the Bellevue (bath with towel, etc. 30 kr.). — *Trinkhalle* for mineral waters, whey, etc., on the Esplanade. — **Theatre** (Pl. 3), from June to September, in the Graben, adjoining the Casino. — **Visitors' Tax.** Visitors staying more than a week pay a tax of 4 fl. each, and 2 fl. to the band; additional members of the same family pay 1 fl. and 50 kr. — **Carriages:** Drive within the town, one-horse carriage 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; to the *Falls of the Traun* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 6 fl.; *Weissenbach* on the Attersee (6 hrs.) 9 or 15 fl.; *Almsee* 9 or 15 fl.; no extra charge for returning, and a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 50 or 70 kr. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr. per day. — **Boats:** to Ort or Weyer with one rower 30 kr., Grünbergergut 40 kr., Prillinger 60, Altmünster, Ebenzweier, Engelgut, Kleine Ramsau 90 kr., Holsengut 1 fl., Lainaustiege 1 fl. 30 kr. (return-fare included); charges for two rowers average about  $\frac{1}{2}$  more; per hour with one rower 60 kr., with two rowers 1 fl. — *Donkey* per hour 1 fl., each additional hour 60 kr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  day 2 fl. — *Männerhard's* lending library, etc., in the Seeplatz.

*Gmunden* (1394 ft.), a busy town (6600 inhab.), the capital of the *Salzkammergut*, charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee, is much frequented as a watering-place. The *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of 1656. The new *Protestant Church* is a handsome building. The *Esplanade* (band 12 to 1, and 6.30 to 8, Sundays 12-1), extending  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. along the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: to the left is the wooded *Grünberg*, then the *Traunstein* (5548 ft.), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the *Erlakogl* (5150 ft.); farther to the







right, in the background, the *Wilde Kogel* (6867 ft.); the *Kleine Sonnsteln* (3028 ft.), apparently terminating the lake, with Traunkirchen at its base; adjoining it on the right the *Sonnsteln-Höhe* (3428 ft.), and in front the broad *Fahrnau* (3940 ft.); then the *Kranabitsattel* (p. 89), *Höllengebirge* (p. 104), and *Hochlekengebirge* (p. 104). — The environs contain numerous villas and pleasure-grounds.

**SHORT WALKS.** To the N. the (10 min.) *Wunderburg* and the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Calvarienberg*; to the N.W. the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hochkogel* (1770 ft.), with the *Kogelbräuhans* at its foot (see p. 86); to the W. the (20 min.) \**Villa Satori*, in a delightful park, which affords several admirable points of view, and contains a dairy where coffee and milk may be procured, and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Villa Barber* at the *Annawäldchen*, both on the road to Altmünster, to the S.W. the château of *Ort* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.), situated on the lake, and connected with the mainland by a bridge, 182 yds. in length.

**LONGER WALKS.** By the high-road to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Altmünster*, (3 M.) *Ebenwieser*, and ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Traunkirchen* (see below). — Past the *Villa Satori*

(see above), and then by a path indicated by finger-posts and streaks of paint to the (1½ hr.) *Gmundener Berg* (2697 ft.), whence a fine view is enjoyed (Inn at the top); descend thence to (1 hr.) the *Reindlmühle* (Inn) in the *Aurachthal*, returning by (1 hr.) *Ebenzweier* (4½ hrs. in all). — Descend by the bank of the Traun to (2¼ M.) *Altmühle* and (¾ M.) *Ohlstorf* (Inn). — By the *Vöcklabruck* road to *Pinsdorf*, the (¾ M.) *Dichtlmühle*, and (6 M.) the *Rabenmühle*. — The \**Falls of the Traun* may be visited on foot (2 hrs.), but it is better to make this excursion by the *Lambach* railway (p. 84) or by one of the salt-barges mentioned at p. 84. — On the E. bank: the *Grünberger Gut* (20 min.), *Prillinger* (formerly called *Wimmer*; ½ hr.), *Engel* (¾ hr.), *Kleine Ramsau* (55 min.), the *Hoisengut* (1 hr.), *Steininger* (König von Hannover; 1½ hr.), all with restaurants; or the traveller may prefer to go one way (or both) by water, in which case a boat must be ordered at Gmunden (see above).

OTHER EXCURSIONS. Across the (1 hr) *Himmelreich-Wiese*, the (½ hr.) *Schnee-Wiese*, and the (½ hr.) *Hochgeschirr* (3140 ft.), with a view of the glaciers of the *Dachstein*, to the (1 hr.) *Laudach-See* (2890 ft.), romantically situated on the E. side of the *Traunstein*; return either by *Franzl im Holz* (2 hrs.), or by (1¾ hr.) the *Hoisengut* and row thence across the lake to (¾ hr.) Gmunden. As there are numerous finger-posts on the route, a guide may be dispensed with. — The ascent of the *Traunstein* (5548 ft.) is fatiguing, but repays the exertion (guide necessary; A. Reitter of Gmunden recommended). The lake is crossed to the *Lainautschiege* (to which also a new path leads along the bank), whence we ascend to the prettily-situated (1 hr.) *Mairalm*. About 10 min. before reaching the *Mairalm* we come to the path (on the left; steep, and indicated by red marks), which leads to the (3 hrs.) nearer summit, or *Fahnenkogel* (with a mountain indicator), whence we ascend by a rocky arête to the (½ hr.) highest peak, or *Pyramidenkogel*. Magnificent view of the *Dachstein*, *Todte Gebirge*, and the *Traunsee* and *Laudach* lakes, lying immediately below.

An afternoon may be pleasantly devoted to an ascent of the *Sonnstein* (3028 ft.), which commands a charming view of the mountains encircling the lake, and of the valley of *Ebensee*. The *Ebensee* road is followed for 1 M., after which the path to the right leads to the top in 1½ hr. (last 20 min. over rocks).

A visit to the *Almsee* occupies a day (drive of 4½ hrs.). The road leads by (9 M.) *Mülldorf* (\*Inn) in the picturesque *Almthal*, and (6 M.) *Grünau*, to (6 M.) the *Almsee* (1932 ft.), the property of the Abbey of *Kremsmünster* (p. 84), lying amid magnificent scenery on the N. margin of the *Todte Gebirge* (fair accommodation at the 'Seehaus'). — From the lake through the *Nesselgraben* and by the *Manger-Alpe* to the *Offensee* (p. 89), 4 hrs. (guide 3 fl.); from the *Manger-Alpe* to the S., by the *Wilden-See* (6000 ft.), to (4 hrs.) *Alt-Aussee* (p. 94), fatiguing, with guide only.

FROM GMUNDEN TO ISCHL (steamboat to *Ebensee* in 1 hr., fare 1 fl., preferable to the railway; tickets available for the train and vice versa). The railway passes the back of the *Villa Satori* (p. 87) and skirts the beautiful \**Traunsee* (1384 ft.; 8 M. in length), running at first at a considerable height above the lake. On the opposite bank rises the *Traunstein*; on the left are the château of *Ort* (p. 86) and the villa of the Grand Duchess of Tuscany; farther on, also to the left, stands the castellated villa of the Duke of Wurtemberg. 5¼ M. (from Salzburg) *Ebenzweier*, with the château of the Duchess of Bordeaux (Comtesse de Chambord); ½ M. to the N. lies *Altmünster*, which possesses the oldest church in the district. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes gradually giving place to lofty mountains. On the E. the *Traunstein* towers majestically above the water, while farther on are the *Hochkogel* (4865 ft.) and the fine cone of

the *Erlakogel* (see below). 57 M. **Traunkirchen**; the village (*Post*; *Café Fellner*, close to the lake), charmingly situated on a projection of the *Fahrnau*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station, is the most beautiful point on the lake. The train passes through four short tunnels, and then the *Sonnstein-Tunnel*, 1570 yds. in length. (On the road, between the *Sonnstein* and the lake, is a lion hewn in stone, not visible from the train.) The railway now runs parallel with the road, crosses the *Traun* at its influx into the lake, and reaches (61 M.) **Ebensee** (1394 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*); on the opposite (left) bank of the *Traun* lies the village of *Langbath* (\**Post*; \**Krone*), with extensive salt-works. Vast stores of wood for the supply of the salt-works lie in the *Traun* and on its banks. Numerous rafts are constructed here, and floated on the *Traun* down to the *Danube*. The salt-water evaporated at *Ebensee* is conducted from *Ischl* and *Hallstadt* (p. 95).

Pleasant walk along the salt-water conduit to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Steinkogel* (\**Inn*), a fine point of view, and (1 hr.) the \**Fall of the Rinnbach* (refreshments at the mill).

The \**Lakes of Langbath* deserve a visit (2½ hrs.). The road ascends the *Langbath-Thal* to (1 hr.) the *Kreh-Alp* (refreshments) and (½ hr.) the *Vordere Langbath-See* (2214 ft.), whence a footpath leads to the smaller but more beautiful (½ hr.) *Hintere See* (2385 ft.). — To the *Attersee*, see p. 105.

The *Kranabetsattel*, the E. spur of the *Höllengebirge*, a range which extends for a distance of 24 M. between the *Traumsee* and *Attersee*, is easily ascended from *Langbath* in 3½ hrs. (guide 2 fl.; *Jos. Stummer* and *Joh. Huber* of *Ebensee*). The *Feuerkogel* (5220 ft.), the nearer peak, commands an admirable survey of the *Salzkammergut*, comprising also the plains of *Austria* as far as the *Bohemian Forest* and the *Styrian Alps*; the view from the *Alberfeldkogel* (5600 ft.) is still more extensive. The usual route leads from *Ebensee* across the *Calvarienberg* and through the *Gsoll*, but the traveller may combine this excursion with the foregoing by making the ascent from the *Kreh-Alp* (steep and stony). Refreshments at the two chalets near the summit.

The *Erlakogel* (5150 ft.) is ascended from *Ebensee* without difficulty by the *Spitzstein-Alpe* and *Müller-Alpe* in 3½ hrs. (guide).

The *Offensee* (2136 ft.) is reached by the road (9 M.) through the *Frauenweissenbach-Thal*. The lake, with an imperial hunting-seat, is picturesquely situated in a verdant basin, overhung on the S. by the *Todte Gebirge* (p. 94). From this point a pass leads by the *Manger-Alp* to (4 hrs.) the *Almsee* (p. 88; guide 3 fl.); another (fatiguing; guide necessary) by the *Wilden See* (p. 88) to (6 hrs.) *Alt-Aussee* (p. 94).

The railway traverses the pretty valley of the *Traun* on the right bank of the river (on the left bank the road and salt-water conduit). Stat. *Langwies*; the village lies on the left bank. 68 M. *Attersee-Weissenbach*, where the road to (9 M.) *Weissenbach*, on the *Attersee*, diverges to the right (p. 105). Two rocks in the *Traun* are surmounted by lofty crosses. The train crosses the *Traun*.

70 M. **Ischl** (1535 ft.). — *Hotels, etc.*: \*KAISERIN ELISABETH (Pl. 1); \*HÔTEL BAUER (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above *Ischl*, both first-class, with correspondingly high charges; \**Post* (Pl. 3), R. from 1 fl., L. and A. 60 kr.; VICTORIA HOTEL (Pl. 4); \*KREUZ (Pl. 5), R. 1½-2 fl., L. 40, B. 60, A. 40 kr.; ERZHERZOG FRANZ CARL (Pl. 6). — \*STERN (Pl. 7), \*KRONE, and \*BAYRISCHER HOF (Pl. 9), of the second class. — New CURHAUS, with café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. (see below). — Dr. *Hertzka's Hydro-pathic Establishment*, ½ M. from the end of the *Esplanade*, well fitted-up, pension with room 25-32 fl. per week. — *Café Ramsauer*; *Café Walter*

(also a confectioner), Esplanade. — *Swimming Bath and Gymnasium* on the left bank of the Ischl. — *Münhardt*, bookseller, in the Pfarrgasse. — *Theatre* during the season. — **TARIFFS.** Patients whose stay exceeds a week pay a tax of 8 or 6 fl. each, according to their means, each additional lady member of a family 2 fl., children, governesses, etc. 1 fl., servants  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. each. Music-tax for more than a week 3 fl., each additional member of a family 1 fl. — **CARRIAGES:** to *Strobl* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., one-horse 4, two-horse 10 fl.; *St. Wolfgang* in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 8 fl.; *St. Gilgen* in 3 hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; *Gosau Mill* in 2 hrs.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 8 fl.; *Hallstadt* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; *Vorder-Gosau* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 8 or 10 fl.; *Gosau-Schmied* in 4 hrs.,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  or 11 fl.; *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; driver's fee for half a day 70-90 kr., for a whole day 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. Within the town  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl. for a drive not exceeding an hour.

*Ischl*, the central point of the *Salzkammergut*, with 4000 inhab., beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the *Traun* and the *Ischl*, and surrounded by imposing Alpine scenery, first came into notice as a watering-place in 1822. Being now a fashionable resort of the Viennese, it is expensive, and it is sometimes difficult to procure accommodation in the height of the season. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt), mud, sulphur, pine-cone, vapour, and other baths are employed as curative agencies, to say nothing of the whey-cure and the saline and sulphureous drinking-springs. Walks, well laid out, with resting-places at shady points, intersect the beautiful valley in all directions.

Near the station, which lies on the E. side of the town, is the new *Protestant Church*. The *Dampfbadgasse* leads from the station past the *Rudolfsgarten*, containing a bust of Archduke Rudolf, and by the *Rudolfsbad*, to the *Parish Church* (Pl. 11), restored in 1852, and decorated with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser and modern ceiling-paintings (scenes from the life of St. Nicholas) by Mader. In the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz* to the S. of the church are the *Whey Cure Establishment* (Pl. 12), and the *Bath-House* (music in the morning in bad weather). Adjacent on the E. are the royal *Salt-Works* (Pl. 13), adjoining which is the *Salt-Water Vapour Bath* (Pl. 14); on the W. is the *Gisela-Bad*.

The *Pfarrgasse* leads W. from the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz* to the *Market-Place* and the *Bridge* over the *Traun*. On the left bank of the *Traun* at this point begins the *Sophien-Esplanade*, with rows of trees, a café, and a confectioner's shop, the favourite evening promenade of visitors (band 6.30 to 8.30 p.m., and also at noon on Sundays). The centre is embellished with a small bronze statue of *Hygiea*, with an inscription to the effect that 'it is a great blessing to be healthy but a still greater to become so'.

On the W. side of the *Wirer-Strasse*, which leads out of the market-place on the N., stands the new *Casino (Cursalon)*, containing a café-restaurant, reading and conversation rooms, a large concert saloon, etc.; a band often plays on the terrace in the evening. There is a small *Bazaar* in the N.W. part of the grounds. On the E., adjoining the *Wirer-Strasse* is a colossal bust of Dr. *Wirer von Rettenbach* (d. 1844), who first brought Ischl into notice. — On the left bank of the *Ischl*, near the swimming-baths, is a *Museum*, founded in 1874, and containing specimens of natural history and other objects from the *Salzkammergut*.

**WALKS.** The *\*Imperial Villa*, with its beautiful garden and grounds (not open to the public during the residence of the family, usually from July to September). — The ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Karolinen-Panorama* and ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the *Neue Schmalnau*, two cafés on the left side of the road to *Ebensee*, afford good views of *Ischl*; in returning we may descend to the (1 M.) *Gstötten Inn*, and follow the brine conduit to (1 M.) *Ischl*. — The ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *\*Sophien-Doppelblick* may be reached either through the imperial park, past the 'Cottage', or by crossing the upper bridge over the *Ischl* and ascending to the left (café; view of *Ischl*, the *Dachstein*, and the *Wolfgang-Thal*). This walk may be prolonged to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *\*Dachstein-Aussicht* and the *Hohenzollern Waterfall*, and the return may be made either to the right by ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Trenkelbach*, or to the left through the *Jainzenthal* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). — To the W. by the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Calvarienberg* to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ahornbühl*, and thence by the dairy of *Linden* to the small *Nussen-See* on the slope of the *Kattergebirge* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). — By the *Ischl* road and across the *Pfandl Bridge* into the *Zimitz-Thal*, with the *Zimitz-Wildniss (Inn)* and the *Zimitz-Graben* (2 hrs.); returning on the left bank of the *Ischl* by the *Trenkelbach Mill*. From *Pfandl* by the *St. Wolfgang* road to the *Branntweinhäusl*, and (with guide) past *Wirer's Waterfall* to the *Schwarze See* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from *Ischl*; comp. p. 105). — From the *Esplanade* through the *Franz-Karl-Allee* to the *Molkensieder* (café) and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Kaiser-Franz-Josephs-Platz*; or past the *Hydropathic Establishment* (p. 89) to the ruin of (1 hr.) *Wildenstein*, on the slope of the *Kattergebirge*. To (1 hr.) *Laufen* by the shady promenade (*Kaiser-Ferdinands-Morgenweg*) and the pleasant foot-

path which runs by the side of the salt-water conduit (*Franz-Karl-Promenade*). — On the right bank of the Traun: to the top of the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) \**Syriuskogel* or *Hundskogel* (*Henriettenhöhe*), which commands the best view of Ischl and its environs. Across the lower bridge to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Rettenbach Mill* and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Rettenbach-Wildniss* (picturesque gorge); back by *Sterzen's Abendsitz* (beautiful view) to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) Ischl.

To the Ischl Salt Mine (*Ischler Salzberg*). We follow the Laufen high road (see below) as far as (1 M.) *Reiterndorf* (\**Bachwirth*), and there diverge to the left by a carriage-road through the *Sulzthal* to *Perneck*, where permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office; a steep footpath leads thence to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the mine. The mine consists of 12 shafts or galleries, which perforate the mountain horizontally, one above the other. The entrance is by the central shaft, named 'Empress Maria Ludovica' (3170 ft.). The visitor descends into the interior by wooden slides, regulating his speed by means of a rope held in the hand. A visit to this mine, or to those of *Berchtesgaden* (p. 72), or *Hallein* (p. 107), is interesting, but the veins of salt are too much intermingled with clay to present a brilliant appearance (as at *Wieliczka*). During the bathing season the mine is illuminated once weekly, but for the reason stated visitors are apt to be disappointed. (The illumination at other times costs about 5 fl.) The brine, which is conducted to *Ebensee*, and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off. — From the salt-mine we may ascend to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the \**Hüttenneck-Alp*, which affords a magnificent view of the *Dachstein* and other peaks, with the Lake of *Hallstadt* below; the descent may be made to (2 hrs.) *Goisern* (see below).

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS. (*Grieshofer, Schütz, Graf, and Richer* may be mentioned as good guides.) Ascent of the *Zimitz* (*Leonsberg-Zinken*, 5990 ft.), through the *Zimitzthal* and by the *Schütt-Alp* in 4 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 3 fl.); fine view, embracing the *Dachstein*, *St. Wolfgang's-See*, *Mondsee*, and *Attersee*. — The *Hohe Schrott* (5850 ft.), by the *Kothalpe* in 4 hrs., an interesting but fatiguing ascent (3 fl.). — The *Hainzen* (highest summit of the *Kattergebirge*; 5370 ft.), from the *Molkensieder* in 3 hrs. (3 fl.); back by the small *Nussensee* (see above). — The *Predigtstuhl* (4186 ft.), the top of which is gained viâ *Reiterndorf* and *Oberneck* in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.), commands a view similar to that from the *Hüttenneck-Alp* (see above); descent by the *Rossmoos-Alp* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Goisern*. — The *Kahlenberg* (6007 ft.), the highest peak of the *Ramsauer Gebirge*, is ascended from *Goisern*, viâ *Ramsau*, in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (from *Gosau* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.); it commands an admirable view.

EXCURSIONS BY CARRIAGE OR RAILWAY. 1st. *Hallstadt*, one day (p. 95). — 2nd. *Gosau* (p. 97) and *Hallstadt* in one day. By railway to *Steg*; by carriage, by the *Gosau Mill* and *Gosau*, to the *Gosau Schmied* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; on foot to the *Vordersee* and back in 2 hrs.; carriage to the *Gosau Mill* in 1 hr.; by water in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Hallstadt*; on foot to the *Waldbach-Strub* and back in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; by steamer to *Steg*, and back to *Ischl* by railway. — 3rd. *St. Wolfgang* and the *Schafberg* (p. 100, 101): in the afternoon to *St. Wolfgang* by carriage in 2 hrs.; ascend the *Schafberg* on foot in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., spend night at the top, descend to *St. Wolfgang* or *St. Gilgen*, and return thence to *Ischl*. — 4th. *Traunsee* and *Traun Fall* by railway and steamboat in one day, dining at *Gmunden*. — 5th. To *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* (p. 105) by carriage in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., by boat to *Unterach* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., and return to *Ischl* viâ the *Mondsee* and *St. Gilgen* in one day (or ascend the *Schafberg* from *St. Gilgen* and descend to *St. Wolfgang*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day). — 6th. *Hallstadt* and *Aussee* in two days.

FROM ISCHL TO AUSSEE. The train returns to the right bank of the Traun and skirts the suburb of *Gries* (short tunnel under the high-road). It then skirts the river, passing the base of the *Syriuskogel* (see above); opposite are the ruins of *Wildenstein*, on the flank of the *Kattergebirge* (p. 91). The valley becomes narrower.

The train crosses to the left bank, and reaches ( $74\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Salzburg) **Laufen**; the station is  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N. of the picturesque village, which lies on the right bank (1572 ft.; \*Gürtner, Post). The rapids of the Traun at this point are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. A picturesque footpath leads from Laufen to Ischl (see p. 91). — The line again crosses the Traun. 76 M. **Anzenau**; on the opposite bank lies **Ober-Weissenbach**, at the entrance of the **Weissenbach Valley**, with extensive stores of timber.

The **Ohorinsky-Klause** (2057 ft.), a large dam with three sluice-gates, in the **Weissenbachthal** about 3 M. above the Traun, is used to accumulate the water of the **Weissenbach** sufficiently to float timber down to the Traun when the gates are opened. This is usually done once a month, and visitors at Ischl are apprised of the day by advertisement. One-horse carriage from Ischl  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , two horse 7 fl. ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.). — A good forest-path ascends to the left at the opening of the **Weissenbachthal** to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the **Hochmuth**, which commands an excellent view of the valley, the mountains round **Aussee**, and the **Lake of Hallstadt**.

The valley expands; on the right are the **Ramsauer Gebirge**, on the left the **Sarstein** (p. 96).  $77\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Goisern** (1640 ft.; **Zur Wartburg**), the largest Protestant community in the **Salzkammergut**. From **Stambach**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S., the old **Pötschen-Strasse** ascends to the left by **St. Agatha** to (10 M.) **Aussee**.  $79\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Steg**, at the N. end of the **Lake of Hallstadt** (p. 95). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake (on the W. the road to Hallstadt, p. 95) at a height of about 50 ft. above the water, on a track which has been partly formed by blasting the rocky side of the **Sarstein**. On the right are the **Gosauhals** and **Gosau Mill**, and farther on the **Plassen** and the mountains to the S. of the lake (the **Krippenstein**, **Zwölferkogel**, and **Hirlatz**). Opposite **Hallstadt** (p. 95), above which towers the **Rudolphsturm**, the train winds round the **Sechserkogel**, a spur of the **Sarstein** (short tunnel; to the right, on the lake, the château of **Grub**), and stops at (85 M.) **Obertraun** (**Hinterer's Inn**), at the S.E. angle of the lake (steamboat to Hallstadt see p. 95; small boat with two rowers 56 kr.).

FROM OBERTRAUN TO AUSSEE (3 hrs.). The road, which is shaded the greater part of the way, and is recommended to pedestrians, leads by the **Koppen**. A visit to the **Kopperbrüller-Cavern** (in the **Brüllergraben**, to the left below the road, 3 M. from Obertraun) may be conveniently combined with the walk to Aussee, but is not recommended except in spring, when the brook, which rushes in a subterranean course through the cavern, is swollen by the melting of the snow (guide and torches requisite). — Ascent of the **Sarstein** from Obertraun, see p. 96.

The following portion of the railway, which runs through the narrow **Koppenthal**, close to the foaming Traun, recalls in its wild grandeur the defile of **Gesäuse** in the **Enns valley** (p. 322). The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the river. The gorge expands, and the train reaches ( $92\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the station of **Aussee** (2132 ft.; Railway Restaurant), at **Unter-Kainisch** (salt-work), 1 M. to the S. of the town (omnibus, etc., at the station).

**Aussee**. — \*POST; \*CARL HACKL; SONNE; JOH. STÜGER's; NEUPER; LAMM; WILDER MANN. — CURHAUS, with newspapers, Mecsery Promenade. — Carriages to the **Grundlsee** (Schraml) or to **Alt-Aussee** and back, one-



horse 2 fl. 40, two-horse 4 fl. 20 kr., fee included; without returning 1 fl. 90 or 3 fl. 40 kr.

*Aussee* (2145 ft.), a Styrian market-town, with extensive salt-works (yielding 25 tons daily), charmingly situated on the *Traun*, the three arms of which (Alt-Aussee, Grundlsee, and Oedensee Traun) unite here, has become so popular a watering-place of late (salt-baths, whey-cure, etc.) that it has entirely lost its primitive character, and is now almost as dear a place as Vienna. The small *Spitalkirche* contains a good early German altar-piece with wings, date 1449.

About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W., on the way to Alt-Aussee (see below) stands the *Bath-Hotel Elisabeth*, a hydropathic establishment (high charges: R. per day 1 fl. 80 kr. to 3 fl., per week 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  fl., L. and A. 45, D. 1 fl. 50, pension without room from 2 fl. 50 kr.). — In the vicinity are numerous furnished villas to let for the season, in sheltered situations amid meadows and pine-woods.

SHORT WALKS ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr.). The *Tauscherin*, commanding a fine view of the environs to the N. (Sarstein, Loser, Driesselwand, Todte Gebirge). The *Fuchsbauer*, with view of the Alt-Aussee Lake. The *Schmidtgut*, with view of the Dachstein. The *Frosch, Waser, Loitzl*, etc.

EXCURSION to (3 M.) \*Alt-Aussee; carriage see above ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.); omnibus from the Sonne daily at 1.30 p.m., 50 kr. The road passes the Hydro-pathic Establishment (see above) and follows the wooded valley of the *Alt-Aussee Traun*, which it crosses thrice, to *Alt-Aussee* (Kitzer) and *Fischerndorf* (\*Inn on the lake). Both lie on the beautiful *Alt-Aussee Lake* (2320 ft.; 2 M. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad), which is overshadowed by the Driesselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., and the Loser, and Sandling on the N. The shooting-lodge at (1 hr.) the N. end commands a good view of the Dachstein. — From Alt-Aussee to the *Pfantsberg-Alpe*, with waterfall and fine view, 1 hr. — To the *Aussee Salt Mine* at the *Sandling*, 1 hr.; the mine resembles that at Ischl (p. 92). — The *Loser* (6028 ft.), a stiff climb of 3 hrs., viâ the *Augster-Alpe*, affords a beautiful view (guide necessary, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl.).

FROM ISCHL TO ALT-AUSSEE direct (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide), a fatiguing excursion. The *Rettenbachthal* (p. 92) is ascended to the (3 hrs.) *Rettenbach-Alp*, at the S. base of the *Hohe Schrott*; the *Fludergraben* is then traversed to the Alp of that name, whence we descend to the *Brandwies-Hütten*; finally through the *Augstbachthal*, between the Sandling and Loser, to *Fischerndorf* (see above).

Another interesting excursion is that to the \*Grundl-See (to the 'Schraml' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; carriage in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; fare see above; omnibus at 9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. from the Sonne, 50 kr.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundlsee Traun, which it crosses at the *Seeklause*, and then leads along the lake to the \**Schraml Inn* (pleasant for a prolonged stay; R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), whence the view is superb. The *Grundlsee* (2326 ft.), 4 M. long by  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  M., is enclosed by wood-clad mountains, and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices of the *Todte Gebirge*. The road next leads past the (2 M.) *Inn Zum Ladner* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gössl* at the upper end of the lake (boat with two rowers to the Ladner and back 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fl., to Gössl 1 fl. 80 kr.). From Gössl a road leads to (1 M.) the *Toplitz-See*, with two waterfalls, and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the small *Kammersee*, lying in a bleak and desolate situation at the base of the *Weisse Wand*. [This tour of the three lakes or 'Drei-Seen-Tour' makes a very charming excursion. Boatmen are always to be found at the Schraml Inn who for 2 fl. 70 kr. will row the traveller to the upper end of the Grundlsee, cross with him to the (1 M.) Toplitz-See, row him across this lake ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.), point out the way to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the Kammersee, and return by the same route. There and back 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.]

FROM ALT-AUSSEE TO THE GRUNDLSEE direct by a new footpath across the *Satttelsteig*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (guide 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fl., unnecessary). The path (good, and

amply provided with finger-posts) leads to the right from the S.W. end of the Alt-Aussee lake and ascends along the almost vertical *Steigwand* (for the most part blasted through the rock, but safe and easy) to the (1 hr.) *Sattelwiese* (3140 ft.), whence a capital view is enjoyed of Aussee and the mountains enclosing the Aussee basin. The path then descends through wood and meadow, past *Lammersberg* and *Mosern*, and regains the road at the W. end of the Grundlsee.

From Aussee to the Pfeiffer-Alpe (2 hrs.), an attractive excursion. The top of the *Sarstein* (p. 96) may be reached from Aussee in 5 hrs. (path lately improved by the German Alpine Club).

From Aussee to *Stoder* (by *Klachau*), see p. 325.

Railway from Aussee to *Steinach* and *Selzthal*, see pp. 324, 325.

## 20. From Ischl to Hallstadt, and to Abtenau and Golling viâ Gosau.

*Comp. Map, p. 86.*

RAILWAY to (8 M.) *Steg* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (fares 62, 47, 34 kr.). STEAMBOAT from *Steg* to *Gosau Mill* in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (30 kr.), from *Gosau Mill* to *Hallstadt* in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (40 kr.), from *Hallstadt* to *Obertraun* in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (30 kr.). — CARRIAGES for *Gosau Mill*, *Hallstadt*, and *Gosau-Schmied* in waiting at *Steg* station. — DILIGENCE from *Gosau* to *Abtenau* daily at 10 a.m. (returning at 3 p.m.) in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 70 kr.); from *Abtenau* to *Golling* daily at 7 a.m. (returning at 11.30 a.m.) in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); one-horse carriage from *Abtenau* to *Golling* 4, two-horse 8 fl., with 1 fl. to driver.

Railway from *Ischl* to *Steg*, see pp. 92, 93. From the station a road crosses the *Traun*, just where it emerges from the lake, to the hamlet of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Steg* (Inn), a steamboat-station at the N.W. end of the \*Lake of Hallstadt (1620 ft.), which is 5 M. in length and  $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 M. broad (railway on the E. bank to *Obertraun* and *Aussee*, see p. 93). The lake, the scenery of which is severe in character, is surrounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the *Sarstein*, S. the *Krippenstein*, *Zwölferkogel*, and *Hirlatz*, W. the *Plassen*, *Gosauhals*, and *Ramsauer Gebirge*). The finest combination of lake and mountain is between *Hallstadt* and *Obertraun*. Steamboat to *Hallstadt*, see above. The road on the W. bank leads from *Steg* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gosau Mill* (\*Inn), at the influx of the *Gosaubach* (p. 97), and to (2 M.) *Hallstadt*.

PEDESTRIANS are recommended to take the 'Promenadenweg', which leads from *Steg* along the slope above the lake and by the side of the brine conduit, passing *Gosau-Zwang* (p. 97), and commanding fine views of the lake the whole way. After entering the ravine of the *Mühlbach* (see below) it becomes steeper, and ascends by flights of wooden steps to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Rudolphsturm* (descent to *Hallstadt*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.).

**Hallstadt** (\**Seeauer* and \**Post*, \**Grüner Baum*, both on the lake), with a half Protestant community, lies at the N.W. extremity of the lake. The space between the mountains and the water is so confined that the houses appear to cling to the rock like birds' nests. In the middle of the village the *Mühlbach* forms a waterfall. The old *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent.; numerous skulls are preserved in the crypt. The *Protestant Church* is modern. To the S., on the *Lahn*, a small headland formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Waldbach*, are the *Salt Works*.

Hallstadt is so situated that it does not see the sun from the middle of November to the beginning of February.

The *Rudolphsturm* (2920 ft. above the sea-level, 1300 ft. above the lake), now occupied by the manager of the salt-mine, is reached by a good zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 3 fl. 50, to the mine 4 fl. 70 kr.). An inscription by a bench, halfway up, bearing the date 1504, records that the mines were visited in that year by Emp. Maximilian. A few paces farther is the entrance to the new 'Franz Joseph' shaft. The garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake.

Excavations were made in 1846, and subsequently, in an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which 600 were opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th century. Numerous relics, especially bronze articles used as ornaments, have been brought to light; the most important of these are now in the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna. The *Rudolphsturm* also contains a small collection. — The mining-offices and the entrance to the *Hallstadt Salt Mine* are 754 ft. above the *Rudolphsturm*, where tickets of admission are issued, and are reached in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the *Ischl* mine (p. 92). Practised mountaineers may proceed hence (with guide, 1 fl.) across the hill and down the *Gamssteig* to the (1 hr.) *Waldbach-Strub*. — 'Promenadenweg' to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Gosau-Zwang*, see above.

The \**Waldbach-Strub*, in the *Echernthal*, 1 hr. S.W. of Hallstadt, resembling the waterfall of *Golling* (p. 107), is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 330 ft. through a rift in the rocks. The *Schleierfall*, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. Both falls are insignificant in dry seasons. — About 1 hr. farther up are the *Ursprung* and *Klaus Falls*.

A path leads from Hallstadt along the S. bank of the lake, past the salt-works, to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Hirschbrunn* and the more loftily situated *Kessel*, two intermittent springs; thence to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Obertraun* (see p. 93).

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS. (*Schupfer*, *Riezinger*, and *Seeauer*, all of Hallstadt, are good guides.) — The *Plassen*, or *Plassenstein* (6404 ft.), a steep ascent of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the mine, to the W., commands a very extensive prospect, comprising the glaciers of the *Thorstein* and *Dachstein*, the mountains of Tyrol and Berchtesgaden, the principal heights near Salzburg, the *Untersberg*, *Schafberg*, and *Traunstein*, the Styrian Alps, the beautiful valleys of *Gosau*, *Ischl*, and *Obertraun*, and finally the Lake of Hallstadt. Guide (3 fl.) and provisions requisite for the excursion. — The *Sarstein* (6473 ft.), which is best ascended from *Obertraun*, viâ the *Vordere* and the *Hohe Sarstein-Alp* (5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), commands one of the most extensive views in the *Salzkammergut*. The ascent may also be made from *St. Agatha* (p. 93) by the hamlet of *Sarstein* and the *Nieder Sarstein-Alp* without difficulty. The route from *Aussee* (p. 94) has been lately improved. — The *Dachstein* (9830 ft.), the second highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps (*Parseier Spitze* 9910 ft., *Zugspitze* 9760 ft.), is usually ascended from Hallstadt (trying; guide 10 fl., as far as the *Simony-Hütte* 5 fl.). The route lies through the *Echern* (with the *Waldbach-Strub*

on the right), and then ascends by the *Wies-Alp* and *Ochsenwies-Alp* to the (6 hrs.) *Simony-Hütte* on the *Ochsenwieshöhe* (7776 ft.), opened in 1877 and affording comfortable quarters for the night. The hut lies on the margin of the *Carls-Eisfeld* or *Hallstadt Glacier*, which slopes from the *Dachstein* to the N.E. between the *Hohe Kreuz* and the *Gjaidstein*, and affords a magnificent view of the *Dachstein* group. The base of the summit proper of the *Dachstein* is reached by a fatiguing walk of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. across the glacier, which at places is full of crevasses. We then follow the new path, which avoids the 'Randkluff', or final chasm (formerly the most difficult point) by a circuit to the left, and lastly ascend by means of iron pegs driven into the rock, and with the aid of a wire-rope, to the (1 hr.) summit.

The view is superb, embracing the *Schneeberg*, *Terglou*, *Canin*, *Tauern*, *Stubai Ferner*, and the *Bohemian Forest*. Descent to *Hallstadt* 6 hrs. — The ascent from *Gosau* (see below) is more difficult and requires two guides (7 fl. each). — The route from the *Hinter-See* leads to (2 hrs.) the new refuge-hut (see below) and then traverses the (1 hr.) *Gosau Glacier* (numerous crevasses) to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Windtücke* between the *Dachstein* and the *Mitterspitze*; thence to the summit, a very steep climb of 1 hr. — Ascent from *Schladming* (new path), see p. 327. — The *Hohe Gjaidstein* (9140 ft.) is ascended without difficulty from the *Simony-Hütte* in 3 hrs., and commands a most striking view (guide 7 fl.).

The pedestrian proceeding towards *Salzburg* is recommended to select the route from the Lake of *Hallstadt* viâ *Gosau*, *Abtenau*, and *Golling*. From the *Gosau Mill* to *Gosau* about 6 M., *Gosau* to *Abtenau* 12 M., *Abtenau* to *Golling*  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M. The road is practicable for light carriages, but between *Gosau* and the *Lammer-Brücke* it is very hilly, and walking is preferable. At the *Gosau Mill* (p. 95) it turns to the W. under the *Gosau-Zwang* (a kind of aqueduct, 150 yds. long and 150 ft. high at the highest part, by which the salt-water conduit crosses the valley), and ascends the narrow wooded ravine of the *Gosau-Bach*. Near the long village of (6 M.) *Vorder-Gosau* (2510 ft.; \**Brandwirth*; *Zum Dachstein*) the valley expands. An imposing background is formed towards the S. by the barren and precipitous walls of the *Donnerkogeln* (6732 ft.) with their numerous pinnacles. The carriage-road ends in (3 M.) *Hinter-Gosau* (2690 ft.), at the *Gosau-Schmied* (\*Inn). We now ascend on foot through the wood (by a rough wooden pathway at places) to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) beautiful green *Vorder-Gosau-See* (2978 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, surrounded by woods (refreshments at the sluice). To the S.E. in the background, towers the lofty *Dachstein* with the two *Gosau Glaciers*; to the left is the *Hohe Kreuz*, to the right the *Mitterspitze*, *Thorstein*, and *Donnerkogeln*. Rowing to the S. end of the lake, or going round by the W. bank, we now proceed by a steep and stony path to the light-green ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hinter-Gosau-See* (3792 ft.), which is about half the size of the *Vordere See*, and lies in the midst of wild and imposing scenery.

About 2 hrs. above the *Hintere See*, near the *Gschlösskirchen Cavern*, is a new *Club-Hut*, built by the German Alpine Club. It takes 1 hr. of laborious climbing to reach the *Gosau-Glacier* from the hut (guide 4 fl.). Ascent of the *Dachstein*, see above.

From the village of *Vorder-Gosau* the carriage-road ascends for 3 M. to the *Pass Gschütt* (3185 ft.), the boundary between the

Salzkammergut and the district of Salzburg. View of the Tännengebirge to the W., and Gosau with the Donnerkogeln to the E. To the N. of the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) hamlet of *Russbach* rises the *Haberfeld*, or *Gamsfeld* (6644 ft.), which may be ascended without much difficulty in 3 hrs., and commands an extensive view. The road now descends the *Russbachthal*, a valley abounding in fossils, to the Lammerbrücke, passing on the left the road to Hönnk's Bath Establishment (see below), and then ascends to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Abtenau* (2336 ft.; *Post*; *Rother Ochs*), a considerable village. Near Abtenau are the pretty *Schwarzbach Falls*.

The route over the \**Zwieselalp* (5197 ft.) is, however, far preferable to the above mentioned road: from Vorder-Gosau to the Zwieselalp  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide 1 fl. 20 kr., to Abtenau  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl., scarcely necessary; chair-porters 11 or 16 fl.). The bridle-path, diverging to the right at (1 M.) the first group of houses on the way from Gosau to the Gosau-Schmied, ascends gradually, chiefly through wood, with fine views of the Gosau-Thal, the lakes, and the Dachstein. At the foot of the cone, beyond an enclosure, the path usually taken diverges to the right to the *Edtalp* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the top; Inn), and approaches the summit from the N.W.; the path to the left, leading to the summit from the E., is shorter and steeper. — The ascent from the Gosau-Schmied ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.; guide scarcely necessary) is by a path ascending to the right by a finger-post, 10 min. on the way to the Vorder-See, and hardly to be mistaken. Or we may ascend direct from the Vorder-See, passing close below the Donnerkogeln (2 hrs.; guide necessary). At the top are a table and bench. The Zwieselalp is deservedly one of the favourite points of view in the Salzkammergut. The panorama is grand and picturesque, but as little water is visible it is inferior to that from the Schafberg (p. 101).

**VIEW.** To the S. in the distance, immediately behind the Donnerkogeln, rises the Hochalpspitze, then the Carinthian Alps, the Nassfelder, Rauriser, and Fuscher Tauern, and the conspicuous Grossglockner, with its snow-fields; adjoining it is the Wiesbach-Horn; to the right, through an opening, the Gross-Venediger is partially visible. To the S.W., in the foreground, the Tännengebirge; more distant, the Wetterwand and the Uebergossene Alp (Ewige-Schneeberg). To the W. the Hohe-Göll; to the right, rather more distant, the long Untersberg. To the E. above the Gosau-Thal rises the Dachstein, with its extensive glaciers; far below lies the small green Gosau-See. From the slope, a few hundred paces E., a n admirable survey is obtained of the Gosau-Thal with both the lakes.

The traveller bound for the *Pinzgau* proceeds to the W. (no defined path) in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwieselalp. Good path thence in 2 hrs. to *Annaberg* (two inns, the first the better; carriages to be had), whence a good road leads by (6 M.) *St. Martin* to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Hüttau* (p. 328).

**FROM GOSAU TO ABTENAU** ( $3\frac{1}{4}$ -4 hrs.). The path descends from the Edtalp (see above), always keeping to the right (N.W.), and passing at first through wood, at its (1 hr.) exit from which a magnificent view is obtained of the Lammer-Thal, with the Tännengebirge and Uebergossene Alp on the W. Then past several

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 farms to a (1 hr.) bridge over the *Lammer*. We may now either cross the bridge and proceed by the Annaberg road to (4½ M.) *Abtenau*; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right, to the (1½ M.) *Zur Zwieselalm Baths* (Hönnuk's) with a mineral-spring (good accommodation for travellers; carriages for hire; two-horse carriage to Golling 10 fl.). The road hence to (3 M.) *Abtenau* descends the course of the *Lammer* as far as the influx of the *Russbach*, then turns to the left (the *Gosau* road, p. 98), crosses the *Lammer*, and ascends a steep hill. (From *Abtenau* to the *Zwieselalp*, guide advisable, 2½ fl.)

FROM ABTENAU TO GOLLING (13½ M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 95). The road runs to the W., following the *Schwarzbachthal*, along the base of the *Tännengebirge*, in the precipitous sides of which is a large cavern called the *Frauenloch*. It then ascends the *Strubberg*, crosses a small table-land (2612 ft.), and descends rapidly to a (2 hrs.) bridge over the *Lammer*. About ½ M. before the bridge is reached is an *Inn*. [Pedestrians are recommended to make a digression of 1 hr. to the *Oefen* (i.e. *Gorges*) of the *Aubach* and the *Bichl Fall*, indicated by way-posts, regaining the road at the *Lammer* bridge.] The road now follows the right bank of the *Lammer* to (3 M.) *Scheffau* and (3 M.) *Golling*; on the left is the *Tännengebirge*; on the right, above *Golling*, the *Hohe Göll* (p. 108).

At the point (½ M. from *Golling*) where the road leaves the *Lammer*, a footpath leads to the left across the fields to a bridge over which the *Salzburg* and *Gastein* road passes. This bridge is about ½ M. from the entrance to the *Oefen* (p. 108), which the traveller not proceeding farther S. should now visit, instead of going first to *Golling*, thus effecting a saving of 1 hr.

## 21. From Ischl to Salzburg via St. Gilgen. Schafberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 86, 70.

34 M. DILIGENCE from Ischl by St. Gilgen to Salzburg in summer daily (in 1878 at 6.40 p.m.; from Salzburg at 10 p.m.) in 7½ hrs., fare 5 fl. 40 kr. — OMNIBUS to Strobl in summer at 6 a.m. in 1½ hr.; fare 1 fl.; from Strobl by STEAMBOAT to St. Gilgen; OMNIBUS from St. Gilgen to Salzburg in 4½ hrs. (in 1878, 9.15 a.m., arriving at 1.45 p.m.), fare 3 fl. (from Salzburg at 6 a.m., arr. at St. Gilgen at 10.30 a.m., Strobl 11.40 a.m., Ischl 1.30 p.m.). CARRIAGES, see p. 90. — STEAMBOAT from Strobl to St. Gilgen four times a day in 1 hr., fare 1 fl. 10 kr. (to St. Wolfgang in 10 min., 46 kr.); departure from Strobl (1878) at 7.45 and 10 a.m., 2.45 and 5.15 p.m.; from St. Gilgen at 9 and 11 a.m., 4.15 and 7 p.m.

No traveller should quit the *Salzkammergut* without ascending the *Schafberg*, one of the finest points of view in the Austrian Alps. The usual route to the summit from Ischl leads by St. Wolfgang; the ascent from St. Gilgen is easier, and more convenient for travellers from the *Attersee*, *Mondsee*, and the N. generally. Those who spend the night at the top may easily descend next morning to St. Gilgen in time for the diligence to Salzburg which starts from St. Gilgen at 9.15 a.m. — Pleasant CIRCULAR TOUR: from Ischl to Weissenbach, cross the *Attersee* to *Unterach*, cross the *Mondsee* to *Schärfing*, ascend the *Schafberg* from *Winkel*, descend to St. Wolfgang, and return to Ischl by Strobl (1½-2 days; circular ticket for omnibus and steamboats, available for five days, 5 fl.).

The road from Ischl to Salzburg follows the right bank of the *Ischl*, a brook descending from the Lake of St. Wolfgang, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pfandl* (Inn). Beyond the bridge the direct road to (8 M.) St. Wolfgang diverges to the right, passing *Radau* and *Schwarzenbach*. At the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wacht* (Inn), on the boundary between Upper Austria and Salzburg, the road regains the right bank. Farther on, beyond *Aigen*, a large paper-mill is passed on the right.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Strobl* (\*Hôtel Saarseiner), at the E. end of the beautiful *Abersee*, or \**St. Wolfgang-See*. A good road leads hence round the E. end of the lake to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) St. Wolfgang, but it is preferable to cross to that village by steamer or small boat (with one rower 50 kr.). The St. Wolfgang-See, a greenish-blue lake (1800 ft.),  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. broad, and 374 ft. deep, is overshadowed on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sperber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely shaped mountains. At the narrowest part, above St. Wolfgang, rises a tower erected by a merchant of Vienna. About 1 M. beyond it is the villa of *Frauenstein* on a wooded promontory. At the *Falkenstein* farther on, there is a fine echo. Two crosses farther E., on the rocks on the same side, commemorate events which happened in the vicinity. The *Hochzeitskreuz* (wedding-cross) is to the memory of a wedding party, who were drowned in the lake in consequence of the breaking of the ice during their festivities. The *Ochsenkreuz* (ox-cross) commemorates the exploit of a butcher, whose ox became unmanageable and plunged into the lake. The bold butcher followed, and grasping the ox by the tail reached the opposite bank in safety.

**St. Wolfgang** (\**Grömmen*, at the steamboat-quay; \**Zum Körtisen*, also on the lake; \**Peterbräu*, moderate; *Hirsch*) is a village with a Gothic church containing a winged \*Altar-piece in carved wood, executed in 1481 by *M. Pacher*, with old German paintings (by *Wohlgemuth*?) on the wings. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs, cast at Passau in 1515. The finest view of the lake is from the *Garden of Count Falkenhayn* (open on Tuesdays and Fridays).

Guide to the Schafberg 2 fl., with luggage (not exceeding 20lbs.)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl.; over the Schafberg to St. Gilgen  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl., with luggage  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fl.; to Schärfling  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fl., with luggage 3 fl. 20 kr.; chaise-à-porteurs to the top of the Schafberg (four bearers) 12 fl.; mule to the Schafberg 9, Schafberg and St. Gilgen 10 fl. 40 kr. — An agreement in each case should be made before starting.

The ASCENT OF THE SCHAFBERG ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) may be accomplished without a guide, if the following directions are observed. The ascent is rougher than that of the Rigi in Switzerland, whilst the view from the summit is as frequently obscured by clouds and fog. The early morning is the best time for starting, the path being then entirely in the shade. Beyond the village, near Count Falkenhayn's garden, opposite a notice regarding boats, the footpath ascends to the right.



(Another path diverges from the road nearly opposite the Kortisen Inn, crosses the meadows, and unites with the Schafberg path in 10 min.) The path passes the last houses of St. Wolfgang, 5 min. from the inn; after 10 min. more a house is left to the right, and in 5 min. a second; 3 min., a mill to the left in the valley is passed. The last house but one in the valley, 5 min. farther, is next passed, and a small bridge crossed; 8 min., the highest house is left to the left; then by the good ascending path; 20 min., the broad path over the small wooden bridge; 25 min., the *Dorner Alp*, then ascend to the left (not to the right by the enclosure), up a fatiguing series of steps. Beyond a new wooden bridge the path winds up the bare slopes in zigzags to the chalets of the *Schafbergalp*, or *Oberalp* (4794 ft.), where on the right is the (25 min.) *Lower Inn* ('Zur Ramsauerin'), at the base of the highest peak. (Magnificent view to the W.: the Thorstein, Uebergossene Alm, Hohe-Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg.) The path to the (1 hr.) summit is tolerable, but fatiguing. \**Inn* at the top.

Charges: Bed in the common-room 80 kr., R. with two beds in the attics 2 fl., on the first or second floor 4 fl.; fire in room 1 fl.; table-wine 60 kr. per bottle; beer 65 kr. — A bed may be secured by taking a ticket at Grömmner's Inn in St. Wolfgang.

The \*\**Schafberg* (5840 ft. above the sea-level, 4038 ft. above the Wolfgang-See, and 65 ft. lower than the Rigi-Kulm) consists of Alpine limestone, which contains numerous fossils. The view is one of the finest in Germany. The mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria, the mountains of Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See are all distinctly visible in clear weather. The fantastic surging of the mists in the valleys also frequently presents a remarkable spectacle. The most extensive sheet of water visible is the Attersee, 13 M. long, at the N.E. base of the Schafberg; to the right (E.) rises the Höllengebirge, with the Hochgrenzeck, Rottenkogel, and Höllkogel; beyond, the Traunstein; then the Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Hohe Schrott, Grimming, Hohenwart, Sarstein, and Hochwildstelle; next the Dachstein and Thorstein, the peaks of the Donnerkogeln near Gosau, the Blutertauern, the Mallnitzertauern near the Gross-Glockner, the Herzog-Ernst and Hohenaar in the heart of Styria; S., over the Lake of St. Wolfgang, the long, indented Tännengebirge, the Uebergossene Alm (i.e. the 'buried pasture', so called from the tradition that its former occupants were so devoted to a life of ease and luxury, that God punished them by casting a huge mantle of ice over their land and habitations in a single night), or Ewige-Schneeberg; the Steinerne Meer, the Hohe-Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Hochkaiser, Untersberg, Stauffen, Gaisberg near Salzburg with the Nockstein, a protuberance on the right, the Fuschlsee, and at the N.W. base of the Schafberg the Mondsee with the perpendicular Drachenstein. Compare the accompanying panorama. A pleasant walk may be taken to the '*Adlerhöhle*', a cavern 122 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, and 30 ft. high,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the inn (finger-posts); picturesque view from it of the Attersee, Traunstein, etc.

ASCENT FROM ST. GILGEN ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 1 fl. 90 kr.; chair-porters 10 fl. 80 kr.; over the mountain to St. Wolfgang  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl., and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  fl. respectively.) The route is as follows: From St. Gilgen the Mondsee road on the W. side of the lake is followed to *Winkel*. At a ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) lime-tree with benches the road is quitted (direction-post), and the cart-track in a straight direction followed (passing Schloss *Hüttenstein* on the left, p. 106) until the path divides by a





solitary pine-tree, where that to the right must be taken (that to the left leads to Hüttenstein, see p. 106). A hundred paces farther a cart-track descending to the right (to Fürberg, see below) must be avoided, and the steep path to the left ascended. After  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. a glimpse of the St. Wolfgang-See is obtained; 5 min. farther the path enters the wood and ascends gradually to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) bottom of the valley, where the broad straight path is quitted by a steep path ascending to the right to the (10 min.) first chalet (water bad). The slope to the right is now ascended and the wood entered; 20 min., at an angle above a deep ravine, a glimpse at the Mondsee; 20 min., the wood is quitted, and the Lake of St. Wolfgang is seen on the right;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., the *Schafbergalp* or *Oberalp* with its ten chalets; then to the left to the *Lower Inn* (p. 101), where the St. Gilgen and St. Wolfgang paths unite. — Travellers from Ischl who wish to ascend by the St. Gilgen route need not go to St. Gilgen, but may disembark at *Fürberg*, whence the *Schafberg* path is reached in 20 min. (see above).

15 M. (from Ischl) **St. Gilgen** (*Post*, with a dépendance at the steamboat quay) lies at the W. end of the Lake of St. Wolfgang. (Steamboat, see p. 99. Boat to St. Wolfgang in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 70 kr.; to Strobl, p. 100, in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 1 fl. 5 kr., and fee. One-horse carriage to Schärfling  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl., to Salzburg in 5 hrs.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fl., not always to be had.) Beyond St. Gilgen the road ascends, commanding a fine retrospect of the lake, and then

enters a picturesque hilly district. Beyond *Fuschl* (Mohr) another fine retrospect, with the Schafberg in the background. The road passes near the S. bank of the narrow *Fuschlsee* (2170 ft.), 3 M. in length, at the N. end of which an old castle is situated.

24½ M. *Hof* (\*Post). The road now traverses a pleasant undulating district. Towards Salzburg the road descends, and passes the *Nockstein*, a rocky protuberance of the *Gaisberg* (p. 69). On the last height (*Guggenthal*) before Salzburg stand a new church and a brewery. To the left, farther on, rises *Schloss Neuhaus*, erected in 1424 by an archbishop of that name, now the property of Count Thun, by whom it has been restored. The road then skirts the N. base of the Capuzinerberg to —

34 M. **Salzburg** (p. 63).

## 22. The Attersee and Mondsee.

*Comp. Map, p. 86.*

OMNIBUS thrice daily (in 1878 6.50 a.m., 1.30, and 6.10 p.m.) from stat. *Vöcklabruck* (p. 85) to *Kammer* in 1¼ hr. (50 kr.); from stat. *Strasswalchen* (p. 85) twice daily to *Mondsee* in 2½ hrs; another from Salzburg to *Mondsee* in 4¼ hrs.; from *Unterach* (p. 105) twice daily in ½ hr. to *See*. — STEAMBOAT from *Kammer* to *Unterach* twice daily (8.30 and 3 o'clock) in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 33, and 84 kr.; on the *Mondsee* four times daily from *See* to *Mondsee* in 1 hr. (fares 1 fl. 10 kr.; to *Schörfling* in 20 min., 62 kr.).

*Vöcklabruck*, see p. 85. The road (Salzburg diligence-route) leaves the town by the S. gate and turns to the right, and then to the left at a direction-post (1½ M.). Opposite the traveller rise the *Hochlekengebirge* and the *Schafberg*. *Pichelwang* (1½ M.) is a prettily situated village on the *Ager* with an ancient church. At (¾ M.) *Pettighofen* the road reaches its highest point (on the height opposite which is *Schörfling*, picturesquely situated), and then descends to the (¾ M.) seven mills *In der Au*. The road on the left bank of the *Ager* is followed to the efflux of the stream from the lake, and then crosses to (1 M.) **Kammer**, a pleasant village with lake-baths, and a château of Count Khevenhüller on a promontory at the N. end of the Attersee, with grounds and a charming view (*Hôtel Attersee*, with baths; lodgings also at the château and farm). The steamboat-quay is ¼ M. from the hotel.

The \***Attersee**, or **Kammersee** (1525 ft.), about 13 M. in length, 2 M. in breadth, and 660 ft. in depth, the largest lake in Austria, is enclosed by picturesque banks of moderate height at the N. end, while towards the S. end the scenery assumes a grander character. To the right the finely shaped *Schafberg* rises immediately from the water; to the left is the broad range of the *Hochleken* and *Höllengebirge*, stretching towards the *Traunsee*. The steamboat trip up the lake (from *Kammer* to *Unterach*) is very picturesque, especially by evening light. The lake, which is of a pale green colour, contains fish in abundance. Along the E. bank runs a road from *Kammer* to *Weissenbach*.

Pleasant retrospect of Kammer after starting; farther to the left is *Seewalchen*; to the right on the hill lies Schörfling. The steamer crosses to *Attersee* (\*Hager), a charmingly situated village, with a pretty church in a conspicuous position, and then recrosses to *Weyregg* (Post), a village occupying the site of an ancient Roman settlement, where a mosaic pavement and other relics have been found. *Nussdorf* is the next station on the W., and *Steinbach* (Inn) on the E. bank, the latter picturesquely situated at the foot of the Hochleken-Gebirge. The steamer next steers close to the precipitous rocks which enclose the upper end of the lake, and stops at *Weissenbach* (\*Post), at the mouth of the brook of that name, a favourite point for an excursion from Ischl (comp. p. 92; good road to Ischl through the sequestered Weissenbach-Thal, 12 M.; omnibus from Ischl daily at 2 p.m. in 2 hrs.; carriages, see p. 90). The steamer now crosses the lake, passing the solitary houses of *Burgau* at the base of the pine-clad *Breitenberg* on the left, to —

*Unterach* (Post, with a pavilion on the lake, at the landing-place; *Mettendorfer*; \**Hofwirth*, in an open situation on the right bank of the Ache), beautifully situated at the mouth of the Ache, and affording good opportunities for boating-excursions.

BOAT (with one rower) to *Kaltenbrunn* (an excellent spring) 17 kr., to *Burgau* (with an interesting fish-pond) 35, Weissenbach 64, Steinbach 80, Nussdorf 1 fl. 5, Attersee 1 fl. 40 kr.

The shortest route to the top of the *Schafberg* (p. 101) leads by the *Eisenauer Alpe* in 3-3½ hrs. (suitable for practised mountaineers only with a guide, 3½ fl.). The longer route by *Schörfling* and *Hüttenstein* is easier (5 hrs.; see below). — The following is a pleasant excursion (with guide): through the *Burggraben* to the *Moos-Alp* and the (3 hrs.) *Schwarzsee* (2352 ft.), at the S.E. base of the *Schafberg* (which may be ascended from this point); then either down to the right through the gorge of the *Schwarzbach*, and by the *Kessel-Fall* and the *Hintere* and *Vordere Schwarzbach Mill* to (2 hrs.) *St. Wolfgang*; or past *Wirer's Waterfall*, to the *Brannweinhausl* and the road from *St. Wolfgang* to *Ischl* (2 hrs. to the *Pfandl* bridge, comp. p. 91).

FROM STEINBACH (see above) TO THE LANGBATH LAKES, a pleasant excursion of 3 hrs. The road leads round the N. side of the Hochleken-Gebirge to (¾ hr.) *Unterfeicht* and (½ hr.) the *Untere Klause*. Then past a hut to the *Aurachkar* and the *Taferl* (or *Obere*) *Klause*; here to the right by the *Spielberg* or by the *Grosse Alpe* to the (1¼ hr.) *Hinter-See* (p. 89). This is the shortest way from the Attersee to the Traunsee, but should not be attempted in wet weather.

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (Omnibus to See twice daily in ½ hr., 25 kr.) follows the left bank of the Ache, through the straggling houses of *In der Au*; pleasing retrospect of the Attersee, with the *Schafberg* on the left. The perpendicular *Drachenstein* soon comes in sight, and the (2¼ M.) \**Am See Inn* (steamboat-pier) at the W. end of the *Mondsee* (1570 ft.) is reached. The *Schafberg* here rises abruptly from the lake; opposite us is the *Drachenstein*, and beyond it the *Schober*. The lake is 7 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, and is bounded on the N. by wooded hills of moderate height. A road to Mondsee runs along the N. bank; on the S. bank there is a road from *Schörfling* to Mondsee only (*St.*

Gilgen post-route). Steamboat, see p. 104; boat with one rower to Mondsee (in 2 hrs.) 60, to Schärfling (1 hr.) 35 kr. — Travellers to the Schafberg or St. Gilgen cross to *Schärfling* (\*Wesenauer), a picturesque trip; towards the end the rocks of the Schafberg rise perpendicularly from the lake.

To ST. GILGEN (3½ M.) from Schärfling a good road, ascending through a wooded ravine. Beyond the highest point (1995 ft.; 1½ M.), the valley expands; below the road on the left lies the small and sombre *Krottensee*, beyond which rises Prince Wrede's château of *Hüttenstein*. *Winkel* (p. 101) is ¾ M. farther. Travellers bound for the Schafberg diverge from the road to the left near the château, and cross the meadows to a mill on the outskirts of the wood. Passing through a gate here, they will reach the St. Gilgen path at the pine-tree mentioned at p. 103.

The steamboat now skirts the S. bank. Retrospect of the imposing Schafberg, in the background the Höllengebirge; to the left the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top, then the double-peaked Schober; to the W. in the distance the Kolmspitz. Stations *Plomberg* and *Loibichl*. Near Mondsee the Traunstein appears in the distance to the right.

**Mondsee** (\**Post*; \**Vincenz*; *Traube*; \**Königsbad*, with inn and baths, on the lake, ⅓ M. distant), a considerable village (1500 inhab.) with a large church and a number of country-seats, is prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, and is much frequented as a summer residence. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake. The *Maria-Hilf Chapel* affords the best survey of the lake, the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, etc.

To STRASSWALCHEN (p. 85), a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway, omnibus daily at 5.30 a.m. and 4 p.m., in 2½ hrs. The road passes the picturesque *Zeller See*. 3 M. *Zell am Moos* (Bahn). Pleasing retrospect from the height at the end of the lake. At *Oberhofen* the road crosses the railway and turns to the left to *Irrsorf* and Strasswalchen.

To SALZBURG omnibus daily in 3½ hrs., viâ *Thalgau*.

## 23. From Salzburg to Hallein and Golling.

*Comp. Map, p. 70.*

18 M. RAILWAY (*Gisela-Bahn*, comp. R. 24) to (11¼ M.) Hallein in 40 min., fares 83, 62, 41 kr.; to (18 M.) Golling in 1¼ hr., fares 1 fl. 33, 1 fl., 67 kr.

Soon after starting, the train diverges to the right from the line to Linz, and describes a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg (p. 68). Farther on, the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg rises on the right, and on the left is seen the château of *Neuhaus* (p. 104) on a spur of the Gaisberg. 4½ M. *Aigen*, with the château of that name (p. 68). The Salzach is now approached, and the precipitous *Untersberg* becomes more prominent. Several country-seats are passed, among them that of *Anif* (see below) to the right, on the opposite bank of the river. Beyond stat. *Puch* the train passes on the left the village of *Oberalm* (on the left bank of the Salzach the large brewery of *Kaltenhausen* at the base of the *Barmsteinwände*), and then crosses the *Alm* to —

11 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Hallein** (1453 ft.; \**Bellini's Inn* and *Salt Baths*, near the station; *Post*; *Sonne*; \**Aubäck*; *Stampfbräu*), an old town on the left bank of the Salzach, celebrated for its salt-works, which produce 16,500 tons of salt annually. The **Dürnberg**, whence the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at p. 92. About 350 miners are employed here. Those who have not yet explored a salt-mine may avail themselves of this opportunity (the Berchtesgaden mine, however, is preferable, p. 72). Permission is obtained at the office of the salt-works at Hallein (one pers. 3 fl., a party 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. each). The path to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) **Dürnberg** ascends on the W. side of the town, through a narrow lane to the right before the church is reached, commanding several fine views. After  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the road turns into the valley to the right, and beyond the *Inn Zur Gemse* it turns to the left through the gateway; at the (12 min.) *Inn Zum Jägergut*, the path divides, that to the right leading to Berchtesgaden (see below), that to the left to the **Dürnberg**.

**DÜRNBERG SALT MINE.** At the foot of the hill, which is crowned by the picturesque miners' church, constructed of marble in 1598, is the superintendent's office, where visitors present themselves. The preliminary step of donning mining attire, and the mode of 'travelling in the interior' are much the same as already described (p. 72). The total length of this mine is about 3000 yds., breadth 1200, depth 400. The visit occupies 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

**TO BERCHTESGADEN (7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.).** The following road, recommended for pedestrians (steep at the beginning and end, and not very suitable for driving), is the shortest way from Hallein (and Salzburg) to Berchtesgaden. As far as the *Jägergut* (see above), the route is the same as that to the **Dürnberg**. The road here turns to the right (opposite rises the Untersberg), and passes the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Austrian custom-house at the highest point of the route. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther is the Bavarian custom-house of *Zill* (\**Inn*). The road then traverses a hilly plateau, sprinkled with numerous farms and picturesque groups of trees (on the right the Untersberg, on the left, farther off, the Watzmann), and finally descends rapidly through the *Esselthal-Graben* to the (3 M.) Salzburg-Berchtesgaden road (p. 71). — Besides this road a footpath, about 1 hr. longer, but very attractive, leads from the **Dürnberg** (ascending to the right by the church) to Berchtesgaden. It runs nearly all the way through wood, passes a fine waterfall and through two tunnels, and reaches the Berchtesgaden high-road on this side of the bridge mentioned at p. 71.

The railway follows the right bank of the Salzach and crosses the *Taugelbach*. From (16 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Kuchl* (Auer), an old market-town with a Gothic church, a footpath leads to the right across the bridge (provided with finger-posts, and not to be mistaken) direct to the (2 M.) **Schwarzbach Fall**, the spray of which is seen rising from the gorge on the right. On the W. is the **Hohe Göll** (see below); on the S. the **Tännengebirge**.

18 M. **Golling** (1442 ft.; \**Railway Hotel*, in an open situation near the station; \**Alte Post*, in the village), a market-town on a hill,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station, with an old *Burg*, the seat of a district court, derives its importance from the attractions of the environs. The route to the (2 M.) \***Schwarzbach Fall** cannot

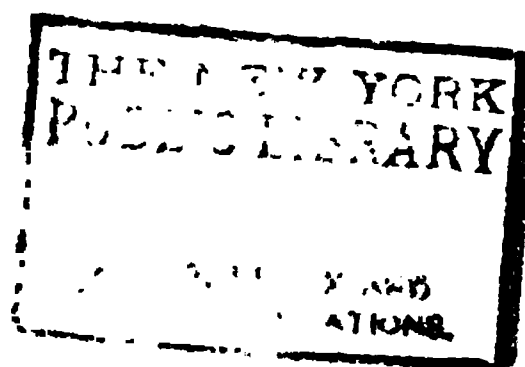
be mistaken. The road crosses the railway (to the right by the station) and then the Salzach, and leads in the direction of the white church of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *St. Nicolaus* on an eminence. A finger-post on the left indicates the way beyond that point. From the wooded slope of the Hohe Göll the *Schwarzbach* is precipitated from a cavern and through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 300 ft. high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss meet so as to form a natural bridge. The *Schwarzbach* is said to be one of the outlets of the *Königs-See*, which lies 700 ft. higher. This is not improbable, as in January, 1823, when the surface of the lake was lower than the Kuchler Loch (p. 75), the *Schwarzbach* ceased to flow. The sunshine forms a rainbow in the spray between 10 and 11 a.m. Easy paths, protected by railings, lead past the lower to the upper fall and to the point where the *Schwarzbach* issues in a clear and copious stream from the rocks. At the foot of the falls is *\*Meidler's Inn*, and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on is a tolerable restaurant (one-horse carriage from Golling and back 1 fl. 80 kr.). Pedestrians on their way to Hallein save an hour, if, instead of returning to Golling, they proceed direct from the falls to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) Kuchl (see above), crossing the *Schwarzbach* at the mill, a few hundred paces above Meidler's Inn; the route is amply provided with finger-posts.

FROM THE SCHWARZBACH FALL TO BERCHTESGADEN (with guide,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl.); first a somewhat fatiguing ascent of 3 hrs. to the N. of, and opposite the Hohe Göll, and by the *Dürrfeichten-Alp*, to the *Eckersattel* (4524 ft.) between the Eckerfirst and Mittenberg (view of the Hohe Göll, Tännengebirge, Dachstein, and Salzachthal); then a descent to the forester's house of *Vordereck* and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Berchtesgaden. A longer (by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) but pleasanter route from the *Dürrfeichten-Alp* leads to the right across the *Rossfeld* (5040 ft.), which commands a view of the Salzachthal as far as Salzburg. — The *Hohe Göll* (8264 ft.) may be scaled from the *Eckersattel* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (difficult, for practised mountaineers only); the route from Berchtesgaden by the *Alpelthal* (p. 74) is easier.

From Golling to the *Königs-See*, across the *Torrener-Joch*, see p. 77.

The *\*Oefen*, 2 M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the high road to Werfen, are very remarkable ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for a distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. These rocks, partially overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are direction-posts indicating the approach, and not  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. apart, whilst the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. One-horse carriage from Golling 1 fl. 80 kr.; we alight at the first entrance to the Oefen, and rejoin the carriage at the other, 10 min. from the *Maria Brunneck* chapel (1817 ft.), whence the best view is obtained of the *Pass Lueg* (see below) and the *Hagengebirge*. The footpath along the Salzach to the *Croatenloch* (see below) has been closed.

The *\*Pass Lueg*, a grand rocky ravine of the Salzach, 6 M. in



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length, between the *Tännengebirge* on the E. and the *Hagengebirge* on the W., forms a fitting gateway between the lower and the higher Alps. (It should be traversed on foot or in an open carriage as far as Sulzau, see below.) The pass is frequently mentioned in the records of the struggles of 1809. At the entrance,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the chapel of Maria Brunneck, are fortifications constructed in 1836. Opposite, in the slope of the *Hagengebirge*, is the *Croatenloch*, a cavern so called from having been occupied by Croats in 1742. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther, on the left bank, are a tunnel and bridge of the *Gisela Railway* (see below).

## 24. From Salzburg to Wörgl. Salzburg and Tyrol Railway.

120 M. RAILWAY in 9 hrs. (fares 9 fl. 17, 6 fl. 88, 4 fl. 58 kr.). — The *Salzburg-Tyrol Railway*, or *Gisela-Bahn*, an interesting line through a beautiful mountainous country, constructed in 1873-75, affords communication between Salzburg (and thus between Vienna also) and Innsbruck, running through Austrian territory the whole way (by Rosenheim, 28 M. shorter, see RR. 13, 12), and greatly facilitates a visit to the Tauern (RR. 25-29). — Good railway restaurants at Bischofshofen and Saalfelden; a kind of picnic dinner, at a charge of 1 fl., will be handed into the carriages at either of these places, if previously ordered through the guard of the train. — The end-carriage in each train on the Austrian mountain-railways is generally an open first-class carriage, with an unimpeded view on every side; second-class passengers may use this carriage between any two stations by taking a supplementary fourth-class ticket for that distance.

From Salzburg to (18 M.) *Golling*, see pp. 106, 107. The railway traverses the broad floor of the valley in a S. direction, passing on the right the entrance to the *Blüntau-Thal* (p. 77) and on the left that of the *Lammer-Thal* (p. 99). It then crosses the *Lammer* and *Salzach* (the *Oefen*, p. 108, are not visible), and enters a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the *Ofenauer Berg*, a spur of the *Hagengebirge*. Beyond the tunnel the *Salzach* is again crossed by a slanting iron bridge of 70 yds. span, and the right bank followed through \**Pass Lueg* (see above). The railway and the road, which here runs by its side, are hemmed in on both sides by huge masses of rock, piled one above another. On the left bank, above ( $24\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sulzau* (1660 ft.), stands the foundry of *Blahhaus*, at the entrance of the *Blühnbach-Thal*, which stretches W. from this point to the *Uebergossene Alp* (see below).

A cart-track leads through the *Blühnbach-Thal* on the left bank of the *Blühnbach*, between the *Immlauer Gebirge* on the left and the *Hagengebirge* on the right, to the (3 hrs.) *Shooting-Lodge* (2686 ft.), where, except during the shooting-season, accommodation and a guide may be procured. From the upper end of the valley (*Dennboden*), which is enclosed by the imposing peaks of the *Uebergossene Alp* and *Steinerne Meer*, a fatiguing pass leads to the W. across the *Blühnbach-Thörl* (6673 ft.) to the (9 hrs.) *Obersee* (p. 77); another, also toilsome, leads to the S. and crosses the *Thorscharte*, or *Hintere Urschlauer Scharte* (7490 ft.) to (7 hrs.) *Hinterthal*, in the upper *Urschlauer-Thal*, and (3 hrs.) *Saalfelden* (p. 114).

The line follows the right bank of the river, and crosses several mountain torrents. On the left rises the precipitous *Tännengebirge*

with the *Raucheck* and *Tiroler Kopf*. On the right, farther on, picturesquely perched on a rock rising from the Salzach to a height of 345 ft., is the château of *Hohenwerfen*, built in 1076, restored in the 16th cent., and still in a good state of preservation.

28<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. *Werfen*; the handsome little town (\**Post*) lies on the opposite bank of the river, and is overshadowed by the jagged ridge of the *Uebergossene Alp*. The valley expands. The train crosses the *Fritzbach* (p. 328), a torrent issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

33 M. *Bischofshofen* (1794 ft.; \**Rail. Restaurant*, with beds; *Post*, moderate; \**Böcklinger's Inn*), an old town with three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennstal Railway (*Bischofshofen-Selzthal*, R. 66). The *Fall of the Gainsfeldbach*, <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. off, is easily reached and worth seeing. On the W. rises the *Hochkönig* (9640 ft.), locally called the *Wetterwand*, the loftiest peak of the group known as *Ewiger Schnee* ('perpetual snow'), or *Uebergossene Alp*.

On the plateau of this huge limestone group, which is united with the *Steinerne Meer* on the W. by the narrow ridge of the *Urschlauer Scharte* (see above), lies a glacier, about 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. long and 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. broad, on the S. side of which towers the *Hochkönig* (9640 ft.). The ascent presents no difficulty, now that the German Alpine Club and the managers of the *Mühlbach* mines have improved the path (Jos. and Joh. Aigner of *Mühlbach* are recommended as guides, 7 fl.; also the *Mühlbach* miners, apply to the manager). About 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. to the S. of *Bischofshofen* is the beginning of the *Mühlbachthal*, through which a road runs towards the W. to (2 hrs.) *Mühlbach* (2800 ft.; \**Inn*), and then ascends to the right to (2 hrs.) *Mitterberg* (4964 ft.) with a copper mine (small inn). Thence in <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hr. to the *Mitterfeld-Alp* (5840 ft.), and by a good path, indicated by red crosses, to the arête. The ascent from this point to the summit lies across the glacier and finally over tracts of rubble. At the top (4 hrs.) is a small stone hut. The \**Panorama* is extensive and magnificent. — The *Hochkail* (5736 ft.), which may be ascended from *Mitterberg* in <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hr., commands an admirable view of the *Tauern* and (E.) the *Dachstein*. Another interesting ascent is that of the *Schneeberg* (6290 ft.), accomplished from *Mühlbach* in 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs. (guide 4 fl.).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and rugged peaks and precipices of the *Tännengebirge*, which form the entire background to the N. 30 M. *St. Johann im Pongau* (1847 ft.; \**Post*; \**Zum Andrä'l*; *Kreuz*; *Rossian's Inn*; *Franz Prem*; *Botenwirth*, moderate), a market-town, almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1857, with a fine modern Gothic church. A road leads E. from this point to *Wagrain* and (20 M.) *Radstadt*.

Above *St. Johann*, to the S., is the entrance to the *Grossarl-Thal*, through which a toilsome pass leads over the *Arlscharte* (7385 ft.) to the *Malta-Thal* in *Carinthia* (p. 329). — A very pleasant excursion may be made to the *Grossarler* or \**Liechtenstein Klammen* (one-horse carriage from the station to *Plankenau* and back, including a stay of 1-1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr., 1 fl. 80 kr.; two-horse carriage 3 fl.). The road leads from the station across the Salzach (brewery near the bridge), and after <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. turns to the right over the *Wagrainer Bach* and passes a chapel. The *Grossarl* road at the base of the mountain is now followed to the village of (2 M.) *Plankenau* (Restaurant zur *Liechtenstein-Klamm*). The carriage-road ends <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. farther on, beyond a second restaurant (rooms to let). A broad path is now ascended for 3 min., and then a narrow path descending to

the right is taken; 10 min., descend to the right beyond the hut; 15 min., the *Grossarler Ache* is crossed, and the wild defile ascended by the path on the left bank of the stream, which was constructed by the German Alpine Club. The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. At the end of the first gorge is a huge caldron with rocky sides, 330 ft. high. The path here winds round a projecting cliff and enters the second \*Gorge, one of the finest in the Alps, only three or four yards broad, and apparently closed overhead. The path crosses the Ache and leads through a tunnel, on this side of which the best view of the gully is obtained, and beyond which is a \*Waterfall, 175 ft. in height ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the beginning of the gorge; the visitor should now turn back). The path, which was in great part formed by blasting the rocks, and is 980 yds. in length from the entrance of the defile to the tunnel, is to be continued to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther) a second series of gorges, which contain hot springs, like those of Gastein. The excursion is entirely free from danger, as the path is upwards of a yard wide, and provided throughout with a railing. A visit to the gorge from St. Johann takes 3 hrs. in all (walk to the waterfall and back,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs.), and if a carriage be taken to Plankenau it may be accomplished between the arrival of one train and the departure of the next.

43 M. *Schwarzach - St. Veit*; the picturesquely situated village of **Schwarzach** (\*Inn) lies about 1 M. to the W. of the station. In 1731 the Protestant peasantry and miners held their last meeting here, in consequence of which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree banishing no fewer than 22,151 'heretics' from the precincts of his jurisdiction. The inn, where the peasantry solemnly ratified their league by the ancient custom of eating salt, still contains the table at which the ceremony took place, with a rude painting representing the event. A book on the table bears the inscription: '*Dilexerunt tenebras magis quam lucem. Joan. c. 3, v. 19.*'

A carriage-road leads from Schwarzach to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Goldegg** (2700 ft.; two primitive inns), prettily situated in a fertile plateau, with an ancient château (partially destroyed by fire), long the seat of the family which derived its name from the place, and containing an interesting room with painted coats-of-arms. There is also a small lake here. The road leads then past the *Lang-See* and the *Scheibling-See*, and through the ravine of the *Dientnerbach*, to (12 M.) **Dienten** (p. 114).

The line crosses the Salzach, and continues to follow the narrow valley; on the right is the river, dashing through its confined, rocky bed. Then a short tunnel; several portions of the line here were formed by blasting the rock. The train again crosses the Salzach, and reaches the station of —

47 M. **Lend** (2070 ft.); the village (\**Straubinger*; \**Post*), which contains the works formerly employed in smelting the ores of the Rauris and Bockstein mines, lies on the opposite side of the river. — Road to *Gastein*, see p. 115. Below the village is a fine \*Waterfall formed by the *Gasteiner Ache* just before it joins the Salzach.

The bridge over the Ache is the boundary between the Pongau and Pinzgau. Above Lend the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid first the *Eschenauer Plaike* and afterwards the *Embacher Plaike* (a slope of loose stones), and is then carried through the *Unterstein*, a projecting spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by means of a tunnel, 180 yds. in length. The line now skirts the

Salzach, passes the entrance of the *Rauristhal* (p. 123), and penetrates the Taxenbach Schlossberg by a tunnel 300 yds. in length. Beyond the tunnel is the station of (53 M.) **Taxenbach** (2332 ft.; \**Taxwirth*; *Post*; *Kitzloch Restaurant* at the station). The village, which is  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station (omnibus 20 kr.), possesses two castles, the more modern of which, rising on a rock above the Salzach, is the seat of the district court. To *Rauris* (and *Heiligenblut*) see p. 123.

\***Kitzloch-Klamm.** A visit to this magnificent ravine ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. there and back; guide unnecessary), which was first rendered accessible in 1877, is strongly recommended, especially after an inspection of the widely dissimilar Liechtenstein-Klamm. The road is followed to the E. from the church to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the district court; at the finger-post we descend to the right, cross the Salzach and the *Rauriser Ache*, and ascend the right bank of the latter (turning to the right beyond the bridge) through a wild valley, which soon contracts. The path then crosses to the left bank and leads to the (25 min.) *Kessel*, into which the *Ache* is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (\**Kitzloch-Fall*). We cross the bridge and ascend a flight of 150 wooden steps, from the top of which (5 min.) we obtain a good survey of the seething abyss. The new path now passes through three tunnels in one of which, 60 yds. long, visitors are lighted by a man with a lantern (10 kr.); at the exit from the tunnel, a magnificent view of the chasm, and of the Oedwandspitze in front. Thence by a good path, gradually ascending along the right bank of the foaming *Ache*, to the (40 min.) *Landsteg* (Inn), on the road (p. 123) to (3 M.) the village of *Rauris*. — Travellers who do not wish to go to *Rauris* had better retrace their steps from the end of the long tunnel to the upper end of the wooden steps, where they ascend to the right through two short tunnels, and then descend by a good footpath, which soon joins the cart-track from Embach (p. 123) to Taxenbach. At the entrances to the tunnels are some interesting traces of shaft-cutting, attributed to the Romans. The 'Tropfsteinhöhle' (stalactite cavern) is not worth visiting.

Above Taxenbach the valley expands. On an eminence to the right stands the church of *St. Georgen* (2706 ft.), whence a fine view may be enjoyed. On the left the *Hohe Tenn* (11,050 ft.), ribbed with glaciers, rises from the *Fuscherthal*. The train crosses the Salzach and the *Fuscher Ache*.

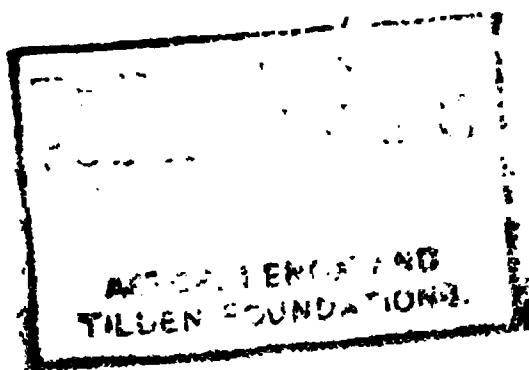
59 M. **Bruck** (2470 ft.; *Mayr's Inn Zum Lukashaml*; *Gmachi's Inn Zum Bräu*; *Zum Kronprinzen von Oesterreich*, at the station, pens. from 2 fl.) lies in a beautiful situation facing the entrance to the *Fuscherthal* (to \**Ferleiten* and *Heiligenblut*, see p. 124). About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N.W. stands the castle of \**Fischhorn*, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, lately restored in a tasteful manner by Schmidt of Vienna, and commanding a fine view of the Zeller See and the Tauern.

The train now crosses the Salzach for the last time, traverses the *Zeller Moos*, and reaches the *Zeller See*, running on an embankment partly built out into the lake.

62 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Zell am See** (2475 ft.; \**Krone*, on the lake; *Post*; *Flögl*, on the lake; *Christon*, near the station; *Lebzelter*, *Metzger*, moderate), picturesquely situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is much frequented as a summer resort, and is frequently overcrowded. The choir of the old church contains some interesting

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sculpture; the castle is now occupied by the forestry authorities. The Zellers remained faithful to their archbishop during an insurrection in 1626, and as a reward for their loyalty that prelate permitted them to undertake an annual pilgrimage to Salzburg, at the conclusion of which they were regaled at his expense.

The \*Zeller See is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, and 250 ft. deep. The water is pleasant for bathing, being usually about  $5^{\circ}$  warmer than the atmosphere owing to several warm springs rising within its basin (bath-house). The lake is also well adapted for boating-excursions, the favourite objects for which are *Thumersbach* with the beautifully situated *Villa Riemann* on the E. bank, and the château of *Prielau* at the N. end. A complete \*Panoramic View of the surrounding scenery is best obtained from a boat in the middle of the lake: to the S. rise the Tauern (due S., between Fusch and Kaprun, are the Imbachhorn and the Hohe Tenn, to the left of which are the Brennkogl and Schwarzkopf, to the right the Bärenkopf, Johannisberg, Hohe Riffel, Grieskogel, Hohe Eiser, and, in the foreground, the beautiful Kitzsteinhorn with the Schmiedinger Kees); on the W., above Zell, extends the broad ridge of the Schmittener Höhe; N. the Birnhorn group, the Steinerne Meer, with the Kammerlinghorn, Hundstod, Breithorn, and in the background, clustering round the hollow of the road, the three Mühlsturzhörner; E., at the end of the Thumersbach-Thal, the bald Hundstein. Evening light is the most advantageous; the phenomenon known as the 'Alpglühen' is often witnessed. — A good view of the lake is afforded by a small pavilion, the way ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) to which is indicated by a finger-post at the S. end of the village.

The \*Schmittener Höhe (6348 ft.) is one of the best and most easily attained points of view in the Austrian Alps (3-4 hrs.; guide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl., unnecessary; horse 7 fl., there and back  $9\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The route leads W. from Zell through the Schmittener-Thal to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Schmitten*; here we turn to the left, and follow an easy, but in wet weather very dirty and disagreeable bridle-path, which ascends in windings, mostly through wood, and finally leads across the crest of the hill to the broad summit (\**Hubinger's Inn*, 40 beds from 80 kr. to 1 fl. 30 kr.). The superb panorama embraces on the S. the whole of the Tauern range from the Ankogl to the Gross-Venediger (particularly fine the view of the Kapruner-Thal, the whole of which is seen, surrounded by the Hohe Tenn, Wiesbachhorn, Glockerin, Bärenkopf, Grossglockner, Glocknerwand, Johannisberg, and Kitzsteinhorn); on the W. the saddle of the Hohe Gerlos; on the N. the limestone Alps from the Kaisergebirge to the Dachstein (on the right, adjoining the Hundstod, the Watzmann); on the E. the Kleine Tauern, Hafnereck, Hochalpspitze, etc.; immediately below us the Zeller See. Comp. the Panorama. The Schmittenhöhe 'Ranklfest' (wrestling matches), celebrated on the third Sunday of August, is accompanied by many interesting old customs. — The bridle-path is being continued along the top of the hill to the (7 hrs.) *Gaisstein* (p. 151; the so-called 'Pinzgauer Spaziergang').

The *Hundstein* (6940 ft.), ascended in 4 hrs. (guide  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), and the *Höntgkogel* (6082 ft.), ascended in 3 hrs. (guide  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), both to the E. of the Zeller See, afford views similar to that from the Schmittener Höhe.

From Zell am See to the \**Kapruner-Thal*, see p. 128; to *Mittersill* and \**Krimml* (Ober-Pinzgau), see p. 130.

After leaving Zell the train skirts the lake for some time, then quits it (on the right the castle of *Prielau*, see above), and crosses the flat watershed (2496 ft.) between the Salzach and the *Saalach*. The latter stream, which issues from the *Glemmthal* (p. 114) on the W., is reached near the château of *Saalfhof*, on the left. The wide, grassy valley of the *Mitter-Pinzgau*, with a fine view of the *Steinerne Meer* (see below) on the right, is next

traversed, and the Saalach again crossed. 70½ M. **Saalfelden** (2378 ft.; \**Railway Restaurant; Inn* by the station). The market-town (\**Neuwirth, \*Post*), ¾ M. E. of the railway, with its lately restored church, is prettily situated on the *Urschlauer Ache*, in the middle of the broad and sunny valley. Fine view from the cemetery above the town (or from the station): N.W. the Leoganger Steinberge, N. the Steinerne Meer, E. the Hochkönig (Uebergossene Alp), S. the Hohe Tenn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc.

The tower on the *Kühbühel*, 1½ M. to the S. (on the way to which is a peat-bath-house), commands a still more extensive view. — To the N., upon a spur of the Steinerne Meer at the base of the towering *Persalhorn*, stands the (¾ hr.) castle of *Lichtenberg* (2995 ft.); adjacent are a hermitage with four cells hewn in the rock, and the Chapel of St. George with a rock-hewn pulpit (\**View of the Zeller See and the Tauern*). Below in the valley, to the W. of Saalfelden, lies the castle of *Dorfheim*, to the S.E. that of *Farmach*. — About 1½ M. to the E. are the prettily situated baths of *Fieberbrunn* (Restaurant).

The *Steinerne Meer* (comp. p. 77) is most conveniently visited from Saalfelden (G. Fuchslechner is a good guide). A new path across the *Ramseider Scharte* (6896 ft.) was opened in 1877 (to the Funtensee 7 hrs.). The *Breithorn* (8190 ft.), easily scaled from the Scharte in 3-3½ hrs., commands a splendid prospect (pavilion at the top). From the Funtensee to the Königs-See, see p. 77. Other passes to the Funtensee are the *Hoch* or *Weissbachl Scharte* (7365 ft.) and the *Buchauer Scharte* (7484 ft.), to the E. of the *Schönfeldspitze* (*Hochzink*, 8698 ft.), the highest peak in the Steinerne Meer (difficult to ascend).

A carriage-road, on the whole uninteresting, ascends the *Urschlaue-Thal* to the E. to (4½ M.) *Alm* (2610 ft.) and (6 M.) *Hinterthal* (3425 ft.; Bath Establishment), picturesquely situated at the base of the Uebergossene Alm; it then turns to the right and crosses the *Filzensattel* (4238 ft.) to (6 M.) *Dienten* and (10½ M.) *Lend* (p. 111). From *Hinterthal* across the *Thor-Scharte* or *Hintere Urschlauer-Scharte* (7162 ft.) to the *Blühnbachthal* (to the hunting-lodge 7 hrs., fatiguing), see p. 109. — Another pass, also of little attraction, leads to the S.W. from Saalfelden through the *Glemmthal* (see above) by (5 hrs.) *Saalbach* and the *Alte Schanze* (270 ft.) to (4 hrs.) *Fieberbrunn* (see below).

From Saalfelden by *Ober-Weissbach* to *Reichenhall*, see pp. 79, 80, 153; to *Berchtesgaden*, see p. 80. Diligence to Lofer daily in 4 hrs., 1½ fl. One-horse carriage to Frohnwies 4, two-horse 6 fl.; to Lofer 6 and 9 fl. Carriage for two persons (including trace-horse) across the *Hirschbühl* to Berchtesgaden 24, for four persons 40 fl. (driver extra). — The \**Seissenbergklamm* (p. 79) and the *Lamprecht-Ofenloch* (p. 80) are within a walk of 3½ hrs., or a drive of 2 hrs., from Saalfelden.

Beyond Saalfelden the train turns to the W. across the *Salzach* into the *Leoganger-Thal*, and ascends a sharp incline along the foot of the *Birnhorn* (8628 ft.) to (75½ M.) *Leogang* (2748 ft.; Wolfartstätten). It then crosses the *Weissbach* and *Griessenbach*, skirts the small and marshy *Griessensee*, and beyond *Pass Griessen* (2834 ft.), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrolese frontier. 82 M. **Hochfilzen** (3170 ft.; *Inn*), the highest point of the railway, lies on the watershed between the Saalach and the Inn.

From Hochfilzen and Fieberbrunn (see below) carriage-roads lead by *St. Jakob im Haus* to *St. Ulrich* on the *Pillersee* and to (12 M.) *Waidring* (a pleasant excursion; see p. 152).

The line now descends a sharp gradient (1:44) on the right side of the *Pramau* or *Pillersee Achenthal*, crossing several lateral ravines. 87½ M. *Fieberbrunn* (2608 ft.); the village (Obermayr;

Post) lies below on the left. The train then passes the castle of *Rosenberg* and the *Pillersee* iron-works (on the right the *Loferer Steinberge*, *Flachhorn*, *Ochsenhorn*, etc.), and continues its rapid descent through the somewhat monotonous valley. The *Pillersee Ache* is crossed.

92½ M. *St. Johann in Tirol*, or *im Leukenthal* (2165 ft.; \*Post; \*Bär; *Zum Hohen Kaiser*), pleasantly situated in the *Leukenthal*, or valley of the *Grosse Ache*, which is here formed by the confluence of the *Pillersee*, *Kitzbühel*, and *Rhein Ache*, is commanded by the rugged *Kaisergebirge* (p. 152) on the W., and the *Kitzbühler Horn* (6542 ft.) on the S. (better ascended from *Kitzbühel*, see p. 151). — To *Waidring* and *Lofer*, see pp. 152, 153.

The right bank of the *Kitzbühler Ache* (on the left the *Kitzbühler Horn*) is now followed to —

98 M. *Kitzbühel* (2418 ft.; \**Tiefenbrunner*; \**Hinterbräu*; *Haas*, near the station). For an account of *Kitzbühel*, and of the railway journey thence to (120½ M.) *Wörgl*, see pp. 149, 148.

## 25. The Gastein Valley.

*Comp. Map, p. 108.*

DILIGENCE from *Lend* (p. 111) to (21 M.) *Wildbad Gastein* thrice daily (9.30 a.m., 1.30 and 2.45 p.m.) in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 40 kr.). Two-horse Carriage to *Hof-Gastein* 10, to *Wildbad Gastein* 12-15 fl., with fee to driver (from *Hof-Gastein* to *Wildbad* one-horse carriage 2, two-horse 3½ fl.). — The *Gasteiner-Thal*, or *Gastein Valley*, below *Wildbad* is scarcely picturesque enough to repay the pedestrian, and driving is therefore preferable. During the season accommodation is not easily procured at *Wildbad*. An excursion to it from *Lend* and back may be made by carriage (see above) in a single day.

*Lend* (2070 ft.; \**Straubinger*; Post), see p. 111. Just below the village is the \**Fall of the Gasteiner Ache* (p. 111). The *Gastein* road ascends rapidly from the 'Post', and carriages require 'Vorspann', or the aid of an additional horse. In the valley on the left are the waterfalls of the *Ache*. The road was formerly carried at a dizzy height along the face of the precipice, being supported at places by frail wooden galleries and swaying chain-bridges, but it was reconstructed in 1836, and is now exposed to no danger except that of avalanches in spring. A *Chapel* (2 M.) stands at the top of the hill (2476 ft.), near the most dangerous point.

The \**Klamm Pass*, a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the *Ache* has forced a passage, is now entered. Down to 1821 the defile was closed by a gate and railing, and guarded by a small fort; but the latter was destroyed by a landslip, and an inundation afterwards swept away the rest of the works. A fragment of the old wall still stands near the (1 M.) *Klammstein-Brücke* (2552 ft.), at the end of the pass. To the right the *Bernkogel* (p. 123), with its double peak, stands prominently forth from the chain which separates the valley of *Gastein* from the *Rauris*.

The smiling valley of Gastein, 30 M. in length and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in width, watered by the Ache, is now entered, and the villages of *Mayrhofen* and ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Dorf Gastein* (2742 ft.; Edler) are passed.

$14\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Hof-Gastein** (2850 ft.; *Meissl*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Goldener Adler*, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl.; *Müller*; *Gruber*; *Kreuz*; *Blaue Traube*; *Café Viehauser*), a market-town, the capital of the valley, was in the 16th cent., next to Salzburg, the wealthiest place in this district. At that period the mines yielded 1175 lbs. of pure gold and 9,500 lbs. of silver annually. Most of the miners (chiefly Saxons), as well as the inhabitants of the valley, were formerly Protestants, and of the 22,151 persons expatriated in 1731 by the intolerant Archbishop of Salzburg (p. 111) no fewer than 1000 were natives of this region. Since that tyrannical proceeding the mines have gradually become neglected, many of the old shafts being now covered by glaciers. Those of the Radhausberg alone (p. 121) are now worked. The population of the valley, once about 7500, has dwindled down to half that number.

Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still bear testimony to the ancient prosperity of the place, especially that of *Moser* with arcades on each floor. Near it, in the court of the baker Embacher, are two richly ornamented columns of serpentine of the same period. The *Churchyard* contains handsome monuments of the Strasser, Weitmoser, and other families of the district (16th cent.).

The *Military Hospital*, with the two corner-turrets, once a guild-house, was fitted up for its present use in 1832, by Lad. Pyrker, Archbishop of Erlau. — The open space in front of it is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., commemorating the construction in 1828 of a conduit, upwards of 5 M. long, by which the thermal water is conducted hither from the springs at Wildbad. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from  $102^{\circ}$  to  $93^{\circ}$  Fahr. Baths at the 'Goldener Adler', the Gutenbrunn Curhaus, etc. Living is less expensive here than at the Wildbad, but there is a lack of shady walks. At the S. end of the village, on the right side of the road, is the charming *Villa Herrmann* (formerly *Carolina*).

**CARRIAGES.** One-horse carriage to the Wildbad 3 fl., two-horse 5; to the Kötschachthal and Böckstein 5 or 9; Dorf Gastein 3 or 5 fl.; driver's fee 60 kr. or 1 fl. — If the carriage is not used for returning, 1 fl. is deducted from the fare for one horse,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. for two horses; if the carriage is kept the whole day, 80 kr. or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. is added.

The \**Gamskarkogel* (8087 ft.) is frequently ascended from Hof-Gastein (in 4 hrs.; guide 4 fl.; horse with guide 9 fl.). A guide may be dispensed with by practised climbers. After an ascent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. we leave the chapel to the right, and a few paces beyond it take the less trodden path to the right. After  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the *Rastezen-Alp* (refreshments at the lower chalet) is reached. To the summit 2 hrs. more. The hut on the top affords shelter in bad weather. Those who require provisions must bring them from Gastein. The view embraces the surrounding mountains only; little or no vegetation is to be seen except in the small part of the valley of Gastein which is visible. The ice and snow-mountains of the *Ankogel* and *Tischl-*

*kar* are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the lofty double pyramid of the *Gross-Glockner* and the prominent *Wiesbachhorn*; N. the *Ewige Schneegebirge*; N.E. the *Dachstein* and the *Hochgolling*.

The road to Wildbad ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., by carriage in 1 hr.) now traverses a marshy part of the valley and then ascends on its W. side. On the right is the entrance of the *Angerthal*. (By the *Stanz* to *Bucheiben*, see p. 123.) On the left we have a view of the *Kötschachthal*, commanded by the *Bocksteinkogl* and *Tischlkar Kees*, to the left of which rises the *Gamskarkogl*; on the right the *Graukogl*, *Feuerseng*, and the pyramidal *Kreuzkogel* (to the extreme right). On the road lies the *Schweizerhütte* (café), and farther on the *Englische Kaffehaus*, two favourite resorts.

**21 M. Wildbad Gastein (3430 ft.).** — **Hotels.** \*STRAUBINGER (post-office); with dépendance and restaurant, conveniently situated by the bridge over the *Ache*, R. from 1 fl., table d'hôte at 1 o'clock 1 fl. 40 kr., at 2 o'clock 2 fl. 40 kr.; \*BADESCHLOSS, opposite Straubinger's (patronised by the Emperor of Germany); \*HIRSCH,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Straubinger's, in a picturesque situation (attendance complained of); \*GRABENWIRTH, opposite the lower fall of the *Ache*; OBERER KRÄMER; ZUM MOSER; MÜHLBERGER; all these with baths (75 pf.) and restaurants (table d'hôte). — **Lodging Houses with baths** (no table d'hôte): \*GRUBER, just below Straubinger's; PROVENCHÈRES; PRAELATUR; SOLITUDE; VILLA HOLLANDIA; LAINER; BAUER; WINDISCHBAUER; the new LOGIR- UND CURHÄUSER, Nos. 1 and 2, below the *Wandelbahn*. Lodgings without baths: BELLEVUE; WAHA; GROJER; MEILINGER. During the season, rooms cannot be obtained at Wildbad with certainty unless previously ordered; a list of lodgings is to be seen at the entrance to Straubinger's. — *Windischbauer's Bazaar* on the *Schloss-Platz*. — *Post-Office* at Straubinger's Hotel. — Bath physician, Dr. G. Pröll. — *Visitors' Tax*, 3 fl.

**Guides** (*Joh. Freiberger*, *A. Gstöttner*, *A. Seitner*, *Joh. Niederreiter*, *J. Herber*). To the top of the *Gamskarkogl* 4 fl.; the *Nassfeld* 3 fl. 40 kr.; *Mallnitz* 7; to the gold-mines over the *Riffelscharte* 5; the gold-mines and to *Döllach* 14; the *Kötschachthal* as far as the *Himmelwand*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; to *Prossau* 3; across the *Elendscharte* to *Gmund* 16; the *Graukogl* 4; the *Anlaufthal* as far as the *Radeck-Alp*  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; the *Ankogel* (two guides, each) 10; the *Schareck* 10; by the *Stanz* to *Bucheiben*  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl. — **Carriages.** One-horse carriage to *Hof-Gastein* 3, two-horse  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Dorf Gastein* 5 or 8; *Böckstein* 3 or 5; to the 'Aufzug'  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 7 fl.; driver's fee 60 kr. or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl.; if the carriage is kept the whole day 80 kr. or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. extra. — **Horses.** To the *Kötschachthal* as far as the *Himmelwand* 2 fl. 40 kr.; *Prossau* 5 fl.; *Rudolphshöhe*, *Windischgrätzhöhe*, *Anlaufthal*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Nassfeld*  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Radeck-Alp*  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; from *Böckstein* to the *Nassfeld* 3, the *Tauernhaus*  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , *Mallnitz* 9 fl.; fee 20 kr. for each fl. of the fare.

Most of the older houses of Wildbad, built of wood, lie on the E. slope of the valley, which is so steep that the door of one is frequently on a level with the chimneys of its neighbour. Of late years, however, chiefly owing to the annual visit of the German Emperor, building enterprise has been much stimulated, and numerous handsome villas, which impart a modern and prosperous aspect to the place, have sprung up. The chief rallying-points of visitors are the open space between Straubinger's and the *Badeschloss* hotels, and the *Wandelbahn* (at the W. end of the bridge), a long covered glass-gallery, used in cloudy or rainy weather, which usually predominates here in June and July, as a *Cursaal* and promenade. The new *Roman Catholic Church*, a handsome Gothic



the lower from an open pavilion near the Grabenwirth; a point at the summit (on the Schreckbrücke, see below), and another at the foot of the falls also afford a good survey. The spectator desirous of witnessing them in all their grandeur must be prepared for a sprinkling from the spray. Nervous persons will find it difficult to habituate themselves to the perpetual thunder of the falls.

The springs (ranging from 77° to 120° Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent., rise in the E. slope of the valley at the foot of the *Graukogl*, and yield about 770,000 gallons of water daily. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, contains extremely small proportions of mineral ingredients, but possesses exhilarating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, &c. The visitors to the baths (about 3000 annually) belong almost exclusively to the higher ranks. The usual routine consists of 17 baths. The season lasts from 15th May to the end of September.

**\*WALKS.** The road to Hof-Gastein leads along the W. side of the valley, passing the Wandelbahn and the unpretending *Villa Meran*. Higher up, on the left is the *Bellevue* (favourite café; fine prospect), to which a path ascends through the grounds of the *Prælat*, and beyond it is the *Villa Hollandia*. The road next reaches the *Solitude* (right), the property of Count Lehnendorf, and the small *Protestant Church*, which belongs to the Emperor of Germany (public worship during the season at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.). At this point, on the right, below the road, begin the *Schwarzenberg Grounds*, commanding various views of the waterfalls, and containing the *König-Otto Belvedere*, whence a fine prospect of the valley is enjoyed. On the road, farther down, are the cafés *Vergissmeinnicht*, *Englische Kaffehaus*, and *Schweizerhütte* (p. 117). — The road to Bockstein ascends to the left,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. beyond the Protestant Church, passing the villas *Hollandia* and *Bellevue*, and skirting the *Pyrkerhöhe* (see below), to a (1 M.) *Saw-Mill*, where the road divides: the branch to the left leads to the *Schreckbrücke* (and into the *Kötschachthal*, see below), that on the right to Bockstein (p. 120). From the latter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on, a footpath diverges to the right to the (10 min.) *Pyrkerhöhe*, which commands a view of the Gastein and Bockstein valleys, and of the Uebergossene Alp with the Hochkönig towards the N.

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the new *\*Kaiserweg*, which leads along the slope above the Hirsch Inn and past the *Church of St. Nicholas*, and commands a good survey of the Gasteiner Thal. After  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. we ascend to the right to the (10 min.) *\*Schwarze Lisl*, a café with a fine view, on the road to the *Kötschachthal* (see below). — A shady path with steps ascends to the left from the Badeschloss Hotel to the (10 min.) *Schreckbrücke* (see above), with a view of the upper fall. — The best ascent to the (5 min.) *Schillerhöhe* is from Gruber's.



LONGER WALKS AND EXCURSIONS. Past the church of St. Nicholas to *Badbruck* and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Kötschach* (café); cross the Ache below Kötschach and ascend to the *Englische Kaffehaus* (p. 117); thence back by the road (2 hrs. in all). — The *Rudolphshöhe* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) commands a view similar to that from the Schwarze Lisl, to the right of which the path to it ascends. — The \**Windischgrätz-Höhe* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), situated on the slope of the Badberg, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Bockstein, of the Schareck with the Schlapperebenkees, and of (N.) the Wetterwand with the Hochkönig. The path to it ascends from the Schreckbrücke (right bank); a less steep route, however, leads from the Patschker (to the left by the small chapel). — The *Patschker* (Inn), on the road to Bockstein ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.).

The *Kötschachthal* is frequently visited. The road leads from the Schreckbrücke past the Villa Helenenburg and the Schwarze Lisl, and round the angle of the hill; it then descends between trees to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) Café zum Grünen Baum, whence a bridle-path ascends the valley past the vertical cliffs of the *Himmelwand*, with a good view of the Tischkar, Bocksteinkogl, and Ankogl (on the extreme right), to the foot of the barren and towering *Bocksteinkogl* (to the left the *Kees-Fall*). The path then turns to the right and leads to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) last Alp, *Prossau* (4222 ft.; refreshments); 25 min. farther is the end of the valley, shut in by huge rocky walls, above which lie the snow-fields of the Tischkar. — A fatiguing pass, rarely used, leads hence to the left across the *Käsil-Alp* and the *Klein-Elend-Scharte* (8222 ft.) to the *Malta-Thal* in Carinthia (p. 329). — A pleasant excursion may be made from the Café zum Grünen Baum to the *Reedsee* (5988 ft.),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide necessary).

The \**Gamskarkogl* (8087) is frequently ascended from Bad-Gastein; the route is longer but more interesting than that from Hof-Gastein (p. 116); guide requisite. — The *Graukogl* (8172 ft.; from Wildbad by the *Reishüben-Alp* in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide) affords a view similar to that from the Gamskarkogl, the glaciers, however, being much nearer; the two lakes (*Reedsee* and *Palfner-See*) at its E. base form a pleasing object in the landscape. — The ascent of the *Tisch* (8077 ft.) is another good excursion; the route leads W. from the Wildbad by the *Zitterauer-Alpe* (6130 ft.), through the *Hirschkaar*, and across the arête to the summit in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide 4 fl.). — The *Kreuzkogel* (the highest summit of the *Radhausberg*, 8800 ft.) commands an extensive panorama; the path leads from the Bockstein bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) gold-mine (*Hieronimus-Bergbau*, 6235 ft.), and thence in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the summit, the last part fatiguing (guide from Bockstein  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl.).

*Bockstein* and the *Nassfeld* are two favourite points for excursions from Wildbad. The former, a village at the head of the valley in which the baths lie, is reached on foot in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., or by carriage in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (omnibus from the Badeschloss every afternoon, there and back 1 fl.). The road leads from the Schreckbrücke (see above), following first the left, then the right bank of the Ache, and passes the Patschker (see above). Opposite the traveller rises the snow-clad Schareck. *Bockstein* (3700 ft.; \* *Inn*), at the mouth of the *Anlaufthal* (see below), possesses a new *Bath Establishment* (good drinking-water), well fitted up, and works for smelting the auriferous ore of the Radhausberg. The round building on the hill is a church, erected in 1766.

The route to the *Nassfeld* (from Bockstein to the Kramerhütte  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , to the Schweizer Hütte  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) cannot be mistaken (guide

unnecessary, 2 fl. 40 kr.). The road leads in a straight direction up the valley by the stamping-mill (retrospect of the *Ankogel* at the first bend), and in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. reaches the point (carriage-road thus far) formerly occupied by the '*Aufzug*', a kind of wooden tramway, 720 yds. in length, on which the miners and the ore were lowered or drawn up by means of machinery at the gold mine on the *Radhausberg* above. The path ascends through a rocky gorge about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the *Kesselfall*, at the end the *Bärenfall*. Below the latter the stream which drains the *Bockhart-See* (see below), on the height above, falls into the ravine over a precipice 260 ft. high, forming the graceful *Schleierfall* (i. e. 'veil-fall').

At the bridge, 5 min. farther, the path enters the *Nassfeld* (5390 ft.), a sequestered green valley, 3 M. in length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in breadth, through which winds the Ache, formed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains. The most prominent points in this amphitheatre are, from left to right, the *Geiselkopf*, *Murauer Kopf*, *Sparanger Kopf*, *Schlapperebenspitz* with the *Schlapperebenkees*, *Strabelebenkopf*, and the lofty, pyramidal *Schareck*; to the right the *Bockhartgebirge* rises over the *Siglitthal*. Three chalets here afford refreshments to those disposed to pay liberally: the *Kramer-Hütte*, 10 min. from the beginning of the Nassfeld; the *Moser-Hütte*, to the right, in the Siglitz-Thal, 10 min. farther (the usual destination of excursionists from Gastein); and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Reck-Hütte* (*Schweizer* or *Straubinger Hütte*) at the S.E. end of the Nassfeld. As, however, nothing more is to be seen at the upper than at the lower end of the valley, the traveller need not proceed beyond the first or second hut. — Over the Nassfelder Tauern to Ober-Vellach, see p. 122.

A visit to the *Bockhart-Thal* is also enjoyable (guide not indispensable). We ascend by a tolerable path to the right, either from the *Schleierfall* (see above), or better from the *Moser-Hütte*, to the (1 hr.) *Untere Bockhart-See* (6072 ft.), the overflow of which forms the *Schleierfall*; on its N. side is the *Straubinger-Alp*. Thence past deserted mines to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Obere Bockhart-See* (6762 ft.), between the *Kolbenkaar* on the left and the *Silberpfennig* on the right, and to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Bockhart-Scharte* (7342 ft.), whence a fine view is obtained of the Rauris glaciers and the *Ankogel*. We now descend by the *Filzen-Alpe* and the *Durchgang-Alpe* to the *Kolben* (p. 123) in the Rauriser Hüttwinkel ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; guide desirable).

To the S.E. of Bockstein is the entrance to the picturesque *Anlaufthal*, through which an attractive path leads over the *Hochtauern*, or *Korntauern* (8060 ft.), to *Mallnitz* (p. 122). From Bockstein to the summit of the pass, whence a fine view is enjoyed, 5 hrs.; descent by the *Seethal* 3 hrs. A good path, rather fatiguing at the end, leads from Bockstein past two waterfalls (by the second, the *Tauern Fall*, the path to the *Hochtauern* diverges to the right) to the (3 hrs.) *Radeck-Alp* (4970 ft.; refreshments), the loftiest pasture in the valley, with a fine view of the magnificent scenery at its head (*Ankogel*, *Höllthorspitze*, etc.). The *Ankogel* (10,673 ft.) is occasionally ascended from the Radeck (in 6 hrs., difficult, by experienced mountaineers only, with trustworthy guides). Magnificent prospect from the summit.

FROM GASTEIN TO THE RAURIS GOLD MINE (Döllach and Heiligenblut), by the *Verwaltersteig* and the *Riffscharte* in  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs., rugged, but repaying the fatigue; guide not absolutely necessary, but desirable for

the part of the way between the top of the pass and the Berghaus; charge according to agreement (to the mines about 5½, Döllach 12-14 fl.).

Route as far as the *Nassfeld*, see above. The path here enters the *Siglit-Thal* to the right, passing the *Moserhütte*. To the right of the path, 10 min. farther, is a deserted mine, or 'Freischurf' (a word importing that any one may now search for minerals there). The traveller now ascends the '*Verwaltersteig*' (i. e. superintendent's path), steep and stony, but well defined, and occasionally provided with stakes to indicate its direction when covered with snow, to the (2 hrs.) *Rifflscharte* (7890 ft.). Magnificent prospect: to the left (W.), above the Rauriser Goldberg Glacier (Ochsenkarkees), rises the Goldbergspitze, to the right of it the Hintere Sonnblick, at the base of which is the Neubau (p. 122) with the 'Aufzug'; then the glacier-clad Hohenaar; to the N.W. the Birnkopf, Steinerne Meer, and Uebergossene Alp; to the N.E. the Tännengebirge; to the E. the Ankogl, and Hochalpspitze; to the S. the Mallnitzer Tauern, and near the spectator the Schareck with its thick mantle of ice. The path descends to the left, somewhat precipitous at places, and above the Neubau reaches the path to the gold-mine. The latter now ascends to the (1 hr. from the Rifflscharte) *Rauriser Berghaus am hohen Goldberg* (7680 ft.). Thence over the *Kleine Zirknitz* or the *Tramerscharte* to *Döllach*, see p. 124; over the *Goldzechscharte* and the *Fleiss* to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 305.

FROM WILDBAD GASTEIN TO OBER-VELLACH by the *Nassfelder* or *Mallnitzer Tauern*, 10 hrs., an easy bridle-path; guide unnecessary in fine weather. Horse incl. fee 12 fl., or, to the Tauernhaus only, 7 fl. 80 kr.; the steep descent beyond the latter is disagreeable on horseback. To the *Schweizerhütte* (5397 ft.) in the Nassfeld (3¼ hrs.), see p. 121 (hay-beds; refreshments dear). The bridle-path, indicated by stakes and not to be mistaken, winds up a steep mountain slope (good spring at the top), and then ascends less steeply through the valley (behind us the Hohenaar and Bockhartsee) to the (2½ hrs.) *Nassfelder* or *Mallnitzer Tauern* (7920 ft.), a depression forming the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia, on which are two finger-posts. The bell on the second is sometimes rung as a guide to travellers in bad weather. The view is limited. A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the *Tauernhaus* (refreshments; hay-beds); farther down, a limited view is obtained to the S. as far as the Terglou, and to the W. as far as the Glockner, while the Mallnitzer-Thal lies below. The path passes a chapel, reaches the uppermost chalets (*Mannhart-Alp*), and crosses to the right bank of the brook. It then descends, at first steeply, but afterwards more gradually through wood and meadows, passing the mouth of the Seebach-Thal (view of the Ankogl to the left), to the picturesquely situated village of (2½ hrs.) *Mallnitz* (3800 ft.; Zur Gemse). (Ascent of the *Ankogel* (p. 121) from this point, in 6 hrs., fatiguing; guide.) The narrow and often rough road next leads to (¾ hr.) *Lassach* (to the left, forming the background of the *Dössener Thal*, the *Säuleck*, p. 329); it then descends, crossing the brook and traversing several tracts of forest, to (1 hr.) *Ober-Vellach* (p. 301) in the Möllthal.

Travellers on their way to HEILIGENBLUT (p. 301) need not go to Ober-Vellach, but proceed to the right from Lassach (see above) to (3 hrs.) *Flattach*, skirting the flank of the hill, and passing above the restored castle of *Kroppenstein* (view of the Möllthal), thus saving an hour. From *Fragant* (Inn tolerable), ½ hr. W. of Flattach, an interesting route crosses the *Schober-Thörl* (7730 ft.) to *Döllach* (p. 301) in 7 hrs.; but it is preferable to drive from Ober-Vellach through the Möllthal; good road and moderate ascent (one-horse carriage to Winklern, 6 fl.; thence to Heiligenblut 5 fl.).

## 26. The Rauris.

*Comp. Map, p. 108.*

The Rauris Valley, which opens to the S. of Taxenbach, is traversed by a monotonous road leading across the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* to *Heiligenblut*. (A more interesting route is that from the Fuscher-Thal by the *Fuscher-Thörl*, p. 126.) The head of the *Hüttwinkel-Thal* (see below), or

S.E. arm of the Rauris, noted for its gold-mines, is enclosed by magnificent glacier scenery, and the experienced mountaineer will here find opportunity for a number of interesting excursions. Good head-quarters at the Kolben and the Berghaus am Hohen Goldberg, p. 124.

*Taxenbach* (2332 ft.), see p. 112. The shortest and pleasantest route for pedestrians into the Rauris leads through the *Kitzlochklamm* (p. 112;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the village of Rauris). The CARRIAGE-ROAD ascends steeply to the left beyond the bridge over the Rauriser Ache (p. 112), and leads to the loftily situated village of ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Embach* (3323 ft.; \*Inn), whence a fine view of the Pinzgau is obtained, especially from the tower of the pilgrimage-church of *Maria im Elend*. Embach may also be reached by a road from ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Lend (p. 111). The road then descends, and crosses the Ache by the *Landsteg* (Inn).

$4\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Rauris**, or *Gaisbach* (2992 ft.; \*Bräu), the chief place in the valley, prettily situated, has of late been frequented as a summer resort.

Pleasant excursion from Rauris to the top of the \**Bernkogel* (7615 ft.), which commands an admirable view of the Tauern, Uebergossene Alp, etc. (4 hrs.; a new and easy path opened in 1878).

At *Wörth*, 3 M. farther, the valley divides into two branches, the *Seitenwinkel-Thal*, or *Seidlwinkel-Thal*, stretching to the right, and the *Hüttwinkel-Thal* to the left. (Over the *Weichselbach-Höhe* to *Bad Fusch* see p. 125.)

The TAUBERNWEG, monotonous and destitute of views, skirts the *Seitenwinkel*, and leads past the *Maschel-Alp* and the *Fall of the Spritzbach* to the (9 M.) *Rauriser Tauernhaus* (4967 ft.; accommodation). It then ascends more steeply, past the *Tüchl-Alp*, and (guide necessary; one of the attendants at the Tauernhaus will act as such) across tracts of slaty debris and snow to the (2 hrs.) finger-post, where the path from the Füscher-Thörl joins ours on the right (p. 127). The route then passes a deserted miners' house, and reaches the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Hochthor des Heiligenbluter-Rauriser Tauerns* (8438 ft.; limited view). Descent to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Heiligenblut*, see p. 127.

The first place reached in the *Hüttwinkel* after leaving *Wörth* is (3 M.) *Bucheiben* (3750 ft.; \*Inn), from which a tolerably easy path (guide desirable, 4-5 fl.) leads over the *Stanz* (6900 ft.) and through the *Angerthal* to ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Hof-Gastein* (p. 117). The road crosses the Ache twice, and afterwards the *Krumelbach*. It is then continued by a bridle-path, which ascends in windings past the last farms and through wood to the *Grieswies-Alp* (5170 ft.), where the head of the valley with its glaciers comes into view (on the right the Hohenaar and Goldbergspitze, on the left the Herzog Ernst), and thence leads to the (3 hrs.) *Kolm Saigurn*, or *Kolben* (5240 ft.), the head-quarters of the overseer of the mine, where the gold is extracted from the ore by amalgamation (good quarters). From this point an ascent of 2 hrs. brings us to the *Neubau* (7146 ft.), which may also be reached in 12 min. by means of the slide (not

recommended to persons predisposed to giddiness). About  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. farther up is the *Knappenhaus am hohen Goldberg* (7680 ft.; accommodation), situated amid magnificent scenery, on a moraine by the margin of the *Goldberg Glacier*, which has covered part of the ancient workings. The mines have been given up by Government, and are now in private hands.

The *Herzog Ernst* (7680 ft.) may be ascended from the miners' house in 2 hrs. (a pleasant excursion). — The *Schareck* (10,272 ft.), the top of which commands a magnificent view, may be reached from the *Herzog Ernst* by a new path across the arête in 1 hr., or may be ascended from the mining-house by the *Fraganter Tauern* and the *Wurtenkees* in 3 hrs. (not difficult). — The ascent of the *Hintere Sonnblick* (10,180 ft.), accomplished by the *Goldberg Glacier* in 3 hrs., is easy and interesting. — The ascent of the *Hohenaar* (10,690 ft.), the highest summit of the *Goldberg* group, from the *Kolben*, takes 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing; better from *Heiligenblut*, p. 305).

From the *Berghaus* over the *Kleine Zirknitz-Scharte* to *Döllach*, with guide and rope, in 6-7 hrs. (the miners act as guides). Ascend to the left over loose stones and past deserted shafts (fine survey of the *Schareck*), then across the *Goldberg glacier* to the (2 hrs.) summit of the pass (8855 ft.), whence the view is limited. [Before it is attained, a path to the *Fraganter* or *Goldberg Tauern* (9068 ft.) diverges to the left; to *Fragant* 8-9 hrs., p. 301.] Descent to the right by the *Wurten* and *Kleine Zirknitz glacier* into the *Kleine Zirknitzthal*, and to the right again, past two small lakes, to the (2 hrs.) *Maxhütten*, chalets belonging to *Döllach*. The *Kleine* and *Grosse Zirknitz* unite about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. lower down. Thence a better path (bridle-path) past the *Neun Brunnen* (waterfall) and across the *Hohe Brücke* to (2 hrs.) *Döllach* (p. 301).

From the *Berghaus* over the *Windisch* or *Tramer Scharte* (8947 ft.) and the *Grosse Zirknitzkees* to *Döllach* in 6 hrs., or across the *Trogereck Scharte* direct to *Heiligenblut* in 11-12 hrs. (guide necessary), routes offering no special attractions.

Over the *Riffel-Scharte* or the *Bockhart-Scharte* to *Gastein*, see p. 122; over the *Goldzech-Scharte* and the *Fleiss* to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 305.

## 27. The Fusch. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut.

*Comp. Map, p. 300.*

A visit to the beautiful \**Fusch Valley* has been greatly facilitated by the construction of the *Gisela Railway*, and should not be omitted. In no other valley of the E. Alps does the traveller find himself so quickly and so easily in the midst of the grandest Alpine scenery. CARRIAGE ROAD as far as the *Bär Inn*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. above *Fusch* (one-horse carriage from *Bruck*  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , from *Zell* 6 fl.), whence a steep and rough road, practicable for driving, but more suitable for walking, leads to *Ferleiten* (good road from the *Bär Inn* to the baths of *Fusch*, see below). — Of the passes approaching *HEILIGENBLUT* from the N. the best are the two from the *Fusch*, the one leading by the *Pfandl-Scharte* and the other by the *Fuscher Thörl* and the *Hochthor* (in going to *Heiligenblut* the first is recommended in conjunction with a visit to the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe*; in coming from *Heiligenblut* the second should be chosen for the sake of the grand view in descending). *Comp. pp. 300 and 126.*

*Bruck* (2470 ft.), see p. 112. The road follows the left bank of the *Fuscher-Ache* (the *Brennkogl* occupies the background of the valley) to *Judendorf* and (6 M.) *Fusch* (2665 ft.; *Schernthaner*), the chief place in the valley; beyond the church ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Hirzbach* forms a fine *Waterfall*.

A stony path ascends the *Hirzbach-Thal*, which opens here on the W., to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Hirzbach-Alp* (5636 ft.), whence a pleasant ascent

may be made in 2½ hrs. (guide) to the top of the *Imbachhorn* (8100 ft.). At the end of the valley, which takes a southward bend at the Alp, is the *Hirzbach Glacier*, above which rises the *Hohe Tenn* (11,050 ft.); ascent better from Ferleiten, see below.

The road now follows the left bank of the Ache, and then crosses it twice, passing *Embach* on the left, and leading to (2 M.) the *\*Bär Inn*.

[On the E. opens the *Weichselbacher-Thal*, in which a winding road ascends to (3 M.) *Bad Fusch*, or *St. Wolfgang-Bad* (3750 ft.; *\*Weilguni*; *\*Flatscher*), noted for its excellent drinking-water. — A good footpath leads direct from Fusch to the Bad in 1½ hr., crossing the Ache to the left immediately above the village, and then gradually ascending the slope of the mountain (view of the *Hohe Tenn* and the *Wiesbachhorn*). Another footpath leads direct from the Bad on the right bank of the Ache, chiefly through wood, to (1½ hr.) *Ferleiten*; guide desirable for the inexperienced traveller, 1 fl.]

EXCURSIONS from *Bad Fusch* (guide, *Joh. Untersalmberger*). The *Kasereck* (5200 ft.), ascended in 1 hr. (guide 80 kr.), affords a fine view; steep ascent along the right bank of the brook to the *Reiter-Alpe*, then to the left (W.). — A more extensive panorama, including the N. Limestone Alps, is gained from the *Kühkarlköpf* (7428 ft.), the top of which is reached by turning to the right at the *Reiter-Alpe* (3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.). — The *\*Schwarzkopf* (9065 ft.), 4½ hrs. (guide 4½ fl.), a very interesting ascent. The route leads S.E. to the *Rieger-Alpe*, then traverses a ravine, rounding the *Schwarzsädel* to the left, passes the small 'Blaue Lake', and ascends over debris and the broad arête to the summit. The panorama is superb. Descent to the W. by the *Durcheck-Alp* (see below) to *Ferleiten* in 2½ hrs. — From *Bad Fusch* across the *Weichselbachwand* (7270 ft.) to *Wörth* in the *Rauris* (p. 123), 6 hrs. (with guide), an easy and attractive route.]

The valley now contracts. The road, which so far has been good, becomes narrow and rough, ascending, at first rather abruptly, to (1½ hr.) *Ferleiten* (3760 ft.; *\*Lukashanslwirth*, in an open situation on the right bank of the Ache; *\*Tauernhaus*, unpretending), a hamlet with a chapel situated on a small plateau. It commands a fine view of the imposing scenery of the head of the valley, particularly of the *Sonnenwelleck* and *Fuscherkarkopf*. (Those who wish to go to the 'Lukashanslwirth' descend to the left across the Ache about ½ M. before reaching *Ferleiten*, and then follow a good footpath direct to the inn; travellers from *Heiligenblut* cross the Ache to the right, ¼ M. above *Ferleiten*.)

EXCURSIONS. (Guides may be procured through *Anton Hutter*, the president of the guides' association.) The *\*Käferthal* (guide, desirable for novices, 1½ fl.). The road on the left bank of the Ache is followed as far as the (2 M.) finger-post opposite the *Hundsdoerfer-Alp* (see below); after 10 min. we diverge to the right from the path to the *Trauner-Alp*, and follow a broad cart-track across meadows (marshy at places; the narrow footpath ascending to the right, through wood and over grass, is drier) to the (¾ hr.) *Juden-Alp* (4870 ft.). Passing round the slope of the hill, we may now ascend the valley, either as far as a small glacier (3 hrs. from *Ferleiten*), or to the waterfall at the head of the valley, enjoying, as we proceed, a series of fine views of the imposing amphitheatre mentioned below, whence, on hot days especially, waterfalls are precipitated in every direction. — The *\*Trauner-Alp* (*Lukashansl-Alp*, 5010 ft.), on the way to the *Pfandlscharte* (1¾ hr.; see p. 127), also commands a

fine prospect. — A more extensive view is obtained from the *\*Durchheck-Alp* (5445 ft.), 2 hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 1½ fl.); a good winding path ascends the E. side of the valley from Ferleiten (ascent of the *Schwarzkopf*, and descent to Bad Fusch, see above). — Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, is the *Walcher-Alp* (6060 ft.), reached in 2 hrs.; the path to it passes the pretty *Falls of the Walcherbach* (¾ hr. from Ferleiten).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The *Hohe Tenn* (11,050 ft.), by the *Walcher-Alp* and *Ferleiten Glacier* in 7 hrs., guide 8 fl.; fatiguing. — The *Grosse Wiesbachhorn* (11,735 ft.), 9-10 hrs., guide 10 fl.; difficult, better from Kaprun (p. 130). — The *Brennkogl* (9892 ft.), 7 hrs., guide 6 fl.; see below.

Two passes lead from Ferleiten to *Heiligenblut*, one over the *Fuscher Thörl* and the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* (8-9 hrs.), the other over the *Pfandscharte* (9 hrs.; including a visit to the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe*, 11 hrs.). The *Tauernweg* affords magnificent views as far as the *Fuscher-Thörl*, after which it becomes monotonous. Travellers who have not seen the *Pasterze* should by all means select the *Pfandscharte* route, coupled with a visit to the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe*, especially as they thus save the whole day which a visit to the *Pasterze* from *Heiligenblut* occupies. (Those whose destination is *Kals* should pass the night in the *Glockner Haus* on the *Elisabethrast*, and proceed thence direct to the *Berger Thörl*.) Guide and provisions are necessary on both routes; on the *Pfandscharte* route, however, refreshments may be procured at the *Elisabethrast*.

a. TO HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE TAUBERN (guide 5½ fl.). A broad track along the left bank of the *Ache* is followed to (40 min.) a finger-post, which indicates the way to the *Käferthal* (see above) straight on, and that to *Heiligenblut* to the left. Here we cross the brook to the left, passing the three chalets of the *Hundsdorfer-Alp*, and then ascend to the right by an easily traceable path (marked by stakes), somewhat steep at places, and commanding a magnificent view of the head of the valley. The path finally turns sharply to the left and leads through the *Untere Nassfeld* to the *Petersbrunnen* (7010 ft.), a spring of clear water, 3 hrs. from Ferleiten. From this point a superb \*\*View is obtained of the imposing amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks and glaciers: from E. to W., the *Brennkogl*, *Kloben*, *Spielmann*, *Sonnenwelleck*, *Fuscherkarkopf*, *Fuscherkarscharte*, *Breitkopf*, *Bockkarscharte*, *Eiswandbühel*, *Hohe Docke*, *Hochgruber Glacier*, *Grosser Bärenkopf*, *Bratschenkopf*, *Glockerin*, *Grosse* and *Kleine Wiesbachhorn*, *Hohe Tenn*. We next ascend through the *Obere Nassfeld*, at first in zigzags over rubble, to the (¾ hr.) *\*Fuscher Thörl* (7900 ft.), the pass between the *Brennkogl* (9892 ft.) on the right, and the *Bergerkogel* (8445 ft.) on the left, before reaching which the *Gross-Glockner* suddenly comes into view on the S.W., near the *Sonnenwelleck*. The route now descends to the right, and skirts the N. base of the *Brennkogl* and the head of the *Rauris Valley*. It then remounts to the (1¼ hr.) *Mitter-Thörl* (7828 ft.), a depression in the ridge which stretches down from the *Brennkogl*, and crosses stony slopes (*Beinkarl*) as far as (¾ hr.) a



finger-post, where it is joined on the left by the path coming from Rauris (p. 123). The route here turns to the right past a deserted miners' house, and ascends, in some seasons over small tracts of snow, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) **Hochthor des Heiligenbluter Tauerns** (8438 ft.), the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia; the view is limited (to the E. the Weissenbachköpfe; to the N., in the distance, the Ueber-gossene Alp). A fair bridle-path descends from the Hochthor to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) **Samerbrunnen** (7924 ft.), a good spring, crosses the brook, and leads to the left along the slope, whence a fine view of the Gross-Glockner is soon obtained. At the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) **Kasereck** (6285 ft.), where the Möllthal comes into view, the path descends abruptly to the right by an old chapel to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) **Heiligenblut**. (A longer but easier path descends to the right about  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. before the Kaser-eck is reached, and crosses meadow-land to the *Gutthal-Alp*; it then passes the *Mariahilf* chapel, and leads to the left to Heiligen-blut, p. 301.)

Experienced mountaineers may without much difficulty combine an ascent of the **Brennkogl** (9892 ft.) with the passage over the Hochthor: the route ascends over stones S.W. from the *Mitter-Thörl* (see above), and then crosses the W. arête to the (2 hrs.) summit (very beautiful view); the descent may be made into the *Gutthal* (see above).

b. To HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE PFANDLSCHARTE (guide to the Elisabethrast 5, including the Franz-Josephs-Höhe,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). To the (40 min.) finger-post, see above; thence straight on for 20 min., then to the left across the brook, and up to the (40 min.) **Trauner Alp** (5010 ft.), which affords a fine view of the Käferthal and the majestic mountains surrounding it (see above). We now keep to the right, descend slightly through a basin, where we cross the brook descending from the Brennkogl, and then ascend abruptly by a good path, enjoying fine retrospects of the Füscher-Thal; to the right, far below, is the *Pfandlbach*.

After an ascent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. we reach the *Pfandlscharte Glacier*, the lower part of which is steep, but sprinkled with stones, which facilitate its passage. In  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more the summit of the **Pfandlscharte** (8760 ft.), to the right of the *Spielmann* (9928 ft.), is attained. Fine view in both directions: left the Gross-Glockner, right the Wiesbachhorn, N. the Steinerne Meer.

Travellers bound for the Elisabethrast cross the glacier from the pass in a S. direction, and then descend over grassy slopes to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Glocknerhaus**. A digression to the \**Franz-Josephs-Höhe* is, however, strongly recommended. To effect this we turn sharply to the right at the top of the pass, quit the glacier after 20 min., and descend by the lateral moraine on the right, and afterwards by a narrow and steep path over slopes of stone and grass to the (1 hr.) **Nassfeld**, a level basin intersected by numerous streams, which form the Pfandlschartenbach flowing down to the Pasterze. Crossing this obliquely, we descend on the right side to the Schäfer-loch, a shepherd's hut, where the path divides; that on the left



leads to the (20 min.) *Wallnerhütte*, that on the right ascends to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* (1 hr. farther on, the *Hofmannshütte*, p. 303), whence an exquisite view is enjoyed. — From the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* to the *Elisabethrast* 1 hr. From the *Glocknerhaus* to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 302; to *Kals*, see p. 304.

Two other passes lead from *Ferleiten* to *Heiligenblut*, viz., over the *FUSCHERKARSCHART*E and over the *BOCKKARSCHART*E to the *Pasterze* (imposing glacier routes, but difficult, and suitable for experienced mountaineers only, accompanied by able guides, and provided with ropes and ice-axes). The route by the first of these ascends steeply to the left from the *Juden-Alp* (see p. 125) to the *Fuscherkees*; the glacier, which contains numerous crevasses, is crossed with considerable toil, and in some parts with danger also, to the *Fuscherkarscharte* (9436 ft.), the opening between the *Breitkopf* and the *Fuscherkarkopf*. Descent to the highest part of the *Pasterze*, and along the slope of the *Freiwand* to the *Gamsgrube* and *Hofmannshütte* (8-9 hrs.). — The *Bockkarscharte* (9790 ft.) lies to the N. of the *Fuscherkarscharte*, between the *Breitkopf* and the *Eiswandbühel*. The route ascends abruptly from the *Vögal-Alp* or *Juden-Alp* to the right to the *Remsköpfl* (a N. spur of the *Hohe Docke*, 10,709 ft.), and then crosses the *Hohe Gang*, a narrow ledge covered with detritus, to the *Bockkar Glacier* and the saddle. Descent to the head of the *Pasterze* and the *Hofmannshütte* (p. 303; or by the *Riffthor* to *Kaprun*, comp. p. 130).

## 28. The Kaprun Valley.

*Comp. Map, p. 300.*

The *Kapruner Thal*, one of the grandest valleys of the *Tauern*, about 18 M. in length, is wooded in its lower part, and contains numerous waterfalls. The *\*Mooserboden* at the head of the valley presents a view of glacier scenery, the grandeur of which is paralleled in the E. Alps by the *Pasterze* (p. 303) alone. It may easily be visited from *Zell am See* or *Bruck*, and should by no means be overlooked. *OMNIBUS* daily from *Zell* to *Kaprun* at 2.30 p.m. (from *Kaprun* at 11 a.m.) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (1 fl.); one-horse carriage 3 fl. — There is a good bridle-path from *Kaprun* to the ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Rainerhütte*, whence a footpath leads to the *Mooserboden* (guide unnecessary). — Application for guides should be made to *Joseph Hetz*, president of the *Kaprun Guides' Association*. Excerpt from the tariff: *Imbachhorn* 4 fl., *Kitzsteinhorn* 8, *Rainerhütte*  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , *Mooserboden*  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , *Höhenburg*  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , *Kaprunerthörl*  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; over the *Kaprunerthörl* to *Uttendorf*  $8\frac{1}{2}$  (to *Kals* 13); over the *Riffthor* to *Heiligenblut* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  day)  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (to *Kals* in 2 days 14 fl.); *Kaindlhütte* on the *Fochezkopf* 6; *Wiesbachhorn* 10; by the *Glockerin*, *Bärenköpfe*, and *Bockkarscharte* to *Ferleiten* 13; by the same route to the *Hofmannshütte* and *Heiligenblut* (or by the *Pfandscharte* to *Ferleiten*) 15 fl. — Charges for overweight, food, and return-journey, the same as at *Heiligenblut* (p. 301).

From *Zell am See* by the *Mittersill* road to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Fürth*, see p. 131. Here the road to the left is followed, leading across the *Salzach* and over the *Kapruner Moos*, and then crossing the *Kapruner Ache* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the village of *Kaprun* (2464 ft.; *Neuwirth Orgler*, at the bridge; *Neumayer*, both unpretending), prettily situated at the entrance to the valley. On the right towers the *Kitzsteinhorn* (see below), on the left is an eminence crowned by the ruins of an old château, now occupied by peasants. — The railway-station of *Bruck* (p. 112) is also connected with *Kaprun*, by a road running at first on the left, and then on the right bank of the *Salzach* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.).

A rough cart-track on the right bank of the Ache ascends the valley from Kaprun, crossing the *Kesselbühl*, which forms a barrier across the valley. (The footpath on the left bank, passing a fine gorge formed by the Ache, is preferable.) It then passes several farm-houses lying on the broad and smiling floor of the valley, and reaches ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the last farm in the *Wüstelau* (2946 ft.; refreshments); on the right is the fine *Fall of the Grubbach* p. 130). After  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the track enters the *Ebenwald*, and ascends gradually, passing (20 min.) a grotto called the *Käskeller* ('cheese-cellar'). Near this point, below the path, is a wild gorge (*Kesselklamm*) with an imposing waterfall, a view of which is afforded by a platform with railings. The end of the wood is soon afterwards reached; the path becomes steeper and climbs a grassy slope strewn with blocks of rock, keeping close to the Ache, which precipitates itself down the incline in a series of small cascades. Above the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Stegfeld Bridge* (3840 ft.), the Ache issues from a narrow cleft and forms a fine waterfall of considerable size. Lower down it dashes below the *Devil's Bridge*, a huge rock lying across the stream. The steep left bank is now ascended by a zigzag path on the *Hochstegfeld*; the plateau, which it reaches in 1 hr., affords a pleasing retrospect, extending to the Steinerne Meer. The route then follows the left bank of the Ache, far above its rocky bed and at first nearly level, to the (20 min.) *Limberg-Alpe* (5138 ft.), at the beginning of the *Wasserfallboden* (on the left the majestic *Wiesbachhorn*), as the wider part of this upper plateau is named; it then leads past the *Bauern-Alp* (on the right bank) to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Rainerhütte* (5240 ft.; *Inn*, belonging to the Neuwirth at Kaprun, rough but not cheap, admission 30 kr., bed 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr., hay-bed 50 kr.). Opposite, on the right bank of the stream, is the *Wasserfall-Alp*. Fine view of the Hohe Tenn, Wielinger Glacier, Fochezkopf (high up on the arête the Kaindlhütte, see p. 130), Glockerin, and Bärenköpfe; to the right, in the background of the valley, the falls of the Ache and the Ehmatbach.

The *Mooserboden*, 1 hr. from the Rainerhütte, is the chief attraction in the Kapruner Thal, and should on no account be left unvisited (guide from the Rainerhütte 1 fl., unnecessary for practised mountaineers). After crossing the brook to the *Wasserfall-Alp* we have a choice of two routes: the first traverses the meadow to the right, crosses the brook after 10 min., and ascends in zigzags on the left bank, being very rough and steep at places; the second and preferable path ascends to the left from the *Wasserfall-Alp* over the hill to the N. of the *Höhenburg* (see below), the brow of which it then skirts, at first descending a little (so far coinciding with the way to the Kaindlhütte, see p. 130), and then ascending gently to the right through the grassy valley. The majestic amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers surrounding the *Mooserboden* (6332 ft.), the highest part of the Kapruner Thal, presents

a singularly impressive spectacle. Named from left to right, the principal peaks are the Hohe Tenn, Fochezkopf, Wiesbachhorn, Glockerin, Bärenköpfe, Riffthor, Hohe Riff, Todtenkopf, Thor-kopf, Grieskogel, and Kitzsteinhorn. In the centre is the imposing *Karlinger Glacier*, descending from the Riffthor. A path on the left bank of the stream leads over detritus to the end of the glacier.

The best survey of the Mooserboden is obtained from the *Höhenburg* (6990 ft.), a barrier which separates the Wasserfallboden from the Mooserboden (ascend to the left from the Wasserfall-Alp, 1 hr., guide unnecessary). The *Johannesberg* (11,578 ft.), rising beyond the Riffthor, is also visible from this point.

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS** from the Kapruner Thal: —

**Kitzsteinhorn** (10,480 ft.), 8 hrs.; from the *Wüstelau* (see above), past the fall of the *Grubbach*, and through the *Grubalm Valley*, to the (4 hrs.) *Häuslhütte*, where the night is spent; then across the extensive *Schmiedinger Glacier* without difficulty to the (3 hrs.) summit. View very striking. Ascent from the *Rainerhütte*, or through the *Zefferet Valley*, more difficult.

**Grosses Wiesbachhorn** (11,735 ft.), better ascended from this point than from Fusch (comp. p. 126), especially since the erection of the *Kaindlhütte* on the *Fochezkopf* (bed of hay for 6 persons, but damp and uncomfortable). From the *Rainerhütte* to this hut (9075 ft.), a laborious ascent of 4 hrs.; then across the *Kaindlgrat*, a sharp arête of névé with abrupt sides, between the *lower* (left), and *upper* (right) *Wielinger Glacier* (a steady head necessary), and over the névé on the upper part of the glacier to the (3 hrs.) *Wielingerscharte*; now to the left to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) summit, which commands a most imposing view. Descent by the Glockerin, the Grosse Bärenkopf, and the Pasterze glacier to the *Hofmannshütte* (p. 303), or over the 'Hohe Gang' to Ferleiten (comp. p. 128).

**PASSES.** Over the *Riffthor* (10,138 ft.) to the *Hofmannshütte* (8-9 hrs.), see p. 304. Over the Riffthor and the *Bockarscharte* (9790 ft.) to *Ferleiten* (10-11 hrs.), see p. 128. Both these are imposing glacier routes, but difficult, particularly the passage of the Karlinger glacier with its numerous crevasses.

Over the *Kaprunerthörl* (8640 ft.) to the *Stubachthal* (to the *Rudolfshütte* 6 hrs.), not difficult. From the Mooserboden across the lower end of the Karlinger glacier and the *Thörl Glacier*, which is covered with debris, to the ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Thörl*, between the *Thorkopf* on the left and the *Kleine Eiser* on the right (fine retrospect of the Mooserboden, Wiesbachhorn, etc.). Descent over the *Riff Glacier* to the *Tauernmoos*; then across the brook issuing from the Oedenwinkel glacier to the depression S. of the Schafbühel and to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Rudolfshütte* (p. 297). — Over the *Geralscharte* (9120 ft.) to the *Stubachthal* (13 hrs. to Uttendorf), fatiguing.

## 29. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 108, 142, 288, 300.*

$31\frac{1}{2}$  M. **DILIGENCE** from Zell am See to Mittersill daily at 11 a.m. in 4 hrs.; from Mittersill to Neukirchen daily at 3.15 p.m. in 3 hrs. — One-horse carriage from Zell to Mittersill  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , two-horse 10 fl.; from Mittersill to Krimml 6-7, or 12 fl. — The Upper Pinzgau possesses too little variety to reward the pedestrian, but the Krimml waterfalls are highly interesting.

**Zell am See** (2474 ft.), see p. 112. The road runs parallel to the railway for  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. along the lake, and then turns to the right. It is soon joined on the left by the Bruck and Zell road, and farther on by that between Bruck and Mittersill. The valley of the Salzach is here upwards of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, with extensive swamps at places. The road leads on the N. side, skirting the base of the mountain, to *Aufhausen* and ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Fürth* (to the *Kapruner-Thal* see p. 128).

Farther on, at (1 M.) *Piesendorf* (Inn), the range between the Kaprun and Fusch valleys comes into view on the S.E., with the *Hohe Tenn* and the *Wiesbachhorn* (see above) standing out conspicuously. Thence past *Walchen*, on the boundary between the upper and lower Pinzgau, to (4½ M.) *Lengdorf* (\*Obernhauser). Opposite, on the right bank of the Salzach, lies the hamlet of *Niedernsill*, at the entrance to the *Mühlbachthal*, from which in 1798 three torrents of mud descended into the valley of the Salzach, causing fearful devastation. At (3 M.) *Uttendorf* (2536 ft.; Inn) another mud-torrent, descending from the N., caused great damage in 1868. The *Stubachthal* opens here to the S., backed by the lofty *Schneewinkelkopf* (11,590 ft.; route over the *Kalser Tauern* to *Kals*, see p. 297). Above Uttendorf the river formerly occupied almost the whole floor of the valley, leaving a number of stony islands only uncovered, but of late much of this area has been reclaimed for cultivation. The road leads by *Stuhlfelden* and the small sulphur baths of *Burgwies* to (4½ M.) —

**Mittersill** (2562 ft.; \**Grundmer*; \**Schwaiger*; \**Post*, on the left bank of the Salzach), the principal village in the valley, and the seat of a district court of justice, which is established in the well-preserved old castle on an eminence 500 ft. above the river, on the left bank (fine view from the summit; to the S. the *Velber-Thal* extends to the *Tauernkogel*, 9783 ft.). Mittersill, standing in the midst of marshes, has been named the 'Venice of the Pinzgau'.

Post-road across *Pass Thurn* to *Kitzbühel*, see p. 151; bridle-path over the *Velber Tauern* to *Windisch-Matrei*, see p. 291. — Two enjoyable ascents from this point are those of the \**Gaisstein* (7746 ft.), via the *Enzinger Alpe*, in 5 hrs. (not difficult, comp. p. 151), and the *Pihapper-Spitze* (8235 ft.), by the *Lach-Alpe*, in 5 hrs. (guide).

The road then crosses to the right bank of the Salzach. 3 M. *Hollersbach* (2712 ft.), at the mouth of the valley of the same name; in the background rises the snow-covered *Kratzenberg* (9940 ft.).

Through the *Hollersbachthal*, which is about 12 M. in length, a path ascends on the right bank of the stream, past a waterfall (230 ft. high), to the *Leitner-Alp* and the (2½ hrs.) *Rossgrub-Alp* (4290 ft.), at the N.E. base of the *Lienzinger* (*Saallahn-Spitze*, 9042 ft.). After another hour the valley forks: through the right (W.) branch a fatiguing route leads past the *Rasberg-See* (7055 ft.) and over the *Plenitz-Scharte* (8800 ft.), a glacier-pass, to (5-6 hrs.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (p. 290). In the left (E.) arm of the valley the path first ascends past the *Ochsen-Alpe* over grass (*Weissenegger-Alp*), and then toils over tracts of detritus to the (3 hrs.) *Weissenegger-Scharte*, to the E. of the *Dichtenkogel* (9252 ft.). The steep descent leads past a small ice-tarn to the *Velber-Tauern* route, where we may turn either to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Matreier Tauernhaus* (p. 290), or to the right to (2 hrs.) *Ausser-Gschlöss* (p. 290). Johann Stöger of Hollersbach is a good guide,

Beyond Hollersbach the road returns to the left bank of the Salzach. 2¼ M. *Mühlbach*, with sulphur-works (footpath thence to *Pass Thurn*, see p. 151). We next come to (¼ M.) *Picheln*, (1½ M.) *Bramberg*, and (1½ M.) *Weierhof*, with a ruined castle (Inn, good wine). Opposite is the mouth of the *Habachthal*, the

background of which is formed by the *Habach Glacier*, the *Hohe Fürlegg (Keeskopf, 10,660 ft.)*, and the *Grün-Habachkopf*.

A difficult pass leads through the wild *Habachthal* over the *Habach* and *Viltragen* (p. 290) glaciers to *Gschlöss* (p. 290). The path leads from *Weierhof* across the *Salzach* to the hamlet of *Habach*, and ascends first on the W., and then on the E. bank of the brook to the (3 hrs.) *Mayer-Alp* (4690 ft.); thence in 1 hr. to the *Keesau*, and in another hour to the *Grossweid-Alp* (7200 ft.), which affords a fine view of the *Habach glacier*. — Over the *Kesselscharte* (8740 ft.) to the Lower *Sulzbachthal*, not difficult,

On the left, beyond (3 M.) *Neukirchen* (2803 ft.; \**Schett; Kammerlander*), a considerable village in the 'Rosenthal', is the *Sulzau*, a district at the junction of the *Unter* and *Ober Sulzbachthal*, which are separated by the *Mitterkopf*.

Pleasant walk of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the \**Unter-Sulzbach Waterfall*. At the finger-post  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the W. of *Neukirchen*, the road is quitted to the left, and the *Salzach* crossed; the *Sulzau* is then traversed to the entrance of the *Unter-Sulzbachthal*, where our path ascends to the left across the wooden bridge to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Kanzel*, the best point of view for surveying the imposing fall. — A steep path ascends the valley from the waterfall, past an abandoned copper-mine, first on the right, and then on the left bank of the brook, to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Innere Hochalp* or *Ascham Alp* (5518 ft.; indifferent accommodation),  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. below the end of the crevassed *Unter-Sulzbach Glacier*. The *Venediger* (see below) may be ascended from this point in 8-9 hrs., but the route is arduous and not recommended. Over the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* (9265 ft.) to *Gschlöss* (p. 290), difficult and not unattended with danger.

A rough bridle-path ascends the *Ober-Sulzbachthal* on the right bank of the stream, past several Alps and waterfalls (one at the *Weyer-Alp* is upwards of 300 ft. high), to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from *Neukirchen*) uppermost *Hofer* or *Ascham Alp* (5390 ft.). Then a steep ascent over rocks and snow to the (3 hrs.) *Kürsinger Hütte* (8714 ft.) in the *Keeskar*, built and comfortably fitted up by the German Alpine Club (bed 50 kr.). Here we obtain a magnificent view of the great *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier* surrounded by the snow-clad peaks of the *Venediger* group, consisting of the *Gross-Venediger*, *Grosse Geiger*, *Maurerkeesköpfe*, *Sonntagskopf*, and *Schlieferspitze*. The top of the *Venediger* (12,050 ft.) may be reached from the hut in 4-5 hrs., the ascent being somewhat fatiguing (descent to *Prägraten* or *Gschlöss*, see pp. 290, 292). Over the *Ober-Sulzbach Thörl* to *Prägraten*, see p. 293; over the *Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl* and the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to *Gschlöss*, see p. 290; over the *Krimmler-Thörl* to the *Kar-Alpe* in the *Krimmler-Thal*, s. 293. — *Anton Rainer*, *Anton Dreier*, and *Lorenz Leitgeb* of *Neukirchen* are recommended as guides.

The road leads past the ruins of *Hieburg* to (3 M.) *Wald* (2864 ft.; Inn), where the direct route to (13 M.) *Gerlos*, viâ *Ronach*, diverges to the right (p. 143), crosses the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Salza*, which here unites with the *Krimmler Ache* to form the *Salzach*, and ascends to (3 M.) —

*Krimml* (3412 ft.; \**Bachmaier*, R. 60, D. 54, B. 42 kr.; guides, *Joseph Höck* and *Friedrich Bachmaier*), a pleasant village, visited principally on account of its magnificent \*\**Waterfalls*, the most picturesque and imposing among the Alps of Germany, and perhaps the finest in Europe. The *Krimmler Ache*, the discharge of the *Krimmler-Tauern Glacier*, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1000 ft. The three falls are not seen simultaneously except from a distance; the highest only is visible from the inn. Those who desire to view the falls as quickly

and advantageously as possible are recommended to take a guide (to the lowest fall 30, to the middle fall 60, to the highest 80 kr.), but the route presents no difficulty. The well trodden path leads from the back of the inn in the direction of the falls; after  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the Ache is crossed, in 10 min. more the E. side of the *Lowest Fall*, is reached. The huge volume of water, issuing from a rocky gully, is hurled with a roar like thunder over rocks partially clothed with pines, and rises again from its basin in vast clouds of spray. Below the fall a bridge crosses to the opposite bank, where a stone causeway ascends about 65 ft., to a point close to the lowest fall, where it is witnessed in its full grandeur. The spectator is bedewed with dense showers of spray (ladies should have umbrellas and cloaks), which form beautiful rainbows in the sunshine.

On the E. side of the falls a fatiguing bridle-path, the Tauern-route (see below), ascends over rugged slabs of stone and fragments of rocks; 20 min. the *Jägersprung*, a projecting platform by the path, whence the water as it descends towards the lowest fall is viewed to advantage. About 5 min. farther, is a second projection commanding a view of the *Second Fall*. In a meadow strewn with stones,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther, there are two chalets (*Schönanger-Alpe*) and an excellent spring by the side of the path. At the lower chalet (refreshments) we proceed to the right in the direction of the Ache, cross the river, and ascend on the left bank to the *Highest Fall*, an unbroken column of water 600 ft. in height. The best point, reached by scrambling over the wet, mossy stones, is to the left. (Descent to Krimml  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; the excursion takes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. in all.)

OVER THE KRIMMLER TAUERN TO KASERN, 10 hrs. (guide as far as the Tauernthörl advisable; comp. Map, p. 288). The path leads from the foot of the upper fall (see above) to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) rocky ledge (4400 ft.) from which it descends and then gradually ascends the sequestered *Krimmler Achen-thal* to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Krimml) *Krimmler Tauernhaus* (5318 ft.; Inn, with plain fare and rough night-quarters). At the *Unlass-Alp*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther, the path quits the Achen-thal (in which, 1 hr. higher up, is the *Karalpe*, whence the route described at p. 293 leads over the *Krimmler-Thörl* and *Obersulzbach-Thörl* to Prägraten), and ascends somewhat steeply in the bleak *Windbachthal* to the S.W. Fine view of the extensive *Krimmler Glacier*, enclosed by a semicircle of imposing mountains, the *Schliefer-Spitze* (10,768 ft.), the *Maurerkeesköpfe* (10,646), the *Simony-Spitze* (11,418 ft.), and the *Dreiherrn-Spitze* (11,480 ft.); to the W. of the *Windbachthal* is the triple-peaked *Windthalkopf* (9295 ft.). From the (3 hrs.) *Tauern-Thörl* (8645 ft.) a splendid \*View is obtained, to the S., of the *Dreiherrn-Spitze*, the *Rödtspitze*, and the *Rieserferner*. Then follows a rapid descent to (2 hrs.) *Kasern* (5300 ft.; Abner, poor), the highest village in the *Prettau*, or upper *Ahrenthal*. From Kasern to *Taufers*, see B. 55; to Prägraten and Windisch-Matrei over the *Umbalpthörl*, see p. 294.

FROM KRIMML TO GERLOS OVER THE PLATTE ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see p. 144; guide (2 fl. 20 kr., with 18 lbs. of luggage 2 fl. 60 kr.) unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the way as far as the ascent through the wood. OVER THE PLATTENKOGL TO GERLOS, guide advisable (3 fl., with luggage  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). Horse to the summit of the Plattenkogel 4 fl., over the Platte to Gerlos 7, to Zell 13 fl.

# THE TYROL.

## 30. Innsbruck and Environs.

**Hotels.** \***TIROLER HOF** (Pl. a), R. 1-1½ fl., L. and A. 60, B. 70, D. 2 fl. 50 kr.; \***HÔTEL de l'EUROPE** (Pl. b.), R. 1 fl. and upwards, L. and A. 50, B. 40 kr., both near the station; \***GOLDENE SONNE** (Pl. c), R. from 1 fl., B. 40 kr., L. and A. 40 kr.; \***GOLDENER ADLER** (Pl. d; visited by Goethe and Heine), R. 1 fl. 15, B. 30 kr.; **STADT MÜNCHEN** (Pl. e), second-class, R. 1 fl., L. 20, B. 40, A. 20 kr.; \***HIRSCH** (Pl. f), **MONDSCHEN**, both at the bridge, moderate. — On the left bank of the Inn: \***PENSION KAYSER**, in the *Schloss Cederfeld* (p. 140), charmingly situated about ½ M. from the bridge, 2-3 fl. per day (also café-restaurant); \***GOLDENER STERN** (Pl. g), moderate, second-class.

**Cafés.** \***Bilger**, **Kraft**, both in the Museum-Strasse; **Grabhofer**, Gilm-Str.; **Katzung**, Herzog-Friedrich-Str., opposite the Rathhaus; **Eck**, Maria-Theresien-Str.; \*Café in the *Hofgarten* (p. 138), a favourite resort on summer evenings. — **Beer.** **Breinössel**, with shady garden, Maria-Theresien-Str.; **Bierwastl**, Ursulinergraben; at the *Hofgarten* and other cafés; \***Rail. Restaurant**.

**Carriages** (driver included). To the Berg Isel, one-horse 1 fl. 80, two-horse 2 fl. 50 kr.; Amras 2 fl. 40 or 3 fl. 60; Isel, Amras, and back 4 fl. or 5 fl. 80; Lans (two-horse) 8 fl.; Martinswand 3 fl. 50 or 5 fl. 80; Weierburg 2 fl. 40 or 3 fl. 60; the Stefansbrücke 3 fl. or 4 fl. 80; Schönberg 5 fl. 60 or 9 fl.; Heiligwasser 5 fl. 60 or 9 fl.; Zirl 4 fl. 10 or 7 fl.; Mühlau 1 fl. 90 kr. or 3 fl. — **Cab** within the town, first hour 1 fl. 30 or 2 fl. 50 kr., each additional hour 1 fl. or 1 fl. 30 kr.; to or from the station 80 kr. or 1 fl. 30 kr.

**Stellwagen** (comp. Introduction) to Landeck daily, from the 'Goldner Adler' at 5 a.m., from the 'Stern' at 6 a.m.; to Silz daily at noon (from the 'Adler' and 'Mondschein'); to Vulpmes daily at 2 p.m. (from the 'Rothe Adler, behind the Goldene Adler).

**Railway** to Munich, see R. 12; by Wörgl and Saalfelden to Salzburg, see R. 32, 34; to Botzen see R. 40. As the station is often crowded, travellers with luggage should be at the booking-office early.

**Baths.** **Kaiserkrone**, on the Inn-Quai (restaurant); at the *Pension Kayser* (see above); new \**Swimming* and other baths at the *Giessen*, on the left bank of the Inn, above the rifle-range; also at *Büchsenhausen* (p. 140) and *Mühlau* (p. 141).

**Summer Theatre** (plays composed and acted by the peasants) at *Pradl* (p. 139).

**Post Office** (Pl. 14), Maria-Theresien-Str. — **Telegraph Office**, Museum-Str., next to the Museum. — Articles in carved wood at *F. Unterberger's*, Museum-Str., and elsewhere. — Antiquities at *Ettel's*, Pfarrgasse 15.

**Innsbruck** (1912 ft.), the capital of the Tyrol, with 18,000 inhab. and a garrison of 2000 men, occupies a delightful situation on the *Inn*, not far from the influx of the *Sill*, and competes with Salzburg for the distinction of being the most beautiful town among the German Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by picturesque groups of bold and fissured limestone



# Šumbruck

nach Linas

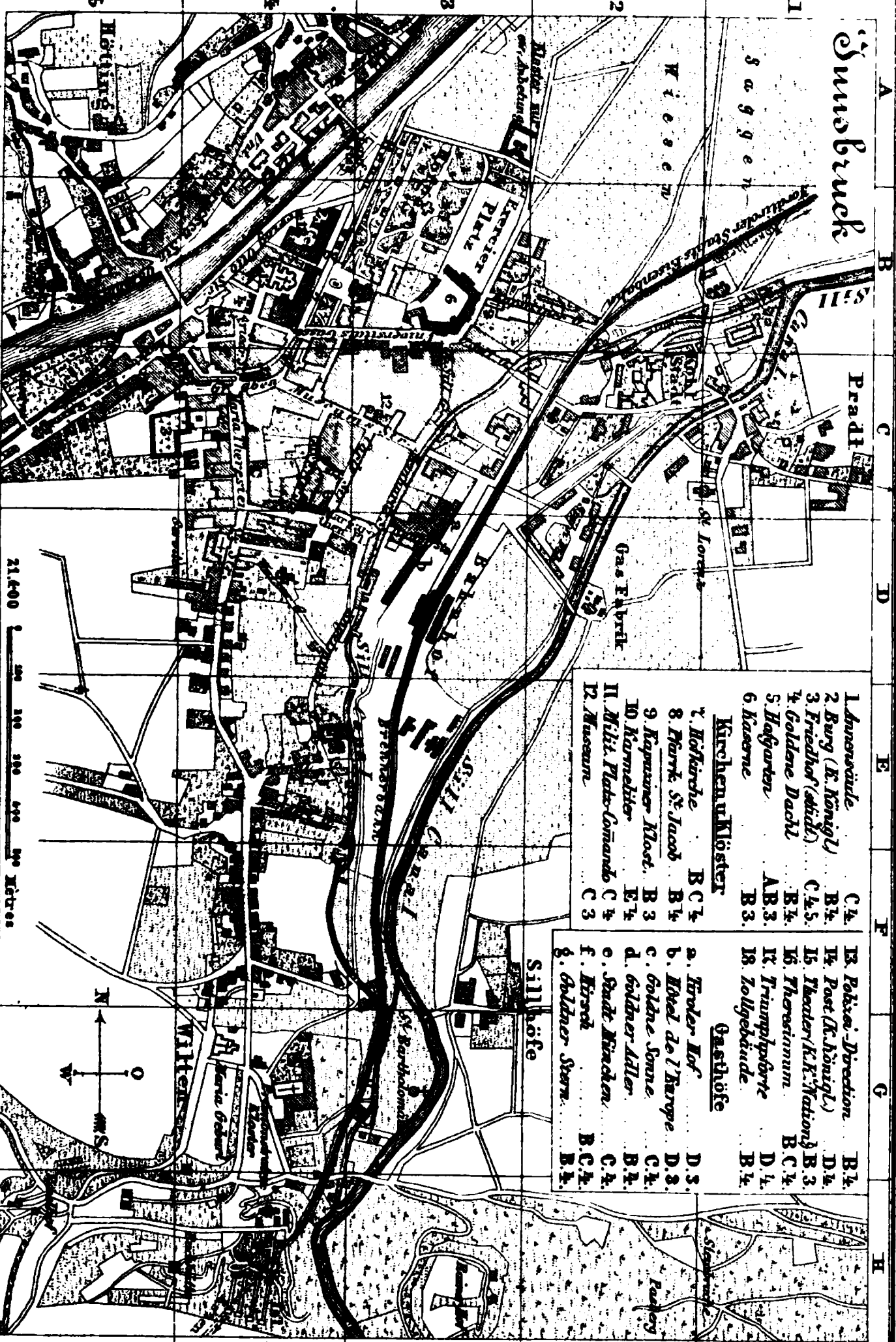
- |                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. <i>Linnenville</i>       | C 4.    |
| 2. <i>Burg (K. Königl.)</i> | B 4.    |
| 3. <i>Friedhof (Städt.)</i> | C 4. 5. |
| 4. <i>Goldene Dacht</i>     | B 4.    |
| 5. <i>Hagarten</i>          | AB. 3.  |
| 6. <i>Kaseme</i>            | B. 3.   |
- Kirchen u. Klöster**
- |                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 7. <i>Hofkirche</i>             | B C 4. |
| 8. <i>Markt St. Jacob</i>       | B 4.   |
| 9. <i>Kapuziner Klost.</i>      | B. 3.  |
| 10. <i>Kunnehter</i>            | E 4.   |
| 11. <i>Milit. Platz-Convent</i> | C 4.   |
| 12. <i>Museum</i>               | C. 3.  |

- |                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 13. <i>Polizei-Direction</i>       | B 4.     |
| 14. <i>Post (K. Königl.)</i>       | D. 4.    |
| 15. <i>Theater (K. K. Nation.)</i> | B. 3.    |
| 16. <i>Theatrum</i>                | B. C. 4. |
| 17. <i>Triumphforte</i>            | D. 4.    |
| 18. <i>Tollgebäude</i>             | B. 4.    |

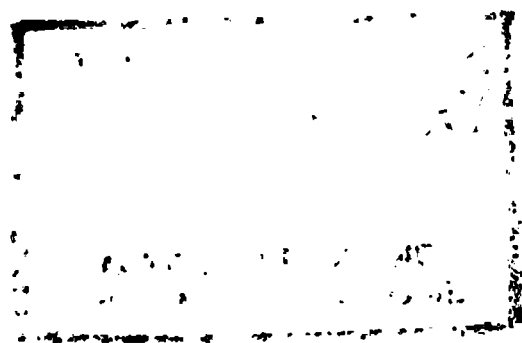
## Gasthöfe

- |                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| a. <i>Tender Hof</i>        | D. 3.    |
| b. <i>Hôtel de l'Europe</i> | D. 3.    |
| c. <i>Goldne Sonne</i>      | C. 4.    |
| d. <i>Goldner Adler</i>     | B. 4.    |
| e. <i>Stadt Kirchen</i>     | C. 4.    |
| f. <i>Kirsch</i>            | B. C. 4. |
| g. <i>Goldner Stern</i>     | B. 4.    |

## Sillhöfe







mountains (*Solstein, Brandjoch, Frauhütt, Hohe Sattel*), towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley; while towards the S., above the wooded *Iselberg*, rise the noble outlines of the *Saile-Spitze*. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the *Lanser Köpfe*, peeps the rounded summit of the *Patscher Kofl*. The best survey is obtained from the *Bridge*, which connects the town on the right bank of the Inn with the suburbs of *St. Nicolaus* and *Maria-hilf* on the left.

The handsome iron bridge, resting on two granite buttresses, was constructed in 1871-72 on the site of an older wooden bridge, the possession of which was contested in several fierce engagements between the Bavarians and the Tyrolese in 1809. On the first of these occasions the Bavarians were compelled to yield after the Tyrolese riflemen had picked off almost all their gunners, and twice subsequently during the same year the Tyrolese again succeeded in forcing an entrance into their capital.

The banks of the river both above and below the bridge have recently been widened and planted with trees. On the right bank, opposite the *Hofgarten*, new pleasure-grounds have been laid out, at the lower end of which the river is crossed by an iron foot-bridge. (About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. lower down is the *Mühlau* suspension-bridge, p. 141.) The grounds on the left bank are embellished with a bronze *Statue of Walther von der Vogelweide* (p. 202). The town contains broad and handsome streets, most of the buildings in which date from the 17th and 18th centuries, and a number of large new houses have lately sprung up near the railway station.

In the *Margarethen-Platz*, on the way from the station into the town, stands the *Rudolfsbrunnen*, in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1863-77 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolf IV., 10 ft. in height, by *Grissemann*; round the water-basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins supporting coats of arms.

The \***Franciscan Church**, or *Hofkirche* (Pl. 7), in the Renaissance style, was erected in 1553-63, in compliance with the last will of Emp. Maximilian I., whose sumptuous \**Monument* occupies the centre of the nave. (The emperor's remains, however, were interred at *Wiener-Neustadt*, p. 308.) Maximilian (in bronze by *L. del Duca*, 1582) is represented in a kneeling posture on a massive marble sarcophagus, surrounded by 28 colossal statues in bronze of his heroic ancestors, in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. Several generations passed away before this imposing work was completed. The emperor himself is found urging its execution as early as 1509. The general superintendence of the work was entrusted to *Gilg Sesselschreiber* of Augsburg, the court-painter, who himself designed more than half of the statues. The casting of the figures was executed by *Stephan Godl* (who succeeded *Sesselschreiber* in 1518), *Bernhard Godl*, *Gregor Löffler*, *Hans Lendenstreich*, and others; *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg also lent his services, and the figure of King Arthur, the finest of all, is attributed to him.

On the right: 1. Clovis of France; 2. Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximilian; 3. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg; 4. Duke Albert the Wise; \*5. Theodo-

rich, King of the Ostrogoths; 6. Ernest, Duke of Austria and Styria; 7. Theobert, Duke of Burgundy; \*8. Arthur, King of England; 9. Archduke Sigismund; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 11. Margaret, their daughter; 12. Zimburga, wife of Duke Ernest; 13. Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 14. Philip le Bon, father of the last.

*On the left:* 15. Johanna, Queen of Philip I. of Spain; 16. Ferdinand the Catholic, her father; 17. Cunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Eleonora of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Maria of Burgundy, his first wife; 20. Elisabeth, wife of Albert II.; 21. Godfrey de Bouillon, with a crown of thorns; 22. Emp. Albert I.; 23. Frederick IV., Count of the Tyrol, 'with the empty pockets' (p. 138); 24. Leopold III., the Pious, who fell at Sempach; 25. Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, grandfather of the Emperor; 26. Leopold the Saint; 27. Emp. Frederick III., Maximilian's father; 28. Emp. Albert II.

The sides of the sarcophagus are adorned with 24 reliefs in marble, the 1st to the 20th by *Alex. Colin* (1558-66), pronounced by Thorvaldsen to be the most perfect work of its kind, the 21st to the 24th by *Bernhard* and *Albert Abel*, two masters of Cologne (?), representing the principal events in the emperor's life. Many of the heads are portraits; the resemblance of the features of the different figures of Maximilian at different periods of his life is unmistakable; the distinctive characteristics of the different nationalities are likewise faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered with glass, and enclosed by a railing. The sacristan shows the monument and the Silberkapelle (50 kr.).

1st Relief. Nuptials of the Emperor with Maria of Burgundy, 1477; 2. Victory over the French at Guinegate, 1479; 3. Taking of Arras, 1482; 4. Coronation as Roman king at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1486; 5. Victory of the Tyrolese over the Venetians at Calliano on the Adige, 1487; 6. Entry into Vienna, after its abandonment by the Hungarians, 1490; 7. Taking of Stuhlweissenburg; 8. Return of his daughter Margaret from France; 9. Expulsion of the Turks from Croatia; 10. Alliance between Maximilian, Pope Alex. VI., the Republic of Venice, and the Duke of Milan, against Charles VIII. of France; 11. Investment of Ludovico Sforza with the duchy of Milan; 12. Marriage of Philip le Bel, son of Maximilian, with Johanna of Arragon; 13. Victory over the Bohemians at Ratisbon, 1504; 14. Siege of Kufstein (p. 53); 15. Submission of Duke Charles of Guelders, 1505; 16. League of Cambrai; 17. Surrender of Padua to Maximilian, 1509; 18. Maximilian Sforza reinstated as Duke of Milan; 19. Second battle of Guinegate, 1515; 20. Meeting of Maximilian and Henry VIII. of England at the siege of Tournai, 1513; 21. Battle of Vicenza against the Venetians; 22. Attack of the Venetian camp at Marano; 23. Marriage of Maximilian's grandson Ferdinand and his granddaughter Maria, with Maria and Lewis, children of Vladislav, King of Hungary, 1515; 24. Defence of Verona against the French and Venetians, 1516.

The steps to the right by the entrance lead to the *Silberne Capelle*, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Colin during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with the arms of the Austrian provinces inlaid in stone, and with four scenes in relief from the life of the archduke. The tomb of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580), first wife of the archduke, is also by Colin. The organ, an old instrument, is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius III.

On the left of the entrance to the church is the *\*Monument of Andrew Hofer*, in Tyrolese marble, executed by *Schaller*, with reliefs by *Klieber*. Hofer was shot by the French at Mantua, 20th Feb. 1810; and in 1823 his remains were brought to Innsbruck, and solemnly interred here. In relief are six Tyrolese, who represent the six districts of the Tyrol, binding themselves by an oath over the lowered banner. At the sides are the tombs of *Speckbacher* and *Haspinger* with memorial tablets. — Opposite these memorials is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their native country since 1796, with the inscription: '*Absorpta est mors in victoria*'. — In this church, on 3rd Nov., 1654, Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

ANDREW HOFER, born in 1767 at the *Wirthshaus am Sand* (p. 215), near St. Leonhard in the Passeyr, was originally an innkeeper and dealer in wine and horses. In 1796 he began his public career as the leader of a corps of riflemen against the French on the banks of the Lago di Garda. In 1803 he promoted the reorganisation of the militia, in 1808 he took an active part, under Hormayr, in a rising against the Bavarians, and in 1809 took the command of the Tyrolese, whose struggle for liberty was crowned with marked success on three occasions at Innsbruck (see above), as well as elsewhere. Hofer now assumed the position of civil and military governor of the Tyrol, and resided at Schloss Tyrol for about six weeks, during which period he conducted the administration with his characteristic simplicity and shrewdness. After the Peace of Vienna, on 14th Oct., the Emperor of Austria himself exhorted the Tyrolese to submit to the foreign yoke; but Hofer, misled by false reports, was induced once more to lead his countrymen against the French and their Bavarian allies. His patriotic efforts, however, being speedily crushed, he dismissed his followers and retired to his native mountains, where he sought refuge in the Kellerlahn chalet (p. 215). His hiding-place was betrayed to the French by one Raffl, whose secret was extorted by threats of death, and on 20th Jan., 1810, Hofer and his family were taken prisoners. He was conveyed to Mantua and tried by court-martial, the majority of the judges in which were opposed to his execution. Notwithstanding this he was shot on 20th Feb., by order of Napoleon himself.

Hofer's most undaunted coadjutors were the Capuchin monk HASPINGER (b. 1776, d. 1858), who distinguished himself as a soldier, as well as in his sacred office, and SPECKBACHER (b. 1758, d. 1820), another Tyrolese, who was originally a farmer and chamois-hunter, but afterwards took up arms in defence of his native country, and terminated his career as a major in the Austrian service.

The *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. 8), re-erected in 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high altar by *L. Cranach*, presented by Elector George of Saxony to Archduke Leopold; the painting surrounding it is by *Schöpf*.

The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 9), begun in 1593, was the first of this order in Germany. A cell built by Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order (d. 1618), and annually occupied by him for a period which he spent according to the rules of the order, still contains several reminiscences of the founder.

The imperial *Burg* (Pl. 2) was erected in 1771 in the degraded taste of the period. In the Platz in front of the theatre, opposite the Burg, is a small equestrian *Statue* in bronze, on a disproportionately

large pedestal, erected by Claudia de' Medici to the memory of her husband Archduke Leopold V. To the N. of this point is the well kept *\*Hofgarten* (with restaurant, p. 134).

The '*Goldne Dachl*' (Pl. 4), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony of 1500, is part of a palace which Count Frederick of the Tyrol, nicknamed 'with the empty pockets', erected in order to prove that the sobriquet was unmerited. This substantial refutation cost him 30,000 ducats (about 14,000*l.*). On the external wall Emp. Maximilian and his two wives are represented; beneath them the emperor's seven different coats-of-arms. — The top of the adjoining *Stadthurm* or *Feuerthurm*, a handsome and ancient tower, commands a fine view. — In the neighbouring *Universitäts-Strasse* is the *University*, founded by Emp. Ferdinand I., containing several collections (630 students).

The *\*Museum* (Pl. 12), or *Ferdinandeum*, open daily 9-12 and (except on Sundays) 3-5 o'clock (admission 30 kr.; Catalogue 20 kr.), is a private institution, founded and maintained by about 500 members.

It contains a valuable collection of curiosities found in, or relating to the Tyrol, antiquities, sculptures, Tyrolese animals, wood-carving from the Grödener Thal (p. 202), paintings and drawings by Tyrolese masters; portraits of Hofer, Haspinger, and Speckbacher; Hofer's sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, &c.; Speckbacher's sabre and belt; Haspinger's hat and breviary; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students; busts of Hofer and Hormayr; two water-colour paintings representing the skirmishes at the bridge of Innsbruck and the Isel hill (p. 139). The *Radetzky-Album*, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs; the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — *Tschager's Picture Gallery*, bequeathed to the Museum, is preserved in a separate apartment, lighted from the roof. The following are among the best works (beginning on the left): 36, 37. *Holbein* (?). Portraits; 118, 153. *J. A. Koch*, Landscapes; 112. *Cranach*, St. Jerome; 57, 58. *Ostade*, Genre pieces; 69. *Ruysdael* (?), Landscape; 90, 98. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers; 39, 113. *De Heem*, Fruits; 61. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle; \*423. *Defregger*, Speckbacher and his son; 40. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a lady; 35. *Terburg*, Portrait of a man; 84. *Rembrandt*, A jew; 148. *A. Kauffmann*, Portrait of herself; 67. *Van der Helst*, Dutch family at dinner; 75. *G. Dou*, Fluteplayer; 76, 87. *W. Mieris*, Portraits; 93. *Rubens*, Warrior; 21, 25, 53. *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight scene; 94, 99. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; 91. *Cuyp*, Church interior; 189. *Koch*, Tyrolese militia in 1809; 91. *Jan Victor*, Landscape; 50. *Teniers*, Kitchen; 46. *Tintoretto*, A doge. Among the more modern works of art in the Ferdinandeum the following deserve mention: 421. *Wörndle*, Oriental landscape; 395. *Blaas*, Visitation of the Virgin; *Unterberger*, Porto di Capri; 335, 422. Two scenes from the revolution of 1848, by *Reisacher* and *Schönn*; 334. *Mahlknecht*, Philippina Welser before Emperor Ferdinand; 117. *Blaas*, Attack of pirates; Bronze statues of Terpsichore and Venus, by *Mahlknecht*.

In the Maria-Theresien-Strasse (formerly called the Neustadt) is the *Annensäule* (Pl. 1), or Column of St. Anne, erected in 1706 to commemorate the expulsion of the Bavarian and French invaders. Adjacent is the house in which the Tyrolese poet *Herman v. Gilm* (d. 1864) was born, with a marble bust.

At the S. end of this broad street is a *\*Triumphal Gate*, erected

by the citizens in 1765 on the occasion of the marriage of Emp. Leopold II. with the Infanta Maria Ludovica.

On the S. side are emblems of marriage above, over which in medallions are Francis I. and Maria Theresa; on the left their son Leopold and Ludovica, on the right their granddaughter Maria Anna and their daughter Maria Christina; on the side towards the town Maria Theresa and Joseph II., above them Francis I. with emblems of mourning, the emperor having died before the conclusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, to the right, is the *Tyrolese Glass-Painting Establishment*, the products of which are well worth inspection. The villa of the director, Herr Jele, contains a small collection of pictures by old masters. A few hundred paces to the W., nearer the Inn, lies the well-kept *Cemetery*, which contains a number of handsome modern monuments, and that of A. Colin, the sculptor (p. 136), in the Renaissance style. (The shortest way to the cemetery is from the Marktgraben through the *Innrain*, past the *Church of St. John*.)

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. beyond the triumphal gate, on the Brenner road (p. 181), is situated the wealthy Premonstratensian Abbey of *Wilten*, or *Wiltau*, the Roman *Veldidena*. By the church-portal are statues of the giants *Haimon* and *Thyrsus*, the traditional founders of the abbey. The church is sumptuously decorated with stucco, marble, and gilding.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of the church (2 M. from the bridge), is the *Berg Isel* (2454 ft.), the rifle-practice ground of the Tyrolese Riflemen ('Kaiser-Jäger'). At the sides are two obelisks, commemorative of the various wars in which the Tyrolese have been engaged. One of them bears the inscription: '*Donec erunt montes et saxa et pectora nostra Austriacae domui moenia semper erunt*'. The smaller *Pyramid* of white marble, erected in 1860, records the names of Tyrolese officers and soldiers who fell in the campaigns of 1848, 1849, 1859, and 1866 in Hungary and Italy.

On a spur of the Patscher Kofl, 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, stands *Schloss Ambras*, or *Ambras* (2047 ft.), once the favourite residence of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595) and his wife Philippina Welser, erected in the 13th cent., greatly enlarged in the 16th, and retaining its ancient exterior almost unaltered. Of the two carriage-roads which lead to it, that by *Pradl* is the shorter, that by *Wilten* the longer and pleasanter. The latter road crosses the Sill Canal, and the *Sill* itself, to the left at the foot of the Berg Isel (farther up is a weir and on the left bank is seen the mouth of the first tunnel of the Brenner railway), and then leads straight along the base of the mountains to the château (Restaurant at the foot of the hill). A footpath, shorter than either of the roads, crosses the Sill, to the right below the railway-station, to the gasworks, proceeds a few hundred paces to the right, crosses a field to the left, and in 10 min. joins the first-mentioned road. — The court contains Roman milestones, found on the road from Wilten to Schön-

berg (p. 181). A celebrated collection of antiquities, armour, &c., once preserved here, was transferred to Vienna in 1806. A number of curiosities, however, are still shown (daily 9-12 and 3-6 in summer, 10-4 from October to May; tickets of admission obtained gratis at the Burg at Innsbruck, p. 137): Chinese objects, carving, antique furniture, a few suits of armour, mosaics, Roman antiquities, portraits of Archduke Ferdinand and his consort at different periods, and those of other princes, the battles of Kolin (1757) and Maxen (1759), two large pictures in oils, &c. The panelling of the ceiling in all the rooms deserves notice, especially in the Spanish Hall, 132 ft. long and 40 ft. broad. The Gothic \*Chapel on the ground-floor has recently been restored and embellished with mural paintings by Wörndle. The beautiful park with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible, and as the gate at the lower end is generally open, it is not necessary to return to the château.

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. nearer the town than the castle, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends towards the S. into the wood to the *Tummelplatz* (i.e. tournament-ground), a small open space where a number of chapels, crosses, and votive offerings have been erected. This was the burial-place of about 8000 soldiers who perished during the wars of 1797-1805, when Schloss Amras was employed as a military hospital.

The finest excursion that can be made from Innsbruck is a visit to the \**Lanser Köpfe* (3100 ft.). Beyond the bridge over the Sill at Wilten the footpath turns to the right by the finger-post and ascends the *Paschberg*, soon affording a fine view of the Inn valley; at the (12 min.) red cross, where the route to *Vill* diverges to the right (see below), our path ascends to the left; at the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) finger-post we keep to the right by the enclosure; at the (5 min.) farm-house, we ascend to the left by pleasant forest-paths, the route being indicated by red marks on the trees (not to be mistaken); at the top of the hill we turn to the left at the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) finger-post and reach the N.W. summit (400 ft. above the *Mittelgebirge*), whence we enjoy a charming \*View of the valley of the Inn from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaisergebirge, and of the Stubaier Ferner, Habicht, Waldrasterspitz, Saile, and other mountains towards the S. — We may return past the small round *Lanser-See* (with bath-establishment) to (20 min.) *Vill* (\*Inn) and (1 hr.) Innsbruck; or we may turn to the left to (20 min.) *Lans* (\*Wilder Mann), and follow the road (carriages, see p. 134) by *Aldrans* to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Amras* (p. 139; a footpath leading directly N. from *Lans* saves  $\frac{3}{4}$  M.).

The *Patscher Kofel* (7264 ft.), commanding an admirable panoramic view, is ascended without difficulty. The route leads by ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Vill* (see above) to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Igls*, and then, crossing the 'Salzstrasse' from Matrei to Hall, to the small pilgrimage-church of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Heiligwasser* (4042 ft.; Inn). From this point (guide 2 fl.), the path, which is steep at places, leads in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. to the broad and rounded summit. — The descent to *Patsch* (p. 193) is steep and unpleasant.

A pleasant walk may be taken along the left bank of the Inn, past *St. Nikolaus* and the castles of *Büchsenhausen* and *Cederfeld*

(hotel, see p. 134), to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) château of **Weierburg** (2208 ft.), which commands a pleasing view of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, and neighbouring mountains (lodgings; restaurant). In returning the route may be varied by descending to (20 min.) **Mühlau** (\**Pension Schlechter*, with baths and café-restaurant; \**Stern*). Nearly 800 ft. higher than the Weierburg (a climb of 40 min.) stands the farm-house of **Maria-Brunn** (known as the '*Hungerburg*'; \*Inn), which commands a \*View extending to the Stubaier Ferner. — About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Mühlau is the wild *Mühlauer Kamm*, or gorge. Thence across the handsome suspension-bridge and back to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Innsbruck.

The village of *Hötting* constitutes the W. suburb of Innsbruck. The church contains the monument of *Gregory Löffler* (p. 135), the famous bronze-founder. The road then leads across the *Höttinger Au* to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Kranebitten* (Inn), at the mouth of the picturesque *Kranebitter* or *Harter Kamm* (worth a visit; to the *Kerschbuchhof* 20 min., thence to the so-called *Hundskirche*, or 'dog's church',  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.).

At the entrance to the *Selrainer Thal* (p. 171),  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. W. of Innsbruck, on the Mittelgebirge which bounds the Inn Valley on the S., lies the village of *Oberperfuss* with a small bath (inexpensive), which affords pleasant summer quarters.

A charming excursion may be made to (6 M.) *Schönberg*, at the entrance to the *Stubaital* (p. 181; carriage to the *Stefansbrücke*, see above); most favourable light in the early morning.

### 31. The Zillertal.

From *Jenbach* (p. 55) to Zell,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  M. — STELLWAGEN from Jenbach ('Toleranz') to Zell ('Post') daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. in  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (1 fl.); from Zell to Jenbach at 3.30 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Carriage from Jenbach to Fügen with one horse 2 fl. 50, with two horses 4 fl. 60 kr.; to Zell 6 fl. 30 or 9 fl. 60 kr.

The Zillertal is at first broad, fertile, and somewhat monotonous, enclosed by wooded heights and smiling pastures. Towards Zell it contracts, and the background is formed by snow-mountains and glaciers. The clear green *Ziller*, seldom visible from the road, flows on the E. side of the valley. The inhabitants are remarkable for their vivacity of disposition, their peculiar customs, and picturesque dress (fast disappearing). The holiday-attire of the women consists of a velvet boddice and blue apron, that of the men of a brown leathern jacket, red waistcoat, embroidered leathern girdle, knee-breeches of black leather, and white stockings. Pointed hats with broad brims adorned with gold tassels, are worn by both sexes. Zell presents a busy scene on market-days and festivals. On all grand occasions processions of riflemen form an invariable feature in the proceedings. The natives of this valley are much infected with a love of travel. Many of the itinerant Tyrolese glove-dealers, who are met with in different parts of the continent, are Zillertalers, but their wares have never seen the Zillertal.

*Jenbach*, see p. 55. The road to the Zillertal crosses the Inn by the *Rothholz* bridge, leads through the court of the castle of that name, and joins the Innsbruck high-road. 3 M. *Strass* (1700 ft.; Neuwirth), at the entrance to the Zillertal. (To the left, at the foot of the *Reitherkogel*, is the ruin of *Kropfsberg*, p. 55.) To the right, on the *Schlittersberg*, is the *Brettfall* chapel, commanding an admirable view (reached from the road in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). The road to ( $13\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Zell is attractive, but hardly recommended for walking,



and does not approach the river till Ried is reached. Beyond Strass, the *Brandberger Kolm* and the *Gerloswand* become visible; behind us is the *Vordere Sonnwendjoch* (7300 ft.).  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Schlitters* (Jäger, Stern). Then *Gagering*, and ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Fügen* (\*Post; \*Sonne; \*Höllwarth; \*Aigner, unpretending), capital of the lower Zillerthal.

The interesting ascent of the \**Kellerjoch* (7677 ft.) may be accomplished from Fügen in one day (9 hrs., there and back; guide  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , horse 6 fl.). The extensive view embraces the Inn Valley, the N. Limestone Alps, the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Oetzthal Glaciers, the Tauern, etc. (descent to Schwaz, p. 55; 4 hrs., steep and not recommended). — The *Wiedersberger Horn* (6965 ft.), on the opposite (E.) side of the Zillerthal, may also easily be ascended ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., guide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl.).

Beyond *Kapfing*, the next village, the road crosses the *Finsingbach*;  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Uderns* (Erzherzog Johann); then *Ried*, and ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Kaltenbach* (\*Post, moderate), where the broad *Ziller* is approached.

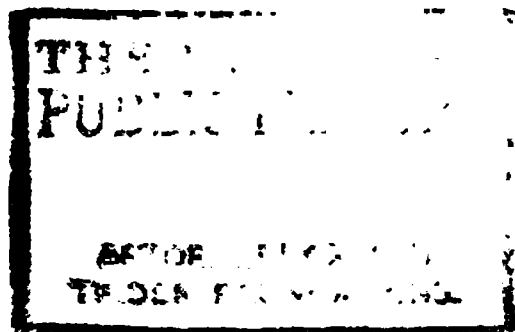
On the right bank of the Ziller is the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Märzenbach-Klamm*, which will repay a visit. — From Kaltenbach to the summit of the *Kreuzjoch* (8205 ft.), 5 hrs., easy and interesting (guide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl.); over the *Kreuzjoch* to *Gerlos*, 8 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), comp. p. 143.

At a point beyond ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Aschau*, where the road ascends slightly, a pleasing retrospect is obtained. 3 M. *Zell*, which is not visible until it is nearly reached.

*Zell* (1880 ft.; \*Post, on the left bank, R. from 60, L. 15, A. 20, B. 26 kr.; \*Welschwirth; \*Bräu, moderate; \*Engel; \*Greiderer; \*Neu-Wirth; Daviter, moderate; *Holzeisen's Café*, near the Post), a busy village (1200 inhab.) of some importance, lies on both banks of the *Ziller*, the valley of which is here broad and fertile. To the E. rise the *Hainzenberg* (on a projecting spur is the *Maria Rast Capelle*) and the lofty *Gerloswand* (7094 ft.), resembling a wall; S. the *Ahornspitze* (9728 ft.), the blunted pyramid of the *Tristenspitze* (9080 ft.), and the snow-fields of the *Ingent* (9564 ft.). Pleasant walk to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the 'Post') *Klöpfstaudach*, a farm-house, with an open terrace commanding an excellent view, on a spur of the Zellberg, to the W. of Zell. At the foot of the Hainzenberg,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. E. of Zell, the *Gerlosbach* forms a considerable cascade (the adjacent gold-mine is no longer worked).

[To the E. of Zell opens the *Gerlos*, through which a much-used but indifferent bridle-path leads to the upper Pinzgau. To Gerlos 4 hrs., from Gerlos over the Platte to Krimml  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , over the Plattenkogel 5 hrs. (horse from Zell to Gerlos 4, to the Platte 7, to Krimml 9 fl.; guide from Zell to Krimml 4 fl. 20, from Gerlos 2 fl. 60 kr.). The route leads S.E. from Zell, turns to the right in the direction of the *Hainzenberg* by (10 min.) a column in honour of the Virgin, and then rapidly ascends this hill (roughly paved cart-track), past the (20 min.) *Maria Rast* chapel (2290 ft.; Inn), to the village of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Hainzenberg*. The view is at first confined, but higher up the Zillerthal becomes visible in its entire length, the background being formed by the mountains on the N. bank of the Inn. In another  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. we reach the *Oetschen Inn* (3350 ft.), a small wooden





platform attached to which affords a capital view of Zell. The hilly path, leading chiefly through wood, now skirts the course of the *Gerlosbach*, which flows in a deep gorge on the left, passes ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Marteck* (two houses), and crosses the (10 min.) ravines of the *Schönbach* and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Zaberbach*. The following portion of the route is particularly picturesque; on the left we still have the deep gorge of the Gerlosbach. After  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. we cross the *Schwarzach*, then (20 min.) the *Wimmerbach*, and immediately afterwards the Gerlosbach; 5 min. the hamlet of *Gmünd*. The valley is here wider; the path crosses after 20 min. to the left bank of the Gerlosbach, in 5 min. recrosses to the right, and then leads over the stony *Riederbach* to the (20 min.) long village of Gerlos (4110 ft.; *Alpenrose*, at the lower end, near the church; \**Kammerlander*, 8 Min. farther on). On the S.W. rise the Brandberger Kolm and the Gerloswand.

EXCURSIONS. (The forester Unterrainer is a trustworthy guide.) Up the *Schönbach-Thal* to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Obere Iss-Alpe*, which commands a fine view of the head of the valley (*Schönbach Glacier*, *Zillerkopf*, etc.). — From the *Durlassboden* (see below), to the right, up the *Wilde Gerlos* as far as the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Drissen-Alp*; the head of the valley is closed by the extensive Gerlos glacier, over which towers the *Reichenspitze*. — Ascent of the *Thorhelm* (8176 ft.) in 4 hrs., interesting and not difficult (guide necessary): the route ascends the *Krumbach-Thal* to the N. to the end of the valley (*Wilde Krimml*), then turns to the right to the saddle between the Thorhelm and the Katzenkopf, and leads up the W. shoulder to the summit, which affords a fine view of the Zillerthal group. The *Kreuzjoch* (8206 ft.), to the S. of the *Wilde Krimml*, commands a similar view. — The ascent of the *Reichenspitze* (10,807 ft.) is a difficult glacier expedition of 7-8 hrs., and should not be attempted except by practised mountaineers with able guides. The descent to the *Kuchelmoos-Alp* (p. 144) in the Zillergrund is very abrupt.

The path continues in the valley, on the right bank of the Gerlos, past the entrance to the *Schönbach-Thal* (at the head of which is the glacier of the same name, with the Wild-Gerlos-Spitze and the Zillerkopf), crosses the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Krumbach*, and then ascends through wood to the highest region of the valley, called the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Dürrenboden*, or *Durlassboden* (4603 ft.), where a timber dam is situated. The valley bends to the S. and is now known as the *Wilde Gerlos*; the *Reichenspitze* and its glaciers occupy the background. The path crosses the wide valley to 20 min. a post, which indicates the boundary between the Tyrol and the district of Salzburg, and between the Gerlos and Pinzgau; 5 min. farther is a finger-post pointing to the left to Gerlos, and to the right to Krimml. The direct route to the Pinzgau turns to the left by the crucifix, crosses the highest point of the pass, the *Hohe Gerlos*, or *Pinzgauer Höhe* (4780 ft.), and descends into the Salzachthal to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ronach* and (2 hrs.) *Wald* (p. 132).

This direct route is far less attractive than that by the PINZGAUER PLATTE and KRIMML. The path ascends to the right (S.E.) by a finger-post, 5 min. beyond the boundary-post (see above); at the summit of the pass is a second way-post, pointing to the right to Krimml. We then proceed along the ridge in an easterly direction, past the

chalets of the *Vordere Platte*, passing through a gate after 15 min. ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. chalet, with finger-post inscribed 'Weg nach Gerlos', immediately beyond which we gain a view of the Krimmler-Thal and its cascades. Thence by a stony bridle-path descending through wood to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Krimml* (p. 132). — The route by the *Plattenkogel*, or *Hintere Platte*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. longer, is still finer (guide advisable on account of the marshy places, from Gerlos to Krimml 3 fl. 60 kr.). The path diverges from the *Platte* route to the right by the chalets (see above), and pursues a S.E. direction towards the summit. After 40 min. it passes three chalets, where a post points the way to the 'Fürst-Schwarzenberg-Monument', a dilapidated wooden pyramid on the summit of the (20 min.) \**Plattenkogel* (6656 ft.). The view embraces the Pinzgau, the *Dreiherrnspitze* on the S.E., the *Reichen-spitze* and the *Wilde Gerlos* on the S.W., and, far below, Krimml with the waterfalls. No defined path descends hence to Krimml, but the right direction, to the E. towards the Pinzgau, cannot be mistaken. At first a precipice, descending on the right, is skirted, past some chalets; at the (40 min.) last hut, by the finger-post, the *Platte* route (see above) is joined. ]

The road from Zell to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Mairhofen (post-conveyance with two seats daily at 2 p.m., 40 kr.; one-horse carriage  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl.) leads along the right bank of the Ziller by *Büchel*, *Eckartau*, and *Hollenzen*; but the footpath on the left bank (5 M.), by *Laimach* and *Hippach*, is pleasanter.

**Mairhofen** (2096 ft.; \**Stern*, kept by Wildauer; *Neuhaus*; \**Post*), at the head of the lower Zillerthal, is situated on a green plateau surrounded by lofty mountains (see above). To the W. a pleasant glimpse is obtained of the Duxer-Thal, with the village of Finkenberg, commanded by the Grünberg. The valley divides here into four different branches, locally called 'Gründe': E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillupthal, S.W. the Zamser (or Zemm) Thal, W. the Duxerthal.

GUIDES. Good guides, particularly for the more difficult excursions, are not easily found in the Zillerthal. Mention may be made of *David Fankhauser* of Rosshag, *Georg Samer* (*Josele*) and *Jakob Huber* (*Geiner*) of Dornauerg, and *Michel Mairl* of Mairhofen. The innkeepers Wildauer of Mairhofen, Stock of Lanersbach, Kröll of Dornauerg, and Tanner of Brandberg will give information on this point.

The Zillergrund, which opens on the E. and is drained by the Ziller, is traversed by passes leading to the Ahrenthal. The most frequented of these crosses the *Hörnlioch* (11-12 hrs. from Mairhofen to St. Jacob; fatiguing; guide not absolutely indispensable, from Brandberg  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). From Mairhofen, a steep ascent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. on the right bank of the Ziller to *Brandberg* (3517 ft.; Tanner); thence to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Häusling* and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Auf der Au* (4030 ft.), a hunter's refuge; then to the right, through the steep *Sondergrund* (guide to the Joch advisable, a shepherd from the Alp will act as such), to the (4 hrs.) *Hörnli-Joch* (8360 ft.; view of the Krimmler Tauern, Dreiherrnspitz, Rieserferner, &c.), from which the path descends abruptly to (3 hrs.) *St. Jacob* in the Prettau (p. 272). — The upper Zillergrund stretches in an easterly direction from the *Au* (see above). A path leads through it by the (1 hr.) *Sulzboden-Alp* (4650 ft.), at the mouth of the *Hundskehlgrund* (see below), and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Kuchelmoos-Alp* (5920 ft.) to

the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) last chalet in the *Hohenau* (6854 ft.); thence a toilsome pass leads across the *Feld-Jöchl*, or *Heiligengeist-Jöchl* (8760 ft.), to (4 hrs.) *Kasern* (p. 272); while another (less fatiguing) leads from the *Sulzboden-Alp* (see above) over the *Hundskehljoch* (*Karscharte*, 8382 ft.) to (6 hrs.) *St. Valentin* (p. 272). Guides necessary for both these passes (6 fl. from *Brandberg*). The *Hundskehle* was crossed in September, 1877, by an entire brigade of Austrian infantry.

The *Stillupthal* stretches to the S.E., between the *Ahornspitze* on the left and the *Tristenspitze* on the right, up to the main range at the head of the *Zillerthal*, and will repay a visit. The *Ziller* is crossed at *Mairhofen*; by the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) hamlet of *Haus*, on the left bank of the *Stillupbach*, we ascend a stony slope of the *Filzenkogel*, and then traverse a wild ravine leading to the head of the valley;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. *Jagdhütte* (3786 ft.); thence past several waterfalls to the (2 hrs.) *Taxacher-Alp*, at the end of the valley, environed by snowy peaks and glaciers. From this point over the *Keilbach-Joch* (9310 ft.) to *Steinhaus* or *St. Johann* in the *Ahrenthal* (p. 271), a fatiguing but interesting passage of 6-7 hrs. (guide from *Mairhofen* 8 fl.; provisions necessary).

The *Ahornspitze* (9728 ft.), between the *Zillergrund* and the *Stillupthal*, is best ascended from *Mairhofen* (across the *Fellenberger-Alp* in 7 hrs., fatiguing; guide 4 fl.); view magnificent.

TO *STAFFLACH* through the *Duxerthal*, or *Tuxerthal*, the most populous of the above valleys, and over the *Duxer Joch*, a route of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., much frequented. The road crosses the *Zemmbach* by the (35 min.) *Untere Steg* (see below), and ascends to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Finkenberg* (2444 ft.; \**Neuwirth*, on the way to the *Teufels-Steg*; *Eberle*, rustic). (To the *Karls-Steg*, see below.) It then crosses to the right bank of the *Duxer Bach*, leads along the slope high above it (fine retrospect of the *Ahornspitze*, &c.), and recrosses to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Lanersbach*, or *Vorder-Dux* (4260 ft.; \**Stock*; *Brückenwirth*). We next reach ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Hinter-Dux* (4839 ft.), the highest village in this green valley, consisting of a few wooden huts, a small bath-house (water 72° Fahr.), and an inn. Grand environs, enhanced by the *Gefrorene Wand*, a glacier of considerable extent, below which there is a magnificent waterfall (guide to it desirable).

From *Hinter-Dux* the steep and stony path ascends opposite the *Gefrorene Wand*, passing several waterfalls, to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Duxer Joch* (7664 ft.), the summit of which is marked by a cross. It then descends to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ober-Schmirn*, or *Kasern* (Inn), in the *Schmirner-Thal*, (1 hr.) *Inner-Schmirn* (4920 ft.; rustic inn), (2 hrs.) *Stafflach* (p. 193), where the *Brenner-road* is reached, and (1 hr.) the railway-station *Steinach* (p. 193). Those accustomed to mountain-walking may dispense with a guide, observing that at the cross the path to the left is to be followed; 10 min. farther, on the lofty plain, a second cross is reached, and a chalet perceived in a small hollow, whence a steep slope is descended into the *Schmirner Thal*. The path leading straight on, and then to the right, returns to *Hinter-Dux* through the *Weienthal*.

By devoting  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. more to the excursion, the traveller may combine the *Dornauberg* with the *Duxerthal*: follow the route to the *Karlssteg* ( $4\frac{3}{4}$  M. from *Mairhofen*, see p. 146), return by the W. side of the valley, and ascend to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) top of the hill, cross the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Teufelssteg*, a bridge over the *Duxerbach*, which flows through a profound ravine 100 ft. below, and thus reach ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Finkenberg*, whence the route by *Lanersbach* to (4 hrs.) *Hinter-Dux* is above described.

The *Zemmthal*, the lower part of which is called the *Dornauberg*, is very picturesque as far as *Ginzling* (3 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Beyond *Mairhofen* (10 min.) the road crosses the *Ziller*, which here forms a picturesque waterfall, then the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Stillupbach* (see above), and 10 min. farther reaches the covered bridge (*Untere Steg*, see above) which crosses the *Zemmbach* to the *Duxerthal*. We now ascend to the left on the right bank of the *Zemmbach* to the (10 min.) *Hochsteg*, another covered bridge crossing the *Zemmbach*, which here

emerges from a ravine. The road now ascends on the left bank across the pastures of *Lintthal* (Inn) to the \**Dornauberg*, a profound and sombre ravine, enclosed by lofty, pine-clad walls of rock, between which the impetuous Zemm bach is precipitated in numerous cascades. The scenery as far as the (1 hr.) *Karlssteg* is strikingly picturesque, vying with, and at some points surpassing the *Via Mala* in the Grisons.

The *Karlssteg* (2795 ft.),  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from Mairhofen,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Ginzling, crosses the brook which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. (The path ascending by rocky steps to the right leads to Finkenberg, see above.) Beyond this point the route is less interesting. It ascends gradually from the *Karlssteg* on the right bank of the Zemm bach, passing (10 min.) a group of rocks which form a pointed vault, then (20 min.) a hut with memorial-tablets. The background is formed by the extensive ice and snow-fields of the *Ingent* (9564 ft.).

$\frac{3}{4}$  hr. *Ginzling*, or *Dornauberg* (3260 ft.; *Kröll*, rustic), the last village in the valley, with a new church, is prettily situated on both banks of the Zemm bach.

To the S. E. opens the wild \**Floienthal*, which is well worthy of a visit (9 M. in length; guide unnecessary). 1 hr. *Höhenberg-Alp*, beyond which a view of the glaciers is soon obtained;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. *Bockach-Alp* (4796 ft.);  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. *Baumgarten-Alp* (5160 ft.; the view from which, however, does not surpass that from the *Bockach-Alp*). On the S. lies the extensive *Floiten-Glacier*, encircled by the *Löffelspitze*, *Schwarzenstein*, and *Mörchenspitze*. — The ascent of the *Grosse Löffelspitze* (*Löffler*, 11,096 ft.) is very fatiguing (from the *Baumgarten-Alp* 7-8 hrs.; two guides necessary, 7 fl. each); the summit commands a superb panorama (comp. p. 271). — Across the *Floiten Glacier* to the *Trippach Saddle* between the *Floitenspitze* and *Schwarzenstein*, and then down over the *Rohrbach Glacier* to *Lutlach* (8-9 hrs. from the *Baumgarten-Alp*), an imposing glacier route; comp. p. 271. — The *Tristenspitze* (9080 ft.; 5-6 hrs., guide  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), and the *Gross-Ingent* (9564 ft.; 7 hrs., guide  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.) may also be ascended from Ginzling, but both of them are fatiguing.

The path crosses the stream near the church, and leads past the falls of the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Gunkelbach* on the left and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pixerbach* on the right, to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Rosshag-Alp* (refreshments and night-quarters, better than at *Breitlahner*). Farther up, on the right bank, is the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Breitlahner Alp* (4070 ft.; rustic inn with 8 beds).

To the S. W. here opens the \**Zemmgrund* or *Schwarzensteingrund*, a valley rich in minerals, terminated by imposing glaciers. This is an admirable field for the mountaineer, but it is sadly lacking in accommodation (a club-hut is to be erected on the *Schwarzenstein Alp*). From *Breitlahner* the path follows the right bank of the stream, which here forms a small ravine, and ascends gently to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Schwemm-Alp* (4396 ft.), situated in a broad basin covered with rocky debris. To the right rises the *Grosse Greiner* (see below). The ascent practically begins  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther on, where we climb the steep slopes of the *Schinder* (on the right, the picturesque falls of the Zemm bach) to the prettily-situated ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Grawand-Alp* (5870 ft.); thence, by a track which becomes very narrow at places, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Waxegg-Alp*, at the foot of the *Waxegg glacier*, and to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Alp Schwarzenstein* (6696 ft.; Alpine fare, hay-beds), the highest pastures. The scenery here is magnificent: on the S. E. is the *Schwarzenstein Glacier*, on the S. the *Horn* and *Waxegg glaciers*, overtopped by the *Rothkopf*, *Mörchenspitzen*, *Schwarzenstein*, *Hornspitzen*, *Thurnerkamp*, *Rossruck*, *Mösele*, and *Grosse Greiner*. The best

point of view is by the small *Schwarzsee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. above the Alp. — MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from the Schwarzenstein-Alp. *Rothkopf* (10,190 ft.), the nearer peak 4 hrs., not difficult (guide from Dornauberg  $5\frac{1}{4}$  fl.). — The *Schwarzenstein* (11,047 ft.), ascended in 5 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), commands a splendid panorama (descent over the *Rothbach-Alpe* to *Taufers*, comp. p. 271). — The *Grosse Greiner* (10,354 ft.) is ascended with some difficulty from the Waxegg-Alp in 6-7 hrs. ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). — Passes to *Taufers* over the *Schwarzenbachjoch*, *Tratterjoch*, *Mitterbachjoch*, see p. 271 (each about 8 hrs., guide 8 fl.).

From *Breitlahner* over the *Pfitscher-Joch* (7320 ft.) to *Sterzing*, an attractive but somewhat trying route of 10-11 hrs. The path is bad at places, but practised walkers may dispense with a guide (fee from *Ginzling* to *St. Jacob*  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , to *Sterzing*  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The path crosses the *Zemmbach* to the W., ascends the steep left bank of the *Zamser-Bach* which issues from the *Zamser Grund*, and, crossing several tributary torrents, reaches the (2 hrs.) *Zamser-Alp* (5512 ft.; milk only to be had), situated at the entrance to the wild *Schlegeisen-Thal*, with its glacier-clad background. (Over the *Neres-Sattel* to *Lappach*, see p. 267.) The *Olperer* (11,447 ft.), the highest summit of the main Dux range, may be ascended from the *Zamser-Alp* in 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing, but very interesting; guide  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fl., or, including descent to *Hinterdux*, 9 fl.). — We now return from the chalet to the left bank, recrossing to the right in 5 min., and then bear to the left in the direction of an uprooted fir-tree, at the foot of the mountain. The route can now hardly be mistaken. It follows the right bank of the brook, traverses the highest level of the valley (above which, on the right, is the *Stampfer Glacier*, the source of the *Zamserbach*), and then ascends the *Joch*, the culminating point of which (3 hrs.) the traveller may reach by following the heaps of stones to the right, or by ascending to the cross to the left. Fine view to the left of the *Oberbergspitzen*, *Hochfeiler*, and *Rothwand*; in the foreground, far below, are the green *Pfischthal* and the serrated ridge which separates it from the *Pfunderthal*, the *Hohe Pfeil* and *Grabspitz* standing out most prominently; on the W., in the distance, are seen the *Ortler* and *Oetzthaler Alps*. In a depression to the left below the top of the pass, nestle three small mountain lakes. (The *Rothwand*, 9416 ft., may be ascended from the *Joch* by an easy climb of 2 hrs.) The descent on the other side of the *Joch*, at parts steep, leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Stein*, and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *St. Jacob* in the *Pfischthal* (4658 ft.; \**Rainer's Inn*). The landlord of the inn here is a good guide for an ascent of the *Hochfeiler* (11,500 ft.), which may be reached hence in 7-8 hrs., the night being passed at the *Untersberger-Alp*; the ascent is without danger, though fatiguing, and the prospect from the top is very extensive. From *St. Jacob* to *Lappach* over the *Weisszintjoch* or the *Eisbrucker-Scharte*, see p. 267. — The path to *Sterzing* now traverses a level part of the valley to (1 hr.) *Kematen*, a village situated on the slope to the right, and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Wieden*, at the entrance to the *Grossberg-Thal*, through which a rather toilsome passage leads over the *Pfundersjoch* (8700 ft.) to (6 hrs.) *Pfunders* (p. 259). The houses of *Burgum* remain on the left. The path now crosses the stream, and at a ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Saw Mill* enters a wild ravine with bleak stony sides, through which the brook forces its way in a series of falls to a lower part of the valley. To the right, at the end of the ravine, are the houses of *Afens*;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. *Wiesen*, a considerable village with a handsome church. The path now turns to the left round a projecting hill, passes under the railway, and leads to the right to the station of ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Sterzing* (p. 193).

## 32. From Wörgl to Mittersill. Hohe Salve.

Comp. Maps, pp. 142, 108.

40 M. RAILWAY (*Salzburg-Tyrol Railway*, comp. R. 24) from *Wörgl* to (22 M.) *Kitzbühel* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 69, 1 fl. 27, 85 kr.). STELLWAGEN from *Kitzbühel* to *Mittersill* daily in 5 hrs. (1 fl. 50 kr.); one-horse carriage to *Pass Thurn* 5, *Mittersill* 7, *Krimml* 14 fl. — This route is



the shortest and most convenient means of communication between the Inn Valley and the Upper Pinzgau and Krimml. Either the Hohe Salve or the Kitzbühler Horn (or both) should be ascended if the weather is favourable.

**Wörgl** (1666 ft.), see p. 54. The railway follows the left bank of the *Brixenthaler Ache* (on the other bank is the '*Kaiser-Strasse*', p. 152). Below the castle of *Itter*, which stands on a spur of the Hohe Salve to the left, it enters the *Brixenthaler Klause*, a narrow, rocky gorge, in which, beyond a short tunnel, it crosses the Ache. Then along the right bank to —

$5\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Hopfgarten** (2030 ft.; \**Post* or *Paulwirth*; *Diewald*; *Staffner's Restaurant*, at the station); the large village, the seat of the district-court, is  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station.

The \***Hohe Salve** (5984 ft.), the Rigi of the Lower Innthal, is one of the favourite and most easily accessible points of view in the German Alps. The conspicuous rounded summit of the mountain is covered with turf, and forests and farm-houses extend more than halfway up its slopes. The ascent may be made from Hopfgarten, Brixenthal, Söll, or Itter; best from Hopfgarten (3 hrs.). Travellers approaching from Kitzbühel ascend from Brixenthal or Brixen (the shortest route,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). The ascent from Söll (3 hrs.), on the N. side of the mountain, has this advantage that the fine view towards the S. is concealed until the summit is reached, when it is suddenly disclosed in all its grandeur. — Guide (unnecessary) from Hopfgarten to the top and back, including a stay of 3 hrs., 1½ fl.; to the top and back by Brixen 2 fl. 20, back by Söll 2 fl. 50 kr. (20 lbs. of luggage free). Horse or mule with attendant to the Tenn Inn 3, to the top 5 fl.; 'chaise-à-porteurs' 12 fl. — Same tariff from Brixen.

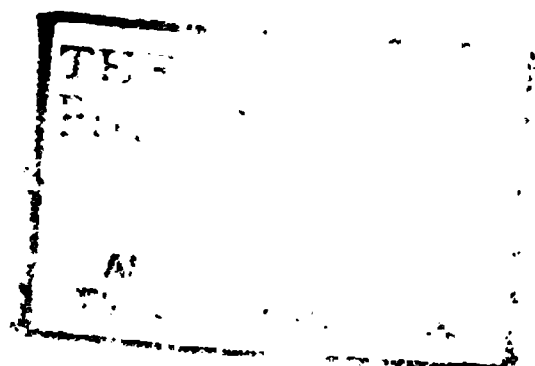
From *Hopfgarten* (3 hrs.) the route follows the high-road past the 'Paulwirth' and ascends to the left by the finger-post;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. a spring; 20 min. a mill; 20 min. finger-post pointing to the left; 5 min., the \**Tenn Inn* (night-quarters), 1½ hr. from the summit. The path now ascends a little way to the left, and then to the right; 40 min. the *Vorder-Hütten*; ½ hr. a bench (where the path from Söll unites with ours); 20 min. the summit.

The path from *Brixen* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) ascends to the right from the W. end of the village; at the (1 hr.) chalets it turns to the left; by the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) chapel it again turns to the left towards the Alp, whence it ascends in steep zigzags to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) summit. — From the station of *Brixenthal* a newly constructed bridle-path, provided with way-posts and not to be mistaken, ascends at first through wood and then over pastures (porters and horses from the postmaster at the station, to the summit 5 fl.).

From *Söll* (p. 152) there is a bridle-path to the summit which cannot be mistaken. Active pedestrians may also take the following route: first towards the S. to the *Stampfanger Graben*, passing after 20 min. a chapel on an isolated rock on the right, and ascending straight on; 15 min., pass through the gate to the brook (path to the left to be avoided), and ascend steeply on the other side through wood; beyond (20 min.) the solitary house of *Romsen*, ascend in zigzags over pastures; ½ hr., a large and conspicuous farm-house with a bell, by which the bridle-path is joined. In 1½ hr. a spring is reached, 5 min. beyond which the route joins that from Hopfgarten, at a point 20 min. from the summit.

At the top are a chapel and an *Inn* with outbuildings (which is sometimes full in fine weather, and should be reached as early as possible; bed 80 kr.). The \**Prospect*, although less varied than that from the Rigi or the Schafberg owing to the absence of lakes, is magnificent, particularly to the S., where the complete Tauern chain is visible from the Hohe Tenn and Wiesbachhorn to the Zillerthaler Ferner. Due S. rises the Gross-Venediger, to the left of which is the fantastic looking Grosse Rettenstein protruding between the Windauthal and the Spertenthal;





farther W. are the distant Ortler, the N. Limestone Alps with the Zugspitze, and the Steinbergerspitze, somewhat resembling a church; on the N., the Miesing, Wendelstein, and, on the S. side of the deep valley of the Inn, the imposing, serrated ridge of the Kaisergebirge; E. the Salzburg Alps, the Loferer Steinberge, the Steinerne Meer, and, in the foreground, the Kitzbühler Horn (comp. Panorama).

To the S. of Hopfgarten is the entrance to the *Kelchsauer Thal*, traversed by two rarely used passes, the one to the right leading through the *Lange Grund* to (10 hrs.) *Gerlos*, the other to the left through the *Kurze Grund* and over the *Salzachjoch* (6485 ft.) to (9 hrs.) *Ronach* in the Upper Pinzgau (neither of them attractive, guide necessary). — A third route leads through the *Windau-Thal* (see below) and over the *Filzensattel* (5590 ft.) to (9-10 hrs.) *Wald* in the Pinzgau (guide requisite).

At *Haslau* above Hopfgarten (on the right the ruin of *Engelsberg*, at the entrance of the *Kelchsauer Thal*) the train crosses the *Brixenthaler Ache*, which here forms a waterfall, and turns to the right into the *Windauer Thal*, on the left side of which it ascends a steep gradient. Beyond a tunnel, 360 yds. long, the line bends back upon itself, and crosses the valley and brook to the opposite slope by means of an embankment 60 ft. in height and a bridge 75 ft. in height. A second tunnel then leads to the upper part of the *Brixenthal*. The train crosses the *Lauterbach* and reaches (12 M.) *Brixenthal* (2490 ft.; *Soitner's Restaurant*, with beds, at the station), the station for the large village of *Brixen* (Inn), 1½ M. to the W. Ascent of the *Hohe Salve* from this point, see p. 148. About ½ M. to the S. of the village is the *Maria-Luisen-Brunnen* (Inn), a chalybeate spring.

The train continues to traverse the broad valley, ascends abruptly (gradient 1 : 50), and crosses the watershed between the *Brixenthaler* and *Kitzbühler Ache*. 16 M. *Kirchberg* (2690 ft.; *Kalswirth*), a picturesque village at the entrance to the *Spertenthal*; facing us rises the *Kitzbühler Horn* (see below), to the left and behind us the *Hohe Salve*. At *Klausenbach* the line crosses the *Rheinache* (N., the *Kaisergebirge*, p. 152), which issues from the *Spertenthal* and joins the *Kitzbühler Ache* at *St. Johann* (p. 115). The *Schwarzsee* is then passed on the left, and the hilly ground of the *Bühelach* traversed. The line is now carried in a wide curve over the *Kitzbühler Ache* and the *Pass Thurn* road to —

22 M. *Kitzbühel* (2418 ft.; \**Tiefenbrunner*; \**Hinterbräu*; *Stern*; *Rössl*; *Hechenberger*; *Haas*, at the station; *Tiefenbrunner Bierquelle*, a beer-house with shady garden, opposite the station; furnished rooms at *Pirchl's*, etc.), a small town (3000 inhab.), charmingly situated on the *Kitzbühler Ache*, and much frequented for summer-quarters. On the *Jochberger* road, ¾ M. to the S., is the chalybeate *Kitzbühler Bad* (inexpensive). — Agreeable and picturesque walks: E. to the (1 hr.) *Ebnerkapelle* in the *Köglergraben*, with a fine view of the *Venediger*, etc.; W. to (½ hr.) the château of *Lebenberg*, the *Zephirau* with the *Schleierfall* ('Veil Fall'), and the (¾ hr.) *Schwarzsee* (Inn), the surface of which is covered with water-lilies.

Panorama from the Kitzbühler Horn (6342 ft.).

The ascent of the *\*Kitzbühler Horn* (6542 ft.) is recommended for the sake of its view (3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 2 fl.; horse 5, to the inn 4 fl.). The route leads S. from the station, past the *Hôtel Haas*, and along the *Ache*; the (4 min.) first turning to the left is taken, the railway crossed, and a good bridle-path, provided at doubtful points with way-posts, is ascended through wood and over pastures (several good springs) to the new (2½ hrs.) *\*Inn* (10 beds), above the *Trattalpe*. The summit, on which stands a chapel, is reached from the inn in ½ hr. more. The view, particularly of the *Tauern*, surpasses that from the *Hohe Salve*, and is remarkable for the picturesque grouping of the valleys; on the E. are the imposing *Loferer Steinberge*, on the N.E. the *Chiemsee*. Compare the *Panorama*. — The descent on the N. side by the *Hofer-Alpe* to *St. Johann* (p. 115) is rather fatiguing; that on the W. by the *Goign-Alpe* (refreshments) to *Oberndorf*, 1½ M. to the S. of *St. Johann*, is preferable. For the descent by the E. side to *Fieberbrunn* (p. 115), a guide is desirable.

RAILWAY from *Kitzbühel* to *Zell am See* and *Salzburg*, see R. 24.

The road to *Mittersill* crosses the *Ache*, and leads past the *Kitzbühler Bad* (see above) and (left) *Aurach* to *Wiessneck* (to the S. is seen the *Gross-Venediger*). Then a steep ascent past a deserted copper-stamping-mill to (6 M.) *Jochberg* (3000 ft.; *Huber*).

The ascent of the *\*Gaisstein* (7746 ft.) from this point forms an attractive and not difficult excursion of 4½ hrs. (guide). The route ascends through the steep *Sintersbachgraben* to the *Lower* and (3½ hrs.) *Upper Sintersbach-Alpe*, whence the summit, which affords a magnificent view of the *Tauern*, is attained in 1 hr. more. The descent may be made either direct to *Stuhlfelden* or to (3½ hrs.) *Mittersill*. New path over the crest of the mountain to the (7 hrs.) *Schmittenhöhe*, see p. 113.

The road now ascends gradually, past the *Zur Wacht Inn*, to (4 M.) *Jochberg-Wald* (*Waldwirth*), and then in long windings (a path to the left effects a considerable saving), becoming level again at the top, to the (4 M.) *Pass Thurn* (4180 ft.; *Inn*), the boundary between the *Tyrol* and *Salzburg*. An eminence about ½ hr. to the W. commands a fine survey of the *Tauern*; a still finer view is afforded farther up from the *Resterhöhe* (6100 ft.), to which a new path leads from the inn in ¾ hr.

In descending, the road leads past a second (10 min.) *Inn*, and affords a magnificent view of the *Pinzgau* with its reedy swamps, and of the *Tauern*. Then in long windings to (4 M.) *Mittersill* (p. 131).

Walkers on their way to *Krimml* save 1 hr. by taking the footpath to the right at the bend of the road, about 300 paces below the second inn (see above), which descends through pastures and wood direct to (1 hr.) *Mühlbach* (see p. 131).

### 33. From Wörgl by Lofer to Reichenhall.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 142, 108, 58.*

58 M. HIGH-ROAD. *Stellwagen* daily from *St. Johann* to *Lofer* and *Reichenhall*.

*Wörgl* (1666 ft.), see p. 54. The road crosses the railway (p. 148) and the *Brixenthaler Ache* at the *Grattenbergl*, a projecting eminence. It then quits the *Inn*, follows the valley of the *Ache* for a short distance, and ascends (in view of the castle of *Itter*) the ravine which leads to the low saddle separating the *Sölland*, or valley of the *Söll*, from the *Achenthal*. From this point onwards

the road is called the '*Kaiserstrasse*', from the *Kaisergebirge*, which lies to the N.

9 M. **Söll** (2320 ft.; *Post*; ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 148). The road is bounded on the N. by the jagged limestone wall of the *Mosberg*, on the S. by the slopes of the Hohe Salve. The picturesque wooden houses in this district deserve attention. 3½ M. *Scheffau* is passed on the height to the left; on the road is the *Plaiken Inn*.

The *Kaisergebirge* consists of two ranges separated by the W. and E. *Kaiserthal* (p. 54); the N. chain is called the *Hintere Kaiser*, while the S. chain, at the base of which the road runs, is known as the *Vordere* or *Hohe Kaiser*. The latter, the higher of the two, culminates in the *Haltspitze*, 7742 ft., *Treffauer Kaiser*, 7790 ft., *Scheffauer Kaiser*, 7560 ft., and *Ackerlspitze* or *Hochkaiser*, 7706 ft. These peaks are difficult of ascent owing to the steepness of the upper portions, and should not be attempted except by practised mountain-climbers. — The *Scheffauer Kaiser* may be ascended from *Scheffau* by the *Wegscheid-Alp* in 5 hrs.; the hunter Johann Schlechter of *Elmau*, known as 'Mallhansl', is a good guide.

A pleasant excursion may be made from *Scheffau* to the (1½ hr.) *Hintersteiner-See* (3040 ft.), 1½ M. long and ¾ M. broad, picturesquely situated at the base of the *Zellenkaiser*; on the E. bank is the church of *Bernstatt* (Inn). Then over the *Steinerne Stiege* and through the *Weissachthal* to (2½ hrs.) *Kufstein*, see p. 54.

4½ M. *Elmau* (2656 ft.; *Post*) lies at the highest point of the road, which now descends, by (1½ M.) *Going*, to the *Rheinachenthal*.

6 M. **St. Johann** (2130 ft.; \**Post*; \**Bär*), a station of the Salzburg-Tyrol Railway (p. 115), lies at the N. base of the *Kitzbühler Horn* (p. 151).

The following route is more attractive than the monotonous continuation of the high-road to Erpfendorf and Waidring: by railway or on foot through the *Pramauthal* to *Fieberbrunn* (p. 115); then ascend to the left to (1 hr.) *St. Jakob im Haus* (2788 ft.; Inn), a hamlet lying on the low saddle between the *Pramauthal* and the *Pillerthal*; descend past the marshy *Flecknersee* to (1 hr.) *St. Ulrich* on the *Pillersee* (see below); and finally traverse the *Oefen* to (1½ hr.) *Waidring* (see below).

From *St. Johann* to *Kössen* by *Kohlthal* and *Schwend*, see p. 62.

The road leads from *St. Johann* to the N. through the wide valley of the *Grosse Ache* (*Leukenthal*), the *Kaisergebirge* still flanking it on the W. side. *Kirchdorf* is seen on the left bank. (Over the *Stripser Joch* to *Kufstein*, see p. 54.) At (4½ M.) *Erpfendorf* (1990 ft.; Inn) the road quits the *Achenthal* (to *Kössen*, see p. 62), and turns E. into the *Ausserwaldthal*; on the left rises the *Fellhorn* (5780 ft.; ascent from this point in 3½ hrs., better from the N. side, p. 60), and farther off, above *Waidring*, the *Stein-Platte*, or *Kammerköhr-Platte* (6132 ft.).

4½ M. **Waidring** (2562 ft.; \**Post*), a thriving village, finely situated on the watershed between the *Achenthal* and the *Saalachthal*, is much frequented in summer. On the S. are the *Loferer Steinberge*.

Over the *Kammerköhr-Alp* and through the *Schwarzbergklamm* to (6 hrs.) *Unken*, see below. The *Kammerköhr-Platte* (6132 ft.) may be ascended from the pass without difficulty in 1½ hr.; the view from the top is very fine. — The ascent of the *Fellhorn* (5780 ft.) from this side is fatiguing; comp. p. 60.

A pleasant excursion (carriage-road) may be made S. from Waidring to the (1½ M.) Oefen, a romantic gorge formed by the Strubache; then past the (¾ M.) chapel of *St. Adolari* to the sequestered blue *Pillersee* (2740 ft.), at the S. end of which lies the (2 M.) village of *St. Ulrich* (Seewirth). To the E. rise the lofty *Loferer Steinberge*. — From *St. Ulrich* by *St. Jakob im Haus* to (2½ hrs.) *Fieberbrunn*, see above.

The road from Waidring almost all the way to Reichenhall leads through magnificent mountain scenery, and is accordingly admirably adapted for walking. The profound and picturesque valley of the *Strubache*, between the Hochplatte and the Steinberg, continues to contract. In the narrowest part, about 1½ M. on this side of Lofer, is the *Pass Strub* (2255 ft.), forming the frontier between Tyrol and Salzburg, formerly fortified and defended with great valour by the Tyrolese peasants in 1805 and 1809. The *Saalachthal* is entered at —

6 M. *Lofer* (2096 ft.; \**Löwe*; \**Zum Schweizer*). The Pinzgau road here joins ours. A good view of the fine surrounding scenery is afforded by the (10 min.) *Calvarienberg*. Far below in the valley the impetuous *Saale*, or *Saalach*, rushes through its rocky channel. On all sides rise lofty mountains, some of them covered with snow: E. the *Reiteralpe* and *Mühlsturzhörner*, W. the *Loferer Steinberge* with several peaks (*Breithorn*, *Ochsenhorn*, *Flachhorn*, etc.), all 6500 to 8000 ft. in height.

An interesting excursion may be made from Lofer to the (½ hr.) *Gesundheitsquelle* (*Loferer Bründl*), a spring to the S. of the Waidring road, and to the (½ hr.) \**Loferer Hochthal*, enclosed by the vertical sides of the Steinberge, 6500 ft. in height.

To OBER-WEISSBACH (*Saalfelden* or *Berchtesgaden*). The road follows the *Saalach* as far as (1½ M.) *St. Martin*, where the road to *Hirschbühl*, mentioned at p. 79, diverges to the left, and crosses the *Pass Luftenstein* (2070 ft.), which was formerly fortified. It then passes on the right the *Lamprecht-Ofenloch* (p. 80), crosses the *Saalach*, and reaches (6 M.) *Ober-Weissbach* (\**Inn*). Hence to (18 M.) *Berchtesgaden*, or to (12 M.) *Saalfelden*, see R. 16 (½ hr. to the N. is the interesting *Seissenbergklamm*). One-horse carriage from Lofer to *Frohnwies* 3, two-horse 5 fl.; to *Saalfelden* 7 or 11 fl.

The Reichenhall road leads to the N. on the left bank of the *Saale*, through the *Kniepass* (on the right the *Reiteralp-Gebirge*), to —

6 M. *Unken* (1882 ft.; \**Post*; \**Lamm*), about ¾ M. to the S. of which lie the small baths of *Oberrain* (\**Hotel*).

A very attractive excursion may be made to the (2½ hrs.) \**Schwarzbergklamm* (guide, needless, 2½, horse 5½ fl.). A well-kept bridle-path leads up the *Unkenthal* to the W., and after ¾ hr. ascends abruptly to the left; a small waterfall in a gorge to the left is passed, and the (40 min.) *Eibelklamm* reached. The route then passes a workmen's hut (locally called 'Stube'; generally closed), and reaches the (¾ hr.) entrance to the *Klamm*, or gorge, which was rendered accessible in 1830 by means of paths and bridges. This is one of the grandest ravines of the kind among the German Alps, and is especially remarkable for the screw-shaped contortions of the huge rocky sides, which nearly meet at places. At the entrance is the inscription: 'Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed saepe cadendo', placed there by order of Lewis I. of Bavaria. The gorge is about ¾ M. long, and at the upper end is quitted by flights of wooden steps leading to a second 'Stube', where there is an excellent spring. — Hence over the *Kammerköhr-Alp* (5055 ft.) to *Waidring* (p. 152) in 4 hrs. (guide necessary, 3½ fl.); the descent is steep. By the *Loferer Alpe* (4796 ft.; accommodation) to *Lofer* 4-5 hrs.



(guide necessary). — The **Staubfall** (3 hrs.) is a fine cascade, especially after rain. Same road as to the Schwarzberg-Klamm for about 2 M.; then diverge to the right by the road into the *Heuthal*, with the *Sonntags-horn* rising on the N.; where the road divides, ascend the valley to the left to the fall (620 ft. in height). The path leads behind the fall. (Through the *Fischbachthal* to *Seehaus* and *Ruhpolding* and over the *Winkelmoos-Alpe* to *Reit im Winkel*, see p. 61.) These two excursions may be combined, but not without a guide. — The ascent of the *Sonntags-horn* (6444 ft.) by the *Hochgseng* and the *Unkner Hoch-Alpen* is interesting (bridle-path, 4-5 hrs.; guide 3, with luggage 4, horse 9 fl.); fine view. (A shorter route, indicated by streaks of red paint, and unmistakable, leads from Melleck through the *Steinbachthal* and the *Rosskar*.)

The Austrian and Bavarian frontier below Unken is guarded by a fortified gateway, the *Stein* or *Stern Pass*. The road then ascends a steep incline to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Melleck* (2016 ft.; \*Inn, with fine view), the seat of the custom-houses of both countries. Here, on 17th Oct., 1809, the Tyrolese under Speckbacher sustained a disastrous defeat from the Bavarians. Speckbacher's son was taken prisoner on the occasion. The road now passes *Ristfeicht*, and descends the *Bodenbühl*, a height where several engagements took place during the wars of 1800, 1805, and 1809, to (3 M.) *Schnaizlreut* (1670 ft.; Inn), a group of houses in the broad floor of the valley. A few hundred yards farther on, a footpath diverges on the right to Jettenberg on the Ramsau and Reichenhall road (p. 79). The *Weissbach-Thal*, between the *Müllnerhorn* on the right and the *Ristfeichtthorn* on the left, is now ascended somewhat steeply; before we reach the top of the pass, the road to Innzell and Traunstein (p. 59) diverges to the left. At the summit we observe the (1 hr.) brine-conduit from Reichenhall to Rosenheim and a few pump-houses (*Untere* and *Obere Nesselgraben*); fine view of the valley, N. the *Stauffen*. The road now descends gradually to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) green *Thumsee* (1729 ft.), a small lake well stocked with fish, and skirts its S. bank. (The \*Restaurant on the N.W. side attracts numerous visitors from Reichenhall.) On two rocky peaks to the left, farther on, rise the ruined castle of *Karlstein* and the *Chapel of St. Pancras* (p. 83).

3 M. *Reichenhall* (1570 ft.), see p. 80.

### 34. From Bregenz to Innsbruck over the Arlberg.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 6, 184.*

131 M. RAILWAY (*Vorarlberger Bahn*) to (36 M.) *Bludenz* in 3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 77, 2 fl. 8, 1 fl. 99 kr.). DILIGENCE from *Bludenz* to (95 M.) *Innsbruck* daily at midnight (from *Innsbruck* at 8 p.m.) in  $18\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (13 fl. 59 kr.). STELLWAGEN from *Bludenz* to *Landeck* daily at 9 a.m. in 11 hrs. ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl.); from *Landeck* to *Innsbruck* twice a day in summer at 5 and 7 a.m. (from *Innsbruck* at 5 and 9 a.m.) in  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (3 fl.; cabriolet 4 fl. 20 kr.).

*Bregenz* (1306 ft.), see p. 5. The railway skirts the *Gebhardsberg* (p. 6), crosses the *Bregenzer Ach* at *Rieden* (p. 6), and at stat. *Lautrach* enters the broad valley of the Rhine (to the right a junction-line to *St. Margarethen*, a station on the Coire and Rorschach Railway, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Schwarzach* (\**Bre-*

*genzer Wald*, at the station; \**Post*), the station for the Bregenzer Wald (diligence to *Bezau* twice daily, comp. p. 7); the village, of considerable size, lies  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the railway. About 3 M. to the N.E. is *Bildstein* (p. 6), a resort of pilgrims, with a fine view.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Dornbirn* (1417 ft.; \**Hirsch*; \**Mohr*), the principal market-town in the Vorarlberg, nearly 3 M. long, pop. 9000, is a well-built place with a new church, bearing the inscription 'Domus Dei et porta coeli'. The horizon on the S.W. is bounded by the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the indented Churfirsten.

Fine views from the *Zanzenberg*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E., with pavilion and summer-inn, and from the hamlet of (3 M.) *Kehlegg*, reached through the *Steinbachthal*. — In the valley of the Dornbirn Ach, about 3 M. to the S.E., lies *Gülle* (Restaurant), a village with several factories, aqueducts, and a fountain, which plays to a height of 120 ft.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther up is the *Narrenbrücke*, crossing a romantic gorge. — In the valley of the Rhine, at the base of the *Kühberg*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S., lies the small *Bad Haslach*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from which is the fine *Fall of the Fallbach*.

From Dornbirn over the *Loose* to *Schwarzenberg*, see p. 7; to the summit of the \**Hochälpe* (by *Kehlegg* in 3 hrs., over the *Loose* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see p. 7. — Ascent of the *Mörzelspitze* (5994 ft.), 5 hrs. (guide), an interesting excursion; descent to *Mellau* 3 hrs., comp. p. 8. — The *Hohe Freschen* (6565 ft.) is ascended hence in 7 hrs. (guide); the final climb is not advisable for persons disposed to giddiness (better from *Rankweil*, see below).

$12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hohenems* (1407 ft.; \**Post*), a considerable village, with large factories and a vigorous timber-trade, is very picturesquely situated at the foot of lofty and precipitous rocks which rise on the E. side. The handsome château, begun in 1569, completed at the beginning of the 17th cent., and now only partially occupied, belongs to the Count of Waldburg-Zeil. Above the village rise the ruined castles of *Alt* and *Neu Hohenems*. The *Church* contains a relief in marble at the high altar, and the cardinal's hat of S. Carlo Borromeo. The only Jewish community in the Vorarlberg is settled at *Hohenems*.

A pleasant forest-path leads through the *Emser-Thal* to the ruin of \**Alt-Hohenems*, which commands a splendid view. The castle of *Neu-Hohenems*, also called the *Tannenburg*, boldly perched on the precipitous *Glopper*, is partially preserved and occupied. Farther to the N., on a plateau affording fine prospects in different directions, lie the houses of *Emser-Reute*. — At the base of the *Götznerberg*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. S. of *Hohenems*, is the small *Bad Schwefel*, well fitted up.

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is varied at places by rocky and wooded eminences, the most important of which is the *Kummenberg* (2175 ft.; ascended from *Götzis* in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; fine view). Near ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Götzis* (*Goldener Adler*; *Engel*; *Railway Inn*), with a modern Romanesque church, are the ruins of two castles of the Montfort family.

A very interesting \*WALK of 2 hrs. may be taken from *Götzis*, past the ruin of *Neu-Montfort* and the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Arbogast*, and through a wooded ravine, to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Klaus* (*Adler*; fine view at the church) and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Weiler* (Summer), with the small château of *Hahnenberg*, and thence past ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Sulz* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Rankweil*. The *Victorsberg* (2890 ft.; Inn), which affords a fine prospect, may be ascended from *Sulz* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

The railway now crosses the *Frutzbach*, and reaches ( $20\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Rankweil** (1512 ft.; *Hecht*; *Adler*; *Stern*), a large village, with a picturesquely placed church, at the entrance to the *Latarnser Thal*. — About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S., to the left of the road to Satteln, is the district lunatic asylum of *Valduna*.

The outer gallery of the church on the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Frauenberg* (1673 ft.) commands a charming view. — Pleasant excursion by *Batschuns* and *Suldis* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Stöcke* (Inn), a fine point of view; back by *Brunnenburg* and *Sulz* in 2 hrs.

The ascent of the *Hohe Freschen* (6565 ft.) is recommended (6 hrs.; guide, Leonhard Weber or Johann Hartmann of Rankweil). The usual path by the *Stöcke* (see above) and the Alps *Furz* and *Tschuggen* is indifferent at places and very muddy after rain, but nowhere steep or difficult. The magnificent panorama from the top embraces the mountains of the Algäu, Lechthal, and Paznaun, the Silvretta, Rhätikon, Glarus, and Appenzell Alps, the Bregenzer Wald, and the Lake of Constance. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below the summit is a chalet erected by the German Alpine Club, which in summer serves as an inn (20 beds). The steep descent to Dornbirn should be attempted by good mountaineers only (see above). — From Rankweil over the *Furka* to *Damüls* and *Au* in the Bregenzer Wald, see p. 9.

The train now threads a defile on the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*, where a junction-line to Buchs diverges to the right (see below), and soon reaches —

$22\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Feldkirch** (1492 ft.; *\*Englischer Hof* or *Post*, R. 1 fl., A. 20, D. 1 fl. 20, B. 40 kr.; *Löwe*; *Bär*; *Schäfte*, small; beer at the *Rössl*), a well-built, thriving town (2000 inhab.), enclosed by mountains which form a natural fortress, once the key of the Tyrol, and commanded by the ancient castle of *Schattenburg*. The '*Stella Matutina*', a large school conducted by Jesuits, is established here. The *Church*, erected in 1487, possesses a descent from the Cross, attributed to Holbein, and a very fine pulpit; the *Capuchin Church* contains another good work on the same subject. Opposite the hospital stands the new *Curhaus* (with restaurant, reading-room, etc.), which was presented to the town by Burgomaster von Tschavoll; whey and mineral waters are dispensed in summer at a pavilion in the pretty grounds. The grounds of the *Gymnasium* contain an interesting display of Alpine plants.

The (5 min.) *Schattenburg* is a good point of view; so also is the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Känzle*, a spur of the *Steinwald*, above the town to the E. (ascent to the left from the upper bridge over the Ill).

A fine view of the valley of the Rhine from the Falknis Alp to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the *\*St. Margarethenkapf* (1828 ft.), a hill 1 M. to the W. of Feldkirch, on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and pleasure-grounds of Herr Tschavoll (ascend to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; cards of admission obtained at the office of the proprietor in the town, and at the *Englischer Hof*). Similar views are enjoyed from the *St. Veitskapf* on the Ardetzenberg, on the opposite (N.) side of the gorge of the Ill (ascend to the right from the road on this side of the bridge, in 20 min.), and from *\*Maria-Grün*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the S., reached by ascending from the lower bridge to the left by *Tisis* (Inn at the top).

Pleasant excursion by the prettily situated village of *Amerlügen* (Inn) to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Aelpele* (4847 ft.), a splendid point of view. The walk may be then advantageously extended to the *Sareuen Alp* and the

(1½ hr.) *Rojaberg* (*Frastanzer Sand*, 5350 ft.). The route over the *Sareuen* and *Garsellen* Alps to the top of the *Drei Schwestern* ('Three Sisters'; 6916 ft.), in 3½ hrs., is fatiguing but attractive (guide necessary).

FROM FELDKIRCH TO BUCHS, railway in ¾ hr. (fares 77, 65, 39 kr.). The line curves round the *Ardetzenberg* (see above), crosses the *Ill* at *Nofels*, traverses the plain of the Rhine to *Nendeln* and *Schaan* (2¼ M. to the S. is *Vaduz*, see below), and near *Buchs* crosses the Rhine by a suspension-bridge (comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

FROM FELDKIRCH TO MAYENFELD. About 9 M. to the S. of Feldkirch (2¼ M. from *Schaan*, see above), lies *Vaduz* (1525 ft.; \**Linde*; *Engel*; *Löwe*), the capital of the small principality of *Liechtenstein* (42 sq. M. in area), at the base of the *Drei Schwestern* (6916 ft.). The castle of *Liechtenstein*, or *Vaduz*, stands on an eminence overlooking the picturesque little town. The view from the (20 min.) top of this hill is very beautiful (Inn). The road continues to traverse the plain of the Rhine, skirting the base of the mountains, and at (2¼ M.) *Triesen* (*Adler*) approaches close to the river. Beyond (4½ M.) *Balzers* (\**Post*), by the Fountain of St. Catharine (1607 ft.), the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is reached. The road now begins to ascend between the *Falknis* (8422 ft.) on the left and the *Fläscherberg* (3645 ft.) on the right, to the *St. Luziensteig* (2385 ft.), a fortified pass. frequently contested by the Swiss, French, and Austrians. The works were blown up by the last-named at the beginning of this century, but were reconstructed in 1830, and in 1853 provided with a large barrack. They constitute the sole fortification of which Switzerland boasts. The highest blockhouse commands a magnificent prospect. Then a descent by the Swiss custom-house (Inn, wine) and the ancient Church of St. Lucius to (4½ M.) *Mayenfeld* (1705 ft.; *Rössl*; *Sonne*; *Alte Post*), a railway-station opposite *Ragatz*. Railway to *Coire* in ½ hr., see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Above and below Feldkirch the *Ill* has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the *Obere* and *Untere Illklamm*. The train passes through a tunnel below the *Schattenburg*, enters the *Obere Klamm*, and crosses the *Ill*. 25½ M. *Frastanz* (1500 ft.; *Kreuz*; *Löwe*), at the entrance to the *Saminathal*.

The *Gurtisspitze* (5833 ft.), ascended viâ *Gurtis* in 4 hrs., commands an admirable view (guide necessary).

A rough path leads through the wild and narrow *Saminathal* past *Amerlügen* (see above) and *Alp Gaudenz*, at the entrance to the *Vallorsch Thal*, to the (5 hrs.) *Alp Steg* (4242 ft.). [An easier road leads from *Vaduz* (see above) by *Triesnerberg* and the *Kuln* (4786 ft.) to the same point in 8 hrs.] To the E. of *Steg* opens the *Malb'n-Thal* (1½ hr. to the last chalets, 5620 ft.), out of which passes lead over the *Sareiser Joch* to the *Gamperton-Thal*, and N. over the *Schöaner Fürkele* to the *Vallorsch-Thal*. From the (1 hr.) *Fürkele* the *Schönberg* (6903 ft.) may be ascended without difficulty in 1 hr. (an interesting excursion). The ascent of the *Gallinakopf* (7205 ft.), accomplished from the same spot viâ the *Maller* and *Guschgfiel* Alps in 2 hrs., is another attractive excursion; the descent may be made by *Gamp* to *Latz* in the *Gallinathal* and to (4 hrs.) *Frastanz*. — A cart-track leads from *Steg* through the upper part of the *Samina-Thal* to the (¾ hr.) last *Alp Valina* (4580 ft.), whence the *Naafkopf* (*Grauspitze* or *Rothewand*, 8425 ft.), the highest mountain in the principality of *Liechtenstein*, may be ascended in 3½ hrs. without much difficulty. — From *Valina* over the *Jess-Fürkele* (*Samina-Joch*, 7795 ft.) to (6 hrs.) *Seewis* in the *Prättigau*, an attractive route.

The valley now expands, and from this point to *Bludenz* is called the *Inner-Walgau*. The train crosses the *Gallinabach* and follows the left bank of the *Ill* to (30 M.) *Nenzing* (1656 ft.; *Sonne*; *Zur Gamperdona*), a place of some importance at the entrance to the *Gamperton-Thal*. On a hill ½ hr. to the W. stands the ruin of *Wälsch-Ramschwag* (2103 ft.), a fine point of view.

The picturesque *\*Gamperton-Thal* will repay a visit. A good path leads first on the right and then on the left bank of the *Mankbach*, which flows through the valley between the precipices of the *Exkopf* and *Ochsenkopf* on the right and those of the *Fundelkopf* on the left, to (5 hrs.) *St. Rochus*, a picturesque Alpine village lying in a beautiful basin called the *Nenzinger Himmel*, or 'Nenzing Paradise' (rustic accommodation). The ascent of the *Naafkopf* (8425 ft.), which may be made hence viâ the *Vermales-Alpe* in 4-5 hrs. (guide), is interesting; so also is that of the *Fundelkopf* (*Matschonspitze*, 7868 ft.), 4 hrs., with guide. Passes: W. over the *Sareiser-Joch* to the *Malbun-Thal* and *Samina-Thal* (see above); E. over the *Matschon-Joch* and the *Palüd-Alpe* to (4 hrs.) *Brand* (see below); S. over the *Grosse Furka* (*Barthümmel-Joch*, 7795 ft.), between the *Naafkopf* and *Ochsenberg*, or over the *Kleine Furka* (*Salaruel-Joch*, 7420 ft.) between the *Hornspitze* and *Panülerschroffen* to *Seewis* in the *Prättigau*.

The train crosses the *Mankbach* and the *Ill*, and reaches the *Strassenhaus* station, 2½ M. to the N. of which, at the mouth of the *Walser-Thal* (see below), is the large village of *Thüringen*.

36 M. *Bludenz* (1905 ft.; *\*Post*; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), at present the terminus of the line, with an old château, is prettily situated. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandnerthal*, with the ice-peak of the *Scesaplana* in the background.

The *\*Hohe Frassen*, or *Pfannenknecht* (6483 ft.), which is easily ascended from *Bludenz* in 3½-4 hrs., commands an admirable view of the *Vorarlberg Alps*; guide 4 fl., unnecessary, as the route is marked by finger-posts. The path ascends to the N.W. to the hamlet of *Obdorf*, descends, and crosses the *Galgentobel*, then ascends in zigzags through meadows and wood, turns to the left at a small chapel and to the right by a bench (way-post) and reaches (2 hrs.) a second chapel. Beyond this it leads to the left, for a short distance through wood, passes the houses of *Muttersberg*, afterwards traverses underwood again, and leads to the (1 hr.) *Pfannenknecht-Alp* (rustic Inn) and to the (½ hr.) summit.

TO THE LÜNER SEE AND THE SCESAPLANA, a very interesting excursion; to (2½ hrs.) *Brand* there is a steep carriage-road, thence to the (3 hrs.) lake a good footpath. The road leads from the station across the *Ill* to (¼ hr.) *Bürs*, where the *Alvierbach* is crossed, and then ascends the left bank, chiefly through wood, to (1¼ hr.) *Bürserberg* (2850 ft.), picturesquely situated on the right side of the wild *Gschisertobel*, or *Schesatobel*. The charming *Brandner-Thal* is now traversed; on our left, beyond the deep gorge of the *Alvierbach*, rise the *Wasenspitze* (6588 ft.) and the *Zimbaspitze* (8660 ft.); opposite us is the *Scesaplana* with the *Brandner Glacier*. 1 hr. *Brand* (3276 ft.; *\*Inn*), prettily situated at the base of the *Mothenkopf*. (Over the *Matschon-Joch* to the *Gamperton-Thal*, see above). We now cross the stream and follow the right bank to the *Lagant Alp*. On the right are the precipitous sides of the *Scesaplana*, down which pour several cascades, and farther on those of the *Zirmen-kopf* or *Seekopf*, with extensive tracts of debris at their base; on the left is the *Saulenkopf*. At the head of the valley a waterfall, forming the outflow of the *Lüner-See*, bursts from the rocky wall on the left. Here we turn to the right and ascend by a good zigzag path over slopes of rubble at the base of the *Seekopf* to the rocky saddle on the N. side of the picturesque dark-green *\*Lüner-See* (6312 ft.), 4½ M. in circumference, the largest lake among the *Rhaetian Alps*. On the W. side is the (3 hrs.) *Douglashütte* (Inn, bed 1 fl., hay bed 35 kr.), so-called in memory of J. S. Douglas, a manufacturer from *Thüringen* (see below), who lost his life while chamois-hunting in 1874; the chalet was destroyed by an avalanche during the winter of 1876-77, but has been re-erected.

The ascent of the *\*Scesaplana* (9718 ft.; from *scesa* 'a seat' and *plana* 'flat'), the highest mountain of the *Ræticon* chain, is rather fatiguing, but without danger, and occupies 3-4 hrs. from the club-hut (*Ferdinand Heine* and *Norbert Gapp* of *Bludenz*, and *Adolph Beck*, *Johann Sugg*, and

B. Mayer of Brand are good guides; from Bludenz 6 fl. with food, or 8 fl. without; from Brand 4 or 6 fl.). The route from the club-hut skirts the lake for a short way, and then ascends to the right, at first over grassy slopes, and afterwards over debris and rocks (*Todten-Alp*). Finally we climb through a rather steep gully to a small glacier, which we round to the right, and then proceed over the arête without difficulty to the summit. The magnificent view embraces the whole of Swabia as far as Ulm on the N., the Vorarlberg and Algäu Alps on the N.E., the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps on the E., and on the S. and W. the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the Gotthard and the Bernese Alps, the Prättigau, valley of the Rhine, the Appenzell Mts., and the Lake of Constance; immediately below us on the N. are the extensive Brandner Glacier and the Brandner-Thal. — The descent by *Alp Vals*, *Gancier-Alp*, and *Gancier-Tobel* to (4 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prättigau is steep; a better route to Seewis is to proceed from the Lüner-See over the *Carelljoch* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*). — From the Lüner-See through the *Reisthal* or the *Gauerthal* to *Schrüns*, see p. 166.

From Bludenz to the *Montavon*, see p. 165. — To THE SCHRÖCKEN through the *Grosse Walserthal*, an attractive excursion of 11-12 hrs. (guide necessary from Buchboden to the Schröcken). A carriage-road leads from *Strassenhaus* (see above) past *Ludesch* to (2¼ M.) *Thüringen* (1800 ft.; \*Hirsch), a village with large manufactories, at the end of the valley. From this point we ascend a cart-track to the right, which runs high up on the right side of the valley of the *Lutzbach*, making numerous descents into the transverse ravines from the N., and leading to (1½ hr.) *St. Gerold* (below, to the right, a convent belonging to the Abbey of Einsiedeln) and (½ hr.) *Blons* (2975 ft.; opposite lies *Raggal*). It then descends past the mouth of the *Garsella-Tobel* to the *Lutzbach*, and re-mounts to (1½ hr.) *Sonntag* (2915 ft.; \*Löwe; Krone), the capital of the valley, where the cart-road ends (hence by *Fontanella* and over the *Faschina-Joch* to *Damüls* and *Au*, see p. 9). [The shortest route for pedestrians from Bludenz to the Walserthal leads by *Latz* and *Ludescherberg*, and round the flank of the *Hohe Frassen*, to (2½ hrs.) *Raggal* (Rössl), at the entrance to the *Marulthal* (to *Alp Lagutz*, *Formarin*, etc., see p. 12); it then descends into the deep *Lasanka-Tobel*, whence it re-mounts to *Plazera*, *Garsella* (where it crosses the *Lutzbach*), and (2 hrs.) *Sonntag*.] — From Sonntag the path proceeds along the right side of the valley to (1½ hr.) *Buchboden* (3012 ft.; Inn, plain), opposite the entrance to the *Huttler-Thal*. (By the *Alp Klesenza* to *Lagutz*, see p. 12.) In the *Rothenbrunnen-Tobel* (on the left bank of the *Lutzbach*), about 3 M. above Buchboden, are the chalybeate baths of *Rothenbrunn* (3160 ft.; plain, passing travellers accommodated). After leaving Buchboden we follow the right bank for another ½ hr., and then ascend sharply to the left (path bad at places, guide desirable), past the *Alp Itschgerney* (to the left, above us), to the (3 hrs.) summit of the *Schadona-Sattel* (5977 ft.), between the *Rothenhorn* on the right and the *Künzelspitze* (ascent. see p. 10) on the left. Here we enjoy a fine retrospect of the Walserthal, the *Scesaplana* on the S.W., the *Kleinspitze* on the S., and the pyramidal *Widderstein* on the E.; far below us lies the little church of the *Schröcken*, which is reached from the saddle in about 2 hrs. (part of the route in the valley is uphill).

At the nunnery of *St. Peter* the road quits the Ill (to the *Montavon*, see p. 165) and ascends the *Klosterthal*, following the *Alfenzbach*. In front of us rises the *Rogelskopf* (7448 ft.), to our right the *Davennakopf* (5527 ft.). Near (6 M.) *Bratz* (2326 ft.; Rössl, Löwe), a fine cascade of the *Fallbach* is seen on the left. The road then crosses the *Alfenzbach* thrice, and reaches —

9¼ M. *Dalaas* (2354 ft.; \*Post, dear), a large village in a picturesque situation; on the N. is the *Saladinaspitze* (7306 ft.),

on the E. the *Burtschakopf* (7356 ft.). — To the (4 hrs.) *Formarin-See*, see p. 12.

An interesting pass leads hence across the *Christberg* (4875 ft.) to the *MONTAVON*. The ascent is steep but shady (guide unnecessary):  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. a chapel in the wood;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the summit of the pass, marked by a crucifix, and commanding a fine view of the *Silberthal*, *Lobspitze*, *Sulzfluh*, *Scesaplana*, etc. We descend to the left along the fence to the church of *Christberg*, whence a good path leads W. across pastures to the conspicuous church of (1 hr.) *Inner-Bartholomäusberg*, or *Innerberg* (3773; refreshments at the pastor's), and then descends to the left to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Schrüns* (p. 165). A more picturesque route from *Innerberg* leads first to the right to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ausser-Bartholomäusberg* (p. 165), and then to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Schrüns*.

Above *Dalaas* the road regains the right bank of the *Alfenz* (on the left the *Pfaffenspitze*, and farther on the *Schafberg*), which it follows to (3 M.) *Wald*. The *Spreubach*, the discharge of the *Spullersee* (see below) is then crossed.

15 M. *Klösterle* (3468 ft.; *Löwe*). To the right, at the end of the narrow *Nenzigast-Thal*, is the *Kalte Berg* (9498 ft.) with the *Wildebene Glacier* (ascent fatiguing, 6 hrs., with guide; comp. p. 161). — To the *Spullersee* and *Schafberg* (4 hrs.), see p. 12.

The route now becomes steeper and ascends a wild and sequestered valley (left the *Rhonspitze* and *Erzberg*) to —

18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Stuben* (4652 ft.; *Post*), the last village in the valley. (Over the *Flexensattel* to *Lech* and *Schröcken*, see p. 11.)

The road ascends in numerous windings, which afford fine retrospects of the *Klosterthal* as far as the *Scesaplana*, with the *Erzberg* and *Rogelspitze* on the right, and the *Peischelkopf* on the left, and then turns into the upper *Alfenzthal*. At several places a passage for the road has been blasted in the vertical face of the cliffs. Then through a bleak valley to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit of the pass of the *Arlberg* (5895 ft.), the watershed between the *Rhine* and *Danube*, and the boundary between the *Vorarlberg* and the *Tyrol*. Snow frequently lies here in the early summer. View limited. On the E. side of the pass,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the summit, is the *Chapel of St. Christopher*, with an inn adjoining it.

The road makes a wide curve and enters the *Rosanna-Thal*. Fine view, on the right, of the bold *Patteriolspitze*, the *Sulzköpfe*, *Faselfadferner*, and *Kuchenspitzen*, and, facing us, of the mountains of the *Stanzer-Thal* as far as the *Eisenkopf* and *Parseier-Spitze*. We then descend abruptly past the entrance of the *Moos-thal* to —

28 M. *St. Anton* (4200 ft.; \**Post*), the first village in the *Rosanna-Thal*, which above *St. Anton* is known as the *Fervall-Thal*, and below it as the *Stanzer-Thal*.

Through the *Fervallthal* and over the *Kastner* or *Silberthaler Winterjochl* to *Schrüns* in the *Montavon* (10-11 hrs.), see p. 166. — The monotonous *Fervallthal*, which is wooded in its lower part, divides at the *Vordere Brannweinlhütte*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from *St. Anton*, into the *Schönfervall-Thal* on the right, and the *Fasulthal* on the left; between the two rises



the huge *Patteriolspitze* (10,020 ft.). A fatiguing pass leads through the wild *Fasulthal* and over the *Schafbuchjoch* (about 8200 ft.) to (8 hrs.) *Mathon* in the *Paznaun* (p. 169); in ascending to the pass we enjoy fine views to the right of the *Patteriol*, *Fasul Glacier*, etc., and to the left of the *Kuchenspitze* and *Küchelspitze*.

The *Schönfervall* is traversed by a path on the right bank of the *Rosanna* to the (1 hr.) *Hintere Brannweinshütte*, where the route to the *Silberthaler Winterjochl* diverges to the right (see p. 167). About 1 hr. farther up, beyond the *Ochsenhütte*, the path quits the *Rosanna-Thal* (the upper part of which is here called the *Ochsenthal*), and ascends to the (1 hr.) flat saddle at the *Scheidsee* (the *Verbellner Winterjochl*; 7420 ft.). The scenery here is magnificent: to the E. as the *Patteriol*, N. the *Valschavielkopf* or *Albonakopf*, W. the *Strittkopf*. Descent along the *Verbellabach*, with a fine view of the *Hochmaderer* and *Litzner* group, to the (1½ hr.) *Inner-Ganifer Alp*, where the path joins the route from the *Zeinisjoch* (p. 168), and to (1 hr.) *Patenen* (p. 167).

The *Moosthal* will also repay a visit (guide not indispensable). The (3 hrs.) last chalet, on the *Hintere Rossfall-Alpe* (5216 ft.), commands a fine view of the imposing scenery of the head of the valley (*Kartell Glacier*, *Rautkopf*, *Kuchenspitzen*; on the right the *Ochsenberglerkopf* and *Sulzköpfe*). A fatiguing pass leads hence over the *Schneidjochl* to (5 hrs.) *Ischgl* in the *Paznaun* (comp. p. 169).

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS** from *St. Anton*. The *Rendelspitze* (9245 ft.) is ascended without difficulty by the *Fervall-Alpe*, or through the *Moosthal*, in 5 hrs. (guide; beautiful view). — An equally attractive but somewhat more fatiguing ascent is that of the *Ochsenberglerkopf* (9510 ft.), through the *Moosthal* in 5-6 hrs. (guide). — The *Kalte Berg* (9500 ft.) is scaled by a toilsome ascent of 7-8 hrs. through the *Marulthal* and over the *Wild-ebene Glacier* (guide); the view from the summit is very striking (ascent from *Klosterle*, shorter, see p. 160).

An easy route leads N. from *St. Anton* (or from *St. Jakob*, see below) over the *Almejurjoch* (7800 ft.) and through the *Almejurthal* to *Kaisers* and (6 hrs.) *Steg* in the *Lechthal* (p. 10; guide unnecessary for experienced mountaineers). The summit of the pass affords a good retrospect of the *Fervall* group.

Beyond *St. Anton* the road crosses the *Rosanna* twice and then follows the left bank (*St. Jakob* being passed on the left) to *Vadisen* and (5¼ M.) *Pattneu* (3976 ft.; *Adler*). On the left rises the *Stanzkopf* (9038 ft.), on the right the *Blankahorn* (10,345 ft.), with its small glacier (the S. and lower peak is called the *Riffler*; 9878 ft.).

Over the *Kaiserjoch* to (6 hr.) *Steg*, in the *Lechthal*, see p. 10. — A somewhat toilsome passage leads through the *Malson-Thal*, which opens here on the S., and over the *Blankajoch* (8810 ft.) to (6-7 hrs.) *Kappl*, in the *Paznaun* (comp. p. 169). — The *Blankahorn* (see above), which may be ascended from the *Blankajoch* or *Malsonhütte* without difficulty, affords a striking view.

A pleasant excursion may be made from (2¼ M.) *Schnan* (3870 ft.), the next village on the route, to the *Schnaner Kamm*, a narrow rocky gully formed by the *Schnanerbach* (there and back in ½ hr.).

37 M. *Flirsch* (3750 ft.; \**Post*) is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Eisenkopf* (9252 ft.); to the right are the *Mittagspitze* (8630 ft.) and the *Blankahorn* (see above). The valley contracts; the *Rosanna* dashes impetuously over the rocks and forms several waterfalls. Below (4½ M.) *Strengen* (3307 ft.; *Traube*) the *Paznaunthal* (p. 170) opens on the right, while the *Trisanna*, descending from



it, unites with the Rosanna to form the *Sanna*. A rock at the confluence is crowned by the dilapidated castle of *Wiesberg*. The road into the Paznaun crosses the covered wooden bridge below. We next come to the picturesquely situated village of (3 M.) *Pians* (\*Pöll, near the church), above which, to the left, lies *Grinz*, and, a little farther off, *Stanz*. To the E. a fine view opens here of the valley of the Inn with the pyramidal *Tschürgant* in the background. The road crosses the *Sanna* near the hamlet of *Bruggen*, and then crosses the Inn by means of a wooden bridge to —

46½ M. **Landeck** (2668 ft.; \*Post, *Schwarzer Adler*, belonging to the same owner, accommodation at the latter poor; *Goldner Adler*), built on both banks of the Inn, at the union of the *Arlberg*, *Upper Innthal*, and *Vintschgau* roads, a village of some importance, commanded by the ancient castle of the same name, now inhabited by several poor families. A few leisure hours here are best devoted to a walk on the road, ascending by the Inn, which forms several rapids above the village (p. 184). To the N. the lofty *Parseier Spitze* (9910 ft.) towers over the intervening grassy hills; more to the right are the *Brandjöchl* and *Silberspitze*; on the W. is the *Thialspitze* (7860 ft.), with the *Riffler* and its glacier in the background; on the E. rise the slopes of the *Venetberg* (8228 ft.).

At *Zams* (2535 ft.), 2 M. below Landeck, a rocky barrier projects into the valley. The road crosses to the left bank of the Inn (pedestrians, however, should follow the right bank as far as the village of *Schönwies*, about ½ M. on this side of Mils). The nunnery of the Sisters of Charity on the slope possesses branch-establishments in many parts of Austria. Beyond the bridge a footpath diverges to the left, leading to the \**Waterfall of the Lötzenbach*, situated in a wild gorge about ½ M. distant (not visible from the road; key procured at the mill, 10 kr.).

To the right on a lofty height rise the conspicuous ruins of the *Kronburg* (3450 ft.). The barren pyramid of the *Tschürgant* (p. 163) forms the background (adjoining it, in the distance, is the *Sonnen-spitz*). The next villages are *Starkenbach* (opposite, on the right bank, is *Schönwies*, see above), and (5¼ M.) *Mils*, with a modern church. To the left is the waterfall of the *Larsenbach*. The road continues level for a considerable distance (passing the village of *Imsterberg* on the right bank), and then ascends rapidly, finally running almost perpendicularly above the Inn, and commanding a fine view of its fertile valley (on the right the *Achenkogel*, p. 171). At the top it quits the valley of the Inn and descends the *Galgenbühl* to the left into the *Gurgler-Thal* (p. 23).

59 M. **Imst** (2710 ft.; \*Post, R. and L. 1 fl. 20 kr., B. 50 kr.; *Lamm*; *Sonne*), a well-built village, the seat of the district authorities, pleasantly situated on a mountain terrace, is the station for a visit to the *Oetzthal* (p. 171) and *Pitzthal* (p. 179). The road to *Nassereit* (p. 23) also diverges here. The *Malschbach*,

which descends from the Muttekopf, divides the village into the *Obermarkt* and *Untermarkt*. The ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Calvarienberg* affords the best view of the surrounding scenery: on the N. are the Muttekopf, Platteinkogl, Heiterwand, Rauchberg, and Wanneck; on the S. is the Pitzthal, lying between the Wildgrat and the Venetberg.

The *Tschürgant* (7766 ft.) is easily ascended hence in 4 hrs. (guide); a bridle-path leads by *Karrösten* to the *Karröstner Alp*, which is within 2 hrs. of the summit. The view comprises the Oetzthal and Pitzthal glaciers, the N. Limestone Alps, and the Innthal from Landeck to Innsbruck. — The \**Muttekopf* (9090 ft.), another fine point of view, may be ascended from Imst in 6 hrs. (with guide); the last part of the ascent is fatiguing ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below the summit is a hut with hay-beds). — Over the *Hochtenn* to the *Lechthal*, see p. 10. — *Alois Mayr* and *Anton Schrott* of Imst are recommended as guides.

The road descends gradually to (1 M.) *Brennbüchl*, where, at \**Mayr's Inn*, Fred. Augustus, King of Saxony, expired on 9th Aug., 1854. The room may still be inspected by the curious. The king had quitted the main road near *Brennbüchl* with the intention of driving to the Pitzthal. Before crossing the Inn he was thrown from the carriage owing to a sudden turn in the road, and a kick from one of the horses inflicted a fatal wound on his head. The scene of the accident is marked by a small chapel in the valley below.

We now ascend along the base of the *Tschürgant* to (1 M.) *Karres*; to the right, far below, the *Pitzenbach* (p. 179) flows into the Inn. At the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) top of the hill (*Karreser Höhe*) a fine view is obtained down the Innthal (on the left the *Karwendelgebirge*), and of the Oetzthal with the Achenkogel on the right. The road then again descends, past the *Trankhütte*; below, on the Inn, lies the village of *Roppen*, through which leads the route into the Oetzthal (p. 171). Farther on, the masses of debris with which the Ache, descending from the Oetzthal (p. 171), has covered the entire valley of the Inn at the confluence of the two streams, present a curious appearance. At the \**Inn of Magerbach* the road crosses to (6 M.) *Haimingen* (hence to the Oetzthal, see p. 171), on the right bank of the Inn. On the left extends the long ridge of the *Simmering* (6867 ft.); to the right rises the wooded *Petersberg*, with the ruins of the castle of that name, the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, Countess of the Tyrol, through whom the Tyrol was annexed to Bohemia in the 14th cent., and thus eventually to Austria. On the same hill is the handsome modern château of *Welfenburg*, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Rodenegg, rebuilt after a fire in 1858.

70 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Silz* (2130 ft.; \**Post* or *Steinbock*) has a handsome modern church, containing a fine altar-piece by *Hellweger*. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on is a bridge crossing the Inn to the hamlet of *Mötz*, whence carriage-roads lead to the right to (3 M.) *Ober-Miemingen* and to the left to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Obsteig* (p. 23). The extensive Cistercian monastery of *Stams*, to the right of the road, was founded in 1271 by the mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. The library contains manuscripts, incunabula, coins, etc.

Pleasant excursion with guide to the (8 hrs.) *Stanser-Alpe* (6690 ft.; Inn), which affords a good view of the Inn Valley and of the N. Limestone Alps. The descent may be made by *Ochsengarten* (p. 171) to (3½ hrs.) *Oetz* (p. 171), in the *Oetzthal*.

Near (77¼ M.) *Telfs* (2070 ft.; \**Post*; \**Löwe*), one of the largest villages in the upper valley of the Inn, the road returns to the left bank of the river, and unites with the road from *Nassereit* (p. 23). About ¾ M. to the W. is a large cotton-factory (250 hands). The corner-house opposite the 'Löwe' is embellished with a marble bust (set up in 1875) of *Joseph Schöpf*, the painter (d. 1822), who was a native of *Telfs*.

The chapel of *St. Moritz* on the *Calvarienberg*, 1½ M. to the W., affords a beautiful view (on the S. the *Hochederspitze*, 9170 ft.). Other good points of view are the pilgrimage church on the *Birkenberg*, 3 M. to the N., and the ruin of *Hörtenberg*, 3 M. to the S., beyond *Pfaffenhofen* (formerly seat of the president of the district court, destroyed by lightning in 1703). — Good roads lead N. from *Telfs* by *Buchen* to (7½ M.) *Leutach*, and by *Mösern* to (9 M.) *Seefeld* (p. 38).

The high-road from *Telfs* to *Zirl* leads on the left bank of the Inn, past *Platten* and *Pettenau*. Another road, on which *Stellwagen* also ply, follows the right bank by *Pfaffenhofen*, *Flauring*, *Polling*, *Matting*, and *Inzing* (Klotz; halting-place of the *Stellwagen*). At —

92 M. *Zirl* (2034 ft.; \**Löwe*; *Stern*) the *Scharnitz-Mittenwald* road descends to the left in long windings (see R. 7). On a projecting rock above the road stands the castle of *Fragenstein* (p. 38). The (½ hr.) *Calvarienberg* commands an admirable view: on the S. are the jagged peaks of the *Selrain* (p. 171), and the village of *Oberperfuss* (p. 141), perched at the entrance to the *Selrain-Thal*, 2¼ M. from *Zirl*; on the N. is the huge gorge of the *Ehbach*, descending from the *Solstein*.

The \**Grosse Solstein* (8333 ft.), which may be ascended from *Zirl* without much difficulty in 6 hrs. (guide), viâ the *Erlalp* (night-quarters) and the saddle between the *Erlspitz* and *Solstein*, commands an extensive and striking prospect. — The ascent of the still higher *Kleine Solstein* (8710 ft.), to the N. of the *Grosse Solstein*, is more difficult.

On the left, about 1 M. beyond *Zirl*, is the *Martinswand* (3650 ft. above the sea), rising 1660 ft. perpendicularly above the road.

In 1493 the Emp. Maximilian, having lost his way while in pursuit of a chamois above the *Martinswand*, missed his footing, and rolled down to the brink of the precipice, where he arrested his progress by clinging to a projecting rock, but in such a position that he was unable to move from the spot. His perilous situation being observed from below, the pastor of *Zirl*, attended by numerous members of his flock, repaired to the foot of the rock with the host, by the raising of which he granted the emperor absolution. At this juncture tradition relates that an 'angel in the garb of a chamois-hunter' was suddenly seen by the devout spectators to come to the rescue of the exhausted monarch, whom he conducted by unknown paths to a place of safety. The rescuer, however, was a mortal, who was afterwards ennobled under the name of *Hollauer*. The spot where the emperor was in such imminent peril is marked by a cross on the rock, 800 ft. above the Inn, but not easily distinguished from the road below. It stands in a small cavern, exactly opposite the chapel on the wooded height of *Martinsbühel*, and is accessible by a steep and giddy path.

The road now descends, affording a fine view of the Sailespitze and Waldrasterspitze on the S., and the Patscher Kofl and Glungetzer on the S.E., to (5 M.) *Kranebitten*, whence it traverses the wide and level *Höttinger Au* to —

95 M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 134.

### 35. The Montavon and Paznaun Valleys.

*See also Map, p. 6.*

The *Montavon* (*davo*, 'behind'), or Upper Illthal, is a beautiful and fertile valley, inhabited by a race of Rætian origin, as is still indicated by various names of places. The spoken language, however, is German. The valley is separated on the S. from the Prättigau in the Grisons by the *Ræticon Chain*. It affords a number of pleasant and picturesque excursions, for which *Schruns* forms the best headquarters. The *Paznaun*, a wild and narrow valley, with beautiful Alpine pastures and famous for its cattle-breeding, has as yet been little visited by the tourist. — *STELLWAGEN* from *Bludenz* to *Schruns* several times a day in 1½ hr. (60 kr.). An interesting route (particularly for those who have already visited the *Arlberg*) is from *Bludenz* through the *Montavon* and *Paznaun* to *Landeck* (2-3 days, guide not indispensable). Light carriages may be used as far as *Patenen*.

*Bludenz* (1910 ft.), see p. 158. The road into the *Montavon* diverges to the right from the *Arlberg* road at the hamlet of *Brunnenfeld*, beyond the nunnery of *St. Peter* (p. 159), and crosses the *Alfenzbach*, flowing from the *Klosterthal*, above its junction with the *Ill*. It then traverses the defile of *Stebösi*, crosses the *Ill*, and reaches (3 M.) *Lorüns* (picturesque walk hence along the left bank by *Vandans* and *Tschagguns* to *Schruns* in 2 hrs.). The *Ill* is again crossed; 1½ M. *St. Anton* (*Adler*), a village on an eminence at the base of the *Davennakopf*. The road then follows the right bank (opposite is *Vandans*, at the mouth of the *Rellsthal*, commanded by the bold *Zimbaspitze*, see below), past the hamlet of *Gantschier* and the Capuchin monastery of *Gauenstein* to —

3¾ M. *Schruns* (2250 ft.; \**Löwe*, at the upper end of the village; \**Taube*; \**Stern*; \**Hotel & Pension Gauenstein*, ¾ M. to the N.W., with a fine view), the chief place in the *Montavon*, charmingly situated in a broad part of the valley, on the *Litzbach*, which descends from the *Silberthal*, and a favourite place for a summer residence.

**WALKS.** On the shady road leading up the valley (E.) towards the *Fratte* (see below). — To the (¾ M.) convent of *Gauenstein* on the W., with a charming view (below is the pension, see above). Several charming forest-paths on the mountain slope. — By (¾ M.) *Tschagguns* (*Löwe*), on the left bank of the *Ill*, at the entrance to the *Gauerthal*, to the (10 min.) *Landschau*, a fine point of view. — Across the bridge over the *Litzbach* to (1 hr.) *Ausser-Bartholomäusberg* (3527 ft.; rustic Inn near the church), another good point of view. Hence to the summit of the *Rellseck* in 1¼ hr., a pleasant walk. To (1¼ hr.) *Innerberg* and over the *Christberg* to (3 hrs.) *Dalaas*, see p. 160.

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS.** (*Christian Zudrell* and *Joseph Bitschnau* are good guides.) — The \**Davennakopf* (*Schwarzhorn*, 5520 ft.) may be ascended by *Ausser-Bartholomäusberg* without difficulty in 3½ hrs. (with guide). — *Tanzkopf* (6810 ft.), by *Inner-Bartholomäusberg* in 4 hrs., also easy.

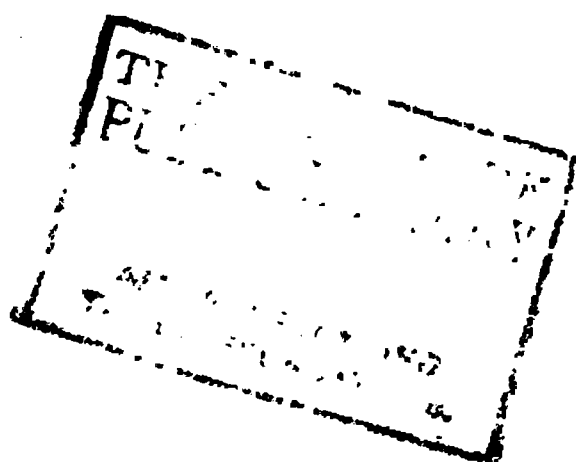
— *Mittagspitze* (7100 ft.), by *Tschagguns* and *Alp Alpilla* in 4 hrs., somewhat fatiguing; *Schwarzhornspitze* (8060 ft.), 6 hrs., toilsome. — The ascent of the *Zimbaspitze* (8660 ft.), accomplished in 8-9 hrs., either from *Bludenz* by the *Brandner-Thal* and *Sarotla-Thal*, or from *Schruns* through the *Rellsthal* and over the *Zalundi-Alp*, is difficult and only suitable for experienced climbers.

The ascent of the \**Sulzfluh* (9200 ft.), which takes 7-8 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), is very interesting and not difficult. The route leads to the left from *Tschagguns* over the *Ziegerberg* into the *Gampadel-Tobel*. It ascends thence, steeply at places, past the *Gampadel-Alp* (above which the path to the *Walser-Alp* and the *Tilisuna-See* diverges to the right, see below), to the (4 hrs.) *Alp Tilisuna* (hut) in a sequestered valley (over the *Plasseggen-Joch* to *Küblis*, see below). Thence to the right across pastures (sometimes covered with snow in early summer) to the *Verspalla-Grat* (below, to the right, lies the small *Tilisuna-See*), and then over a broad rocky plateau. The last part of the ascent leads over the *Sporer Glacier*, which is free from crevasses, to the (3-4 hrs.) summit, which commands a magnificent panorama. Easy descent past the small *Tilisuna-See* (6660 ft.) to the *Walser Alp* and *Gampadel Alp* (a new club-hut is being built by the lake).

The \**Lünersee* may be reached by two different routes (guide advisable). One of these leads through the *Rellsthal* (from *Vandans*, ascending rapidly on the left bank of the *Rellsbach*) to the *Lüner Alpe*, and then over the ridge of the *Schafgafall* (*Lüner Krine*) to the lake (5½ hrs. to the *Douglashütte*, see p. 158). The other and preferable route ascends from *Tschagguns* to the S.W. through the *Gauerthal*, between the *Mittagspitze* on the left and the *Hohe Mann* on the right, passing several farms. Farther up it reaches the *Untere Sporer-Alp* and then the (3 hrs.) *Obere Sporer-Alp*, a group of thirty huts in a basin on the S. side of the *Geispitz*. During the entire ascent of the valley we enjoy the magnificent prospect afforded by the imposing mountains (*Schwarzhorn*, *Sulzfluh*, *Drusenfluh*) at its head. From the *Obere Sporer-Alp* we mount to the W. by a somewhat steeper ascent through the *Oafentobel* and, passing some patches of snow, reach the (1¾ hr.) *Oafenpass* (7270 ft.), whence a good view is obtained of the *Scesaplana* on the W. and the *Paznaun Mts.* on the E. The path now descends, past the imposing \**Schweizerthor* (7054 ft.), through which a view of the *Grisons* is obtained, and then ascends again to the (1 hr.) ridge of the *Gafall* (*Alpvera Pass*). Finally it descends to the left to the (¾ hr.) *See-Alpe* and past the S. side of the *Lüner-See* to the (20 min.) *Douglashütte*. Ascent of the *Scesaplana*, and descent through the *Brandner-Thal* to *Bludenz*, see p. 158.

Several passes lead from this valley into the *PRÄTTIGAU* in the *Grisons*. That through the *Rellsthal* and the *Schweizerthor* (7054 ft.) to (9 hrs.) *Schiers* is much frequented. — Another attractive route leads through the *Gauerthal* and the *Drusenthor* (7220 ft.) to *Schiers* in 9 hrs. The summit of the pass lies between the *Sulzfluh* and *Drusenfluh*. — Through the *Gampadel-Thal* and over the *Plasseggen-Joch* (7615 ft.), or over the *Partnunjoch* (*Pass im Graben*, 7283 ft.), to *Küblis* in 9 hrs., two interesting passages (on the *Partnuner-Staffel*, below the small lake of the same name, is the \**Hôtel Sulzfluh*, finely situated 5865 ft. above the sea-level). — The *St. Antonier* or *Schlappina-Joch*, see below.

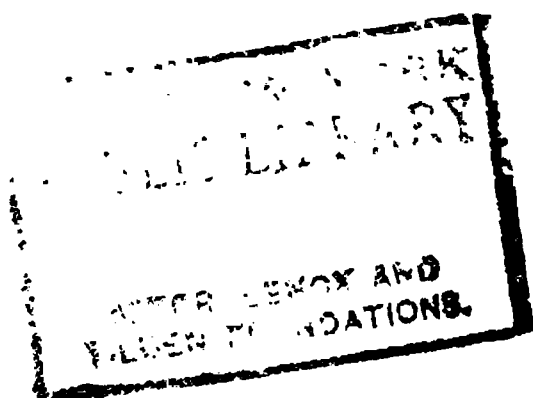
To *ST. ANTON ON THE ARLBERG* THROUGH THE *SILBERTHAL*, 10-11 hrs.; guide and provisions necessary. The right bank of the *Litzbach* is ascended to the first houses of *Bartholomäusberg* (the church is left above us to the left), where we turn to the right and proceed up the valley to the scattered village of (2½ hrs.) *Silberthal* (2920 ft.; rustic *Inn*). On the E. rises the *Lobspitze* (8645 ft.; ascent through the *Wasserstübenobel* in 6 hrs., fatiguing), on the S. are the steep slopes of the *Hochjoch* (8255 ft.). The valley now contracts; the path ascends first on the right and then on the left bank of the rapid *Litzbach* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Unter-Kastuna*, where the valley divides into two branches, the *Kastunthal* on the left and the *Silberthal* on the right. Between the two valleys are the wooded *Mutlberg* and, farther to the E., the *Trostberg*; on the left towers the *Lobspitze*, on the right the rugged *Gaissler-Spitzen*. The path through











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the Silberthal crosses to the right bank of the Litzbach and ascends through wood past the *Dürwald-Alp* and *Fräsch-Alp* (on the right the *Maderer*, 9055 ft.) to the (2½ hrs.) *Fräschenlücke* (*Silberthaler Winterjöchl*, 6378 ft.), between the *Trostberg* on the left, and the *Valschavielkopf* or *Albonakopf* on the right; fine view of the bold *Patteriolspitze* (10,020 ft.) on the E. About ¼ hr. to the N.W. of the pass is the small *Pfannensee*. Descent by the *Schönfervall* to (3 hrs.) *St. Anton* (p. 160). — A rough path ascends steeply along the right side of the *Kastunthal* (see above; in a wild gorge to the right flows the *Kastunbach*) to the (3½ hrs.) *Kastuner Winterjöchl* (7336 ft.), between the *Trostberg* on the right and the *Kalte Berg* on the left. The steep descent leads through the *Pfunthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Brantweinlücke* in the *Fervall* and to (2 hrs.) *St. Anton*.

Above *Schrüns* the valley contracts; on the left is the *Zamangspitze* (7820 ft.), on the right the *Geweilkopf*, or *Quellenkopf* (8045 ft.). The road crosses the Ill by means of the 'Landbrücke', and ascends, beyond the hamlet of *Mauren*, through the *Fratte*, a defile which divides the Montavon into the *Ausser-Fratte* and *Inner-Fratte*. At *Galgenuel* we pass the entrance to the *Gargellenthal*, whence the *Suggadinbach* issues (in the background is the *Madriser-Spitze*). The right bank of the Ill is now regained and followed to (6 M.) *St. Gallenkirch* (2730 ft.; *Rössle*; *Kreuz*), situated on an eminence at the mouth of the *Zamangtobel*. To the S. the *Vernielbach* forms a small cascade; to the E. the *Vallülaspitze* (see below) rises from the valley.

A tolerable path leads through the smiling *Gargellenthal* to *Reute* and (3 hrs.) *Gargellen* (5160 ft.; rustic inn), a picturesquely situated little village, to the S. of which is the *Madriser-Spitze* (9075 ft.), with a small glacier. At the hamlet of *Valcalda* (*Vergalden*), ¼ hr. farther up, the valley divides into the *Valcalda-Thal* on the left and the *Valzerfenz-Thal* on the right. A much frequented pass leads from *Gargellen* to the W. across the *St. Antonierjoch* (7664 ft.) to (5-6 hrs.) *Küblis*; another leads S. over the *Schlappina-Joch* (7100 ft.) to (5 hrs.) *Klosters* in the *Prättigau*. Two pleasant ascents are those of the *Heimspitze* (9095 ft.), through the *Valcalda-Thal* in 4 hrs. (guide), and of the *Madriser-Spitze* (9075 ft.), in 4 hrs. (guide). — Over the *Valcaldner Jöchl* (8386 ft.) to the *Gannera-Thal* and *Gaschurn* in 6-7 hrs., rather fatiguing.

The hilly road continues to follow the right bank. After passing several solitary farm-houses and *Gurtepohl*, it reaches (4½ M.) *Gaschurn* (3120 ft.; \**Rössl*; *Kleboth* is a good guide), with a modern Romanesque church, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Gannerathal*.

EXCURSIONS. On the S. are the *Schafboden* (7700 ft.) and the *Hochmaderer* (9255 ft.), the first of which is scaled by the *Alp Ganeu* in 3 hrs., the other by the *Gannera-Thal* and the *Alp* of the same name in 5-6 hrs., (both interesting). The *Albonakopf* (*Valschavielkopf*, 8835 ft.) on the N. is ascended through the *Valschaviel* in 5 hrs.; descent to the *Scheidsee* (p. 161), and through the *Verbellner-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Patenen*. — Over the *Gannera-Joch* (8070 ft.) to *Klosters* in the *Prättigau*, 8 hrs., fatiguing.

3 M. *Patenen* (3435 ft.; *Essigwirth*; *Tschofen*), the last village of the Montavon, lying in a sequestered basin.

The ascent of the *Vallüla*, or *Flammspitze* (9220 ft.), which is practicable viâ the *Vallüla-Alp* in 5-6 hrs. (guide), is suitable for experienced mountaineers only (it may also be accomplished in 3½ hrs. from the *Bielerhöhe*). The view is superb.

From *Patenen* to *St. Anton* on the *Arlberg* over the *Verbellner Winterjöchl*, see p. 161,

Two passes lead from Patenen to the PAZNAUN. The shorter and more frequented crosses the Zeinisjoch (bridle-path, to Galthür 4 hrs). Leaving Patenen to the left by the church, the path ascends gradually over meadows to the wood, in which it mounts abruptly to the (1 hr.) *Verbellabach*. The right bank of the torrent is followed for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., after which we cross to the *Inner-Ganisfer Alp*, on the left bank (on the left a fine waterfall). The path then proceeds in steep zigzags, past a ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) finger-post inscribed 'Weg nach Tirol', to the (1 hr.) flat summit of the pass (8075 ft.), between the *Fluhspitze* and *Fädnerspitze* on the N., and the *Breitspitze* and *Ballunspitze* on the S. (chapel and \*Inn). The route then traverses marshy pastures, and by a large boulder descends into the valley of the *Trisanna*, which it crosses to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Galthür* (see below). — The other route, which is much more interesting, though longer, leads through the *Vermunt-Thal* and over the *Bielerhöhe*, or *Pillerhöhe* (to Galthür 6 hrs.). The Ill is crossed about  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. above Patenen, and in 5 min. more recrossed to the right bank. The path then ascends the *Gross-Vermunt-Thal*, at first gently, and then abruptly over a rocky barrier (*Kardatsch*), over which the Ill is precipitated in an imposing double fall (*Stüberfall*). To visit the fall (which with a guide can be done with little loss of time), we cross to the left bank of the Ill, 40 min. after quitting the second bridge mentioned above, and then ascend rapidly to the (35 min.) top of the plateau, from which the visitor may look down into the yawning abyss (the best view is obtained by lying down on the ground and looking cautiously over the edge). The path returns to the right bank about  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther up and regains the direct route to the top of the pass. The view at this point includes the picturesque *Litznergruppe* (*Blattenspitze*, *Seehorn*, *Klein-Litzner*, *Gross-Litzner*, and *Lobspitzen*) on the S., the *Hochmaderer* on the W., and the *Cresperspitze* on the E. The path ascends gradually, over marshy ground at places, through the upper *Vermunt-Thal*, which soon turns to the E. (to the right the *Cromer-Thal* with the Litzner glaciers), and reaches the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Alp *Gross-Vermunt* (Alpine fare and wine; poor night-quarters), which is  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. below the *Summit of the Pass* (8710 ft.), and in the heart of magnificent scenery. On the right rises the *Lobspitze*, on the left the pyramid of the *Hohe Rad*; between the two lies the *Ochsental* with the *Gross-Vermunt Glacier*, the source of the Ill, commanded by the *Piz Buin* and *Silvrettahorn*; to the left of the *Hohe Rad* is the serrated ridge between the *Vermunt-Thal* and the *Jamthal*. The route in descending follows the left bank of the *Pillerbach* through the wild *Klein-Vermunt-Thal* (on the left the precipitous *Vallüla*, on the right the *Hochnörderer-Spitze*), and leads past two small lakes to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Wirl*, the highest village in the *Paznaun*, where the path from the Zeinisjoch joins ours on the left, and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Galthür*.

OVER THE VERMUNT PASS TO GUARDA in the Lower Engadine, 10 hrs. (guide necessary), a fatiguing but magnificent route. To the *Gross-Vermunt-Alp*, see above. Here we ascend to the S. on the right bank of the Ill, past the ruined 'Veltliner Hüsl' (on the right the mouth of the *Klosterthal*), to the source of the river (7140 ft.), at the end of the extensive *Vermunt-Glacier*. Then a laborious scramble by the central moraine and over the crevassed surface of the glacier to the summit of the \**Vermunt Pass* (9205 ft.), between the *Dreiländerspitze* (10,495 ft.) on the E. and the *Piz Buin* (10,870 ft.), the highest peak in the *Vorarlberg*, on the W. (ascent trying, but not dangerous for experienced climbers, from the *Vermunt-Alp* in 6 hrs.). Descent through *Val Tuoi* or *Glozza*, the last hour with a fine view of the Engadine, to *Guarda* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

At *Wirl*, the highest village in the *Paznaun-Thal*, the routes from the Zeinisjoch and from the *Pillerhöhe* unite. A cart-track leads through the sequestered valley, which is surrounded with lofty mountains, and crosses the *Vermuntbach* to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Galthür* (5040 ft.; \**Rössle*, plain), at the entrance to the *Jamthal*. Retrospect of the *Gorfen*, *Ballunspitze*, and *Vallüla*.

A fatiguing pass leads through the deep Jamthal over the *Jamthaler Jöchl* (*Futschöl-Pass*, 9070 ft.) to the *Val Tasna*, and to (8-9 hrs.) *Ardetz* in the Lower Engadine. To the W. of the pass is the extensive *Jamthaler Glacier*; N.E. the lofty *Fluchthorn* (11,120 ft.; ascent, from the *Futschöl-Pass* or from the *Fimberthal*, practicable only for thoroughly experienced mountaineers with efficient guides).

The course of the *Trisanna* is now gradually descended to (1 hr.) *Mathon* (4760 ft.; Inn), at the mouth of the *Larainthal*, with its glaciers. Beyond Mathon the path is level. As far as the hamlet of *Paznaun* it remains on the left bank, and then crosses to (1 hr.) *Ischgl* (4730 ft.; \**Wälschwirth*), a comfortable-looking, well-built village, picturesquely placed on a grassy elevation at the entrance to the *Fimberthal*. On the N. is the *Madleinerthal*, overshadowed by the *Seekopf* (9970 ft.).

THROUGH THE FIMBERTHAL TO SAMNAUN AND FINSTERMÜNZ, an attractive route (10-11 hrs.). The path ascends the steep *Calvarienberg*, and then ascends more gently through the wooded valley, after 40 min. crossing the *Fimberbach* and passing a chapel. At the (20 min.) *Pürschtig-Alp*, the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,120 ft.; ascent, see above) comes into sight at the end of the valley; on the right is the *Berglerkopf*. In  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more we reach *Im Boden* (5950 ft.; rustic inn), a bright green expanse on the left bank of the stream. Above this plain we again cross the *Fimberbach* and then ascend to the E. through the *Vesilthal* (a good field for the botanist) and past the *Gampen-Alp*, first on the left and then on the right bank of the *Vesilbach*. At the upper end of the valley, the *Vesilhütte* remains on the right. The path (which at this point may easily be missed without a guide) turns sharply to the left and leads over grass to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Seblesjoch* (8340 ft.), between the *Vesilspitze* (*Piz Vadret*, 10,147 ft.) on the right and the *Paulinerkopf* or *Pellinkopf* (9340 ft.) on the left. The view is limited: on the S.W. is the towering *Fluchthorn*, on the S.E. the *Stammerspitz* and *Muttler*, on the E. the *Piz Mondin*. We descend abruptly (keeping to the left) over a small snow-field, rubble, and turf, cross the brook after  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., and follow the left side of the valley. On reaching the floor of the valley we return to the right bank and proceed across pastures to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Samnaun* (6010 ft.; wine at a house near the church), the first village in the *Samnaunthal*, a Swiss valley; the situation is picturesque, the *Muttler* and *Stammerspitz* rising to the S. Then on the left bank of the *Schergenbach* by *Raveisch* and *Plan*, and past the villages of *Loreth* and *Compatsch* (*Piz Urezza Inn*), which remain above us to the left, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Spisser Mill*, the boundary of the Tyrol, and the Austrian custom-house. The valley now becomes a wild, wooded ravine, through which the *Schergenbach* is precipitated in a series of cascades. The path crosses the stream repeatedly, and finally ascends on the left bank through wood to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) hamlet of *Noggls*; opposite is the imposing *Piz Mondin* (10,380 ft.). The route divides about 20 min. farther on: the right branch descends abruptly to the *Inn*, crosses the *Schergenbach*, and ascends the left bank of the *Inn* to the bridge at *Alt-Finstermünz* (to *Hoch-Finstermünz*, p. 186, 1 hr.); the left and preferable path leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pfunds* (p. 186).

From *Ischgl* over the *Fimber-Pass* (8545 ft.) to *Remüs* in the Lower Engadine in 8-9 hrs. (with guide), interesting and not difficult.

A fatiguing pass (suitable for practised mountaineers only) leads N. from *Ischgl* through the *Vergröss-Karr*, over the *Schneidföchl* (about 9150 ft.), between the *Gross-Kartel-Ferner* and the *Seekopf*, and down the *Moosthal* to (8 hrs.) *St. Anton* (p. 160).

Below *Ischgl* the road improves, and recrosses to the left bank. Several hamlets (*Platt*, *Ulmich*, *Sinsen*, *Wiesen*, *Höfen*) are passed. 6 M. *Kappl* (4085 ft.; *Adler*, *Hirsch*), the chief place in the Lower Paznaun.

From Kappl over the *Blankajoch* (8810 ft.) to the *Malfontal* and *Pettneu* (p. 161) in 7 hrs., a toilsome but attractive route. The *Blankahorn* (10,345 ft.), which commands a beautiful view, may be easily scaled from the pass in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 hrs. — The ascent of the *Peziner-Spitze* (8350 ft.), accomplished from Kappl viâ *Langestei* in 5 hrs., is easy and interesting.

Fatiguing passes lead S. from Kappl through the *Visnitz-Thal* and the *Gribella-Thal* to the (6 hrs.) *Spisser Mill* in the Samnaun (see above).

Lower down, the Paznaun-Thal narrows to a wild ravine. The path leads high up on the left side.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Wald*; above, to the left, on the slope of the *Peziner-Spitze*, is the village of *Langestei* (4860 ft.). On the right of the ravine are passed the mouths of the *Flaththal* and the *Istalanx*, or *Isgolanx Thal*; on the slope is the hamlet *See*, whence a path, affording fine views, leads over the *Furka* (9120 ft.) to (7 hrs.) *Ried* or *Obladis* (p. 185). 2 M. *Gfäll Inn*. We now descend abruptly, and after  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., opposite the castle of *Wiesberg* (p. 162), cross the *Trisanna*, which unites with the *Rosanna* a few hundred yards lower down. Immediately below the confluence of the streams we cross the *Sanna* (comp. p. 162) by a covered bridge, whence we ascend to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Arlberg* road, which is reached at a point  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. from *Pians* (p. 162; travellers coming from *Pians* should consult the finger-post by the solitary house on the left).

## 56. The Oetzthal.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 174.*

APPROACHES. Travellers from Innsbruck reach this valley viâ *Silz*, and those from Landeck or Nassereit viâ *Imst*. DILIGENCE from Innsbruck to *Silz* daily at 8 p.m. in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; STELLWAGEN (from the 'Adler' and 'Stern') daily at 5 and 9 a.m. (2 fl. 10 kr.). — DISTANCES. From *Silz* to *Oetz* 9 M. (from *Imst* 12 M.), *Umhausen* 6, *Lengenfeld*  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , *Sölden* 9, *Zwieselstein* 3 M.; from *Zwieselstein* to *Vent* 12, to *Gurgl* 9 M. (from *Gurgl* over the *Ramoljoch* to *Vent* 7 hrs.); from *Vent* over the *Hochjoch* to *Unser Frau*  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , over the *Niederjoch* 6 hrs.; from *Unser Frau* to *Naturns* 12 M. — GUIDES. From *Umhausen* to *Gurgl* or *Vent* (unnecessary)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.; from *Vent* to *Gurgl* (or *vice versa*) over the *Ramoljoch*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fl.; from *Vent* over the *Hochjoch* or *Niederjoch* to *Unser Frau* 5 fl. 40 kr. Other charges are mentioned below. Of baggage 18 lbs. are free; for each additional pound  $\frac{1}{2}$  kr. per hr. is charged. The guide brings his own food. For tours of six days and upwards the rate is 3 fl. per day and food. — CARRIAGES. One-horse carriage from *Silz* to *Umhausen* (tolerable road; from *Umhausen* to *Huben* the road is wretched) 6, two-horse 12 fl., to *Huben* 10 or 20 fl.; *Imst* to *Oetz* 5 or 8, to *Umhausen* 8 or 10 fl. — DILIGENCE from *Silz* to *Lengenfeld* daily in summer (except Sundays) in 6 hrs., starting at 8 a.m. (letters are conveyed as far as *Sölden* daily, and to *Vent* and *Gurgl* thrice a week). — MULE from *Sölden* to *Vent* or *Gurgl* 5 fl.; from *Vent* to *Unser Frau* over the *Hochjoch* (traversed daily in summer), with sumpter-saddle 5, with ordinary saddle or side-saddle 7 fl. (to *Naturns* 12 fl.). Owing to the limited number of animals one cannot always be procured immediately.

The \**Oetzthal*, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered, and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile at the lower extremity, contracts higher up to a number of wild ravines, and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-torrents and avalanches, the former being most frequent in the lower part of the valley, especially near *Umhausen* and in the *Maurach*, the latter occurring in the higher regions in winter and spring only. The roads have lately been much improved (chiefly

through the exertions of the late curé of Vent, p. 173), but are still frequently destroyed in spring and afterwards insufficiently repaired, so that enquiries should be made beforehand as to their condition. The inns are very unpretending. In case of necessity, accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés. Guides are absolutely necessary for the passage of the glacier-passes, but are not required in the main valley as far as Vent or Gurgl. — For active pedestrians the shortest and most attractive route into the Inner Oetzthal from Innsbruck leads through the *Stubai Thal* and over the *Bildstöckljoch* (comp. p. 184). The passage through the *Selrain* and over the *Gleirscher Jöchl* to Umhausen (see below) is not so interesting.

**FROM IMST (p. 162) INTO THE OETZTHAL.** A footpath diverges to the right from the post-road at *Karres* (p. 163) and a carriage-road in the 'Lärchwald' on the Karreser Höhe, while a second, steeper road diverges at the *Trankhütte* (p. 163). The three routes unite near the village of ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Roppen*, by the bridge over the Inn. The road leads from the bridge through the village and then ascends rapidly for some distance (an easier and shorter footpath ascends from a chapel in the village to the right over meadows); afterwards it gradually mounts the wooded hill between the Inn and the Oetzthaler Ache, and then becomes level, commanding a charming view of the surrounding scenery. Before reaching the first church of ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Sautens* we descend to the left through the village, then through fields and woods bordering the Ache. After  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. we cross to the right bank of the stream, and soon reach ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Oetz* (2690 ft.; \**Zum Kassl*), a considerable village, surrounded by fields of maize, at the base of the *Achenkogl* (9860 ft.). Pleasant walk to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pipurger See* (3130 ft.; bath-house), situated on a plateau on the left bank of the Ache.

**FROM SILZ (p. 163) TO THE OETZTHAL.** Near *Haimingen* (p. 163) the road diverges at a ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) chapel from the high road and leads through forest (from the highest point the roar of the Oetzthaler Ache is audible) by *Brunau*, and across the *Stuibenbach*, which here forms a waterfall, to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Oetz*.

The shortest way for pedestrians into the lower Oetzthal leads, as above mentioned, through the *Selrain-Thal*, which branches off from the Inn Valley at Zirl (p. 164). Beyond the (3 M.) bridge over the *Geroldsbach* we diverge to the left from the road leading from Innsbruck on the right bank of the Inn (*Völs* remaining on the right), and proceed by *Götzens* and *Birgitz* to (6 M.) *Axams* (2830 ft.; Neuwirth); on the N. side of the Inn valley rises the Solstein and other mountains. The route then crosses the *Sendersbach* and reaches *Grinzens*, where we ascend to the left over the hill (W. the *Roskogel*, N.W. *Ober-Perfuss*; p. 141), descending on the other side into the deep and narrow *Selrainthal*, watered by the *Melach*.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Selrain*, or *Bad Rothenbrunn* (2955 ft.), with a chalybeate spring. At *Gries* (3960 ft.; \**Holzer*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther up, the *Selrainthal* forks; the left branch is called the *Lisenzerthal*, or *Melachthal* (see below), the other, stretching to the W., the *Grieserthal*, or *Upper Selrainthal*. Our path ascends the latter to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *St. Sigismund* (4925 ft.; Inn); the route hence through the *Gleirscher-Thal* and over the *Gleirscher Jöchl* (8980 ft.) to (8-9 hrs.) *Umhausen* in the Oetzthal is fatiguing (guide requisite). The path in the *Grieserthal* beyond *St. Sigismund* leads by *Haggen* to the flat saddle of the *Stockach-Alpe* (6590 ft.), a short distance beyond which is (2 hrs.) *Kühetei* (6460 ft.; Inn), with a hunting-lodge of Count Wolkenstein, lying amidst splendid scenery. Thence

we may either descend by *Ochsengarten* and through the *Nederthal* to (3½ hrs.) *Oetz* (see p. 171); or (better) ascend to the S., past the (1 hr.) two small *Finsterthal Lakes* (7080 ft.), to the *Finsterthal-Joch*, W. of the *Kraspesspitze*, and then descend through the *Horlachthal* to (3 hrs.) *Umhausen* (see below). — Ascending the *Lisenzer Thal* (see above) from *Gries*, we arrive in 1½ hr. at *Praxmar* (5340 ft.; \*Inn). At the head of the valley is the imposing *Lisenzer Glacier*, overhung by the *Fernerkogel* (10,807 ft.); a good view of it is obtained from the *Längenthaler-Alp* (6500 ft.), 1½ hr. above *Praxmar*, in the upper W. branch of the valley (night-quarters in the chalet). An interesting passage leads hence across the *Oetzthaler Ferner* (8650 ft.) to *Gries* and (6 hrs.) *Lengsfeld*, in the *Oetzthal* (see below). Another pass (fatiguing) leads from *Praxmar* S.E. by *Lisenz* (*St. Maria Magdalena*, 5325 ft.) and through the *Hornthal* to the *Hornthaler Joch* (9160 ft.; fine view) and then descends abruptly to the (6 hrs.) *Stöcklen Alp* in the *Stubai Oberbergthal* (p. 182). — The ascent of the *Fernerkogel* (10,807 ft.) is laborious, but for experienced mountaineers unattended with danger (7 hrs. from the *Längenthaler Alp*; superb view). *Alex. and Johann Schöpf*, and *Franz Rofner* of *Praxmar*, guides.

At *Habichen* beyond *Oetz* the road crosses the *Ache* and ascends the rugged gneiss rocks of the *Gsteig*. Fine retrospect of the rich basin of the valley and the precipitous slopes of the *Tschürgant* (p. 163). Near *Tumpfen* the road recrosses the stream, and skirting the lofty and almost perpendicular *Engelswand*, leads to (6 M.) *Umhausen* (3399 ft.; \**Krone*; *Vincenz Auer*, *Joseph Doblander*, and *Johann Holzknecht*, guides), at the entrance to the *Horlachthal* or *Hairlachthal*.

The fine \**Stuibsen Fall* is reached from *Umhausen* by a pleasant walk of ¾ hr. (guide unnecessary). The path crosses the *Horlachbach* at the church, and ascends its right bank. After ½ hr. we cross the stream, traverse a picturesque forest of larches, and ascending for ¼ hr. more, arrive opposite the imposing cascade, which is precipitated from beneath a natural bridge of rock in two vast leaps, together 490 ft. in height. Those proceeding to *Lengsfeld* need not return to *Umhausen* but may descend to the right by the conduit at the bridge below the fall, and proceed through meadows and fields of flax to the carriage-road on the bank of the *Ache* (guide advisable). We may also ascend the *Horlachthal* farther, to *Niederthei* (1 hr. from the fall), and then cross the saddle to the S.W. direct to (1½ hr.) *Au* and *Lengsfeld*. (Over the *Gleirscher Jöchl* to *Selrain*, see above.)

The wild defile of *Maurach*, an old moraine with barren sides of clay and rubble, is now entered, where the road crosses the *Ache* twice. After a short ascent between blocks of rock, scantily clothed with pines, the road enters a broad green plateau of the valley, in which the hamlets of *Au* and *Dorf*, and, farther on, *Lengsfeld* and *Huben* are situated. In the foreground towers the conspicuous *Hauerkogl* (8163 ft.); more in the background rise the *Hallkogel*, *Berglerkogel*, and (left) *Gamskogel*. At the spring, where the path descending from *Niederthei* (see above) joins ours on the left, a shorter footpath diverges to the left, leaving the hamlets of *Au* and *Dorf* on the right.

6¾ M. *Lengsfeld* (3820 ft.; *Oberwirth*, adjoining the church; \**Unterwirth*; *Joseph Gstrein* and *Christian Steinmüller*, guides) lies at the mouth of the *Sulzthal*, from which the impetuous *Fischbach* descends.

The \**Sulzthal* presents much genuine Alpine scenery within a narrow



compass, and is well worth visiting. A good path, part of the way passing under trees, leads on the right bank of the stream (crossing to the left bank for a short distance) to the picturesquely situated village of (1½ hr.) *Gries* (4960 ft.; \*Inn at the curé's); to the E. towers the Schrankogel. It then proceeds through pine-forest and across an extensive Alp, passing some waterfalls and the rocky gorge of the Sulzbach, to the (2 hrs.) *Hintere Gries-Alpe*, at the head of the valley, into which descend the large *Sulzbach Glacier* and the *Schwarzenbach Glacier* (to the W.), presenting a magnificent scene. — From the Sulzthal over the *Mutterberger Joch* to the *Stubaithal*, see p. 183; over the *Schwarzenberg Joch* (very fatiguing), see p. 182. To the *Selrain*, see above. — An easy route leads W. from Lengenfeld over the *Hundsbacher*, or *Breitlehner Jöchl* (8658 ft.) into the *Pitzthal* (to Trenkwald, p. 179, 7 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

At (2¼ M.) *Huben* (no inn, refreshments provided by the curé) the *Hohe Geige* (11,125 ft.) becomes visible on the right, beyond the Hallkogel. Above Huben the valley contracts, and the road becomes so bad that driving is not advisable. At the *Brand* the road crosses the Ache and ascends through the wood; it then again descends to the stream, crosses it twice, and leads to (7½ M.) *Sölden* (4596 ft.; \**Zum Alpenverein*, near the church; \**Oberwirth*, moderate; *Unterwirth*), a name which is applied to the whole of this region of the valley. In the foreground to the S. rises the *Nöderkogel* (10,364 ft.), with the *Stock Glacier*. *Pius Fiegl* is a good guide.

To the *Stubaithal* over the \**Bildstöckljoch*, see p. 184; to *Neustift* 12-13 hrs. (guide to Mutterberg 6 fl.). — To the *Pitzthal* by the *Pitzthaler Jöchl*, see p. 180 (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

Beyond Sölden the road becomes rougher. It soon crosses the brook and ascends, skirting the slope of the valley, through a wild and rocky ravine of the Ache, called the *Kühltreien*. At the (1 hr.) small village of *Zwieselstein* (4776 ft.; Prantl) the valley divides into the *Gurgler Thal* (p. 177) which ascends to the left, and the *Venter Thal* to the right.

The path into the VENTER THAL turns to the right before the first houses of Zwieselstein are reached, crosses the Ache, and leads on the left bank of the brook to (2 hrs.) *Heilig-Kreuz* (5377 ft.; Inn at the curé's), the white church of which rises conspicuously on a precipitous height. Opposite is the ridge separating the Venter Thal from the Gurgler Thal, high up on which various glaciers are visible. Above Heilig-Kreuz the path crosses the brook by a second bridge to the hamlet of *Winterstall*, on the right bank. Immediately afterwards we return to the left bank and follow the path, which cannot be mistaken, to (2 hrs.) —

**Vent.** \*INN kept by the curé, the successor of Herr Senn, who did so much to improve the paths of the Oetzthal, and who is now pastor at Nauders (comp. p. 187). — GUIDES. *Gabriel Spechtenhauser*, *Johann Falkner*, *Quirin Fiegl*, *Joseph Gstrein*, *Benedict Klotz*, *Tobias Kuprian*, *G. Praxmarer*, *N. Santer*, *Joseph Scheiber*, *Joseph Spechtenhauser*. The other Oetzthal guides are also frequently to be found here. — MULES over the *Hochjoch*, see p. 170.

*Vent*, or *Fend* (6205 ft.), a small Alpine village, admirably adapted, like Gurgl (p. 177), as headquarters for glacier-excursions, lies on a green pasture, at the base of the *Thalleitspitze* (11,165 ft.),



an imposing buttress of the *Kreuzkamm*, by which the valley is again divided. The *Rofen-Thal* to the W. ascends to the *Hochjoch*, the *Spieglerthal* or *Niederthal* to the S. to the *Niederjoch*.

EXCURSIONS AND MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The following are good points of view: the *Bühel*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the N. of Vent; the mountain pastures of *Stablein* on the W. side of the valley (an ascent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. is enough); the *Muteck*, on the E. side of the valley at the foot of the *Ramolkogel* (the route diverges to the left from that to the *Ramoljoch*, and crosses the *Langebene*;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.). — The ascent of the *Wilde Mannle* (9910 ft.), the S. spur of the *Wildspitze*, viâ *Stablein* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide 2 fl. 20 kr.), is easy and interesting. — Ascent of the *Plattei* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see p. 176.

The easiest and most interesting of the loftier mountains near Vent is the \**Kreuzspitze* (11,332 ft.), which may be ascended either from the *Hochjoch* or from the *Niederjoch* (guide 4 fl.). The path from the *Hochjoch Hospiz* (p. 176; two guides required for a single tourist) leads to the left up the rock-strewn face of the mountain and over the *Kreuz-Glacier* (rope necessary on account of the crevasses) to the S.W. base of the summit proper; then a steep ascent to the rugged arête, which is traversed without difficulty to the top ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the inn). Magnificent \**Panorama* of the *Oetzthal* ice region, with a distant view of the *Zillerthaler Ferner*, *Venediger*, *Glockner*, *Dolomites*, *Adamello*, *Ortler*, *Bernina*, *Silvretta*, etc. — In ascending from the *Niederjoch* we turn to the right at the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Sanmoarhütte* (p. 176), whence we mount over steep grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) *Kreuzhütte* or *Brizzihütte* (9577 ft.) and then over detritus and rocks to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit.

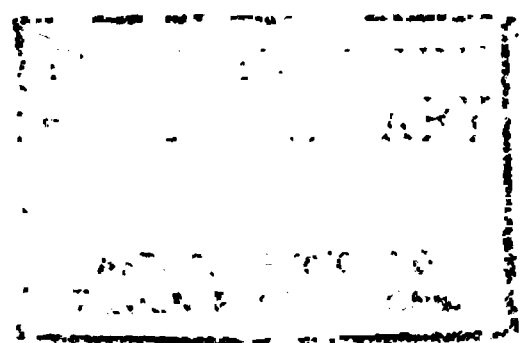
The \**Vordere Ramolkogel* (11,630 ft.) may also be mounted without much difficulty (5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). The route to the *Ramoljoch* (see p. 178) is followed for 2 hrs.; we then diverge to the left towards the foot of the mountain, which we ascend by a tolerably good path, leading over rocky ground and in some places over snow, finally over the arête ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) to the (3 hrs.) summit. The view from the top is similar to that from the *Kreuzspitze*, but is more open towards the E. — The direct descent over the *Hintere Ramolkogel* to the *Ramoljoch* is difficult and not advisable.

The *Venter Wildspitze* (12,388 ft.), the highest peak of the *Oetzthal* Alps, has been frequently ascended of late, but the attempt is recommended to practised mountaineers only ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; two guides at 8 fl. each). The path leads to the N.W. up the steep pastures of *Stablein*, and then skirts the *Wilde Mannle* (9910 ft.) to the *Rofenkar Glacier*, which is crossed to the *Urkundsattel*, on the N. of the *Oetzthaler Urkund* (11,266 ft.). The last part of the ascent leads over crumbling rock, and reaches the top of the S. peak from the W. side. The S. peak is connected with the N. peak (20 ft. higher) by a narrow ridge, which it requires a perfectly steady head to traverse. The distant view is magnificent; for a view of the *Oetzthal* the *Kreuzspitze* is preferable. Descent by the *Rofenkar* or the *Mitterkar Glacier* to Vent in 3 hrs. Over the *Taschach* or the *Mittelberg Glacier* to the *Pitzthal*, difficult (comp. p. 175).

The ascent of the *Weisskugel* (12,272 ft.; fatiguing) is made from the *Hochjoch Hospiz* (where the previous night should be spent) in 7-8 hrs. (two guides, 10 fl. each). The route skirts the whole of the *Hintereis Glacier* (the *Langtaufener-Spitze*, 11,640 ft., remains on the right) as far as the *Hintereis-Joch* (11,345 ft.), between the *Innere Quellspitze* (11,470 ft.) and the *Weisskugel*. Thence to the right, and finally over a narrow ridge of névé, which takes  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to traverse, to the summit. The \**View* is of surpassing grandeur. Descent to (4-5 hrs.) *Kurzras* (p. 177), to the *Matscher-Thal* (p. 189), or to the *Langtaufener-Thal* (p. 187).

The ascents of the \**Schalfkogl* (11,598 ft.), accomplished in 5 hrs. (guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 178), and the *Fluchtkogl* (11,772 ft.), in 6-7 hrs. (guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 175) are also attractive. More difficult are the *Finailspitze* (11,515 ft.; 6-7 hrs., with two guides at 6 fl. each) and the *Hintere Schwärze* (11,908 ft.; 6-7 hrs., with two guides at 6 fl. each). The \**Similaun*, see below.





From Vent over the \**Ramoljoch* to (7 hrs.) *Gurgl*, an easy and very interesting route, see p. 178.

OVER THE TAUFKARJOCH TO MITTELBERG IN THE PITZTHAL, 8-9 hrs. (two guides at 7 fl.), a rather fatiguing route, but free from danger and very picturesque. From Vent to (2 hrs.) *Stablein*, see above. We proceed thence to the right, past the *Wilde Mannle* and over fragments of rock and moraine deposits, to the (1½ hr.) *Taufkar Glacier*, which we cross, finally turning to the left to the (1 hr.) summit of the \**Taufkarjoch* (about 10,500 ft.), between the *Taufkarkogl* on the left and the *Weisse Kogl* (11,210 ft.) on the right. Admirable view of the Oetzthal mountains (*Ramolkogel*, *Firmisanspitze*, *Schalfkogl*, *Hintere Schwärze*, *Thalleitspitze*; immediately to the left the imposing *Wildspitze*). In descending, the route leads at first across the extensive snow-fields at the upper end of the large \**Mittelberg Glacier* (on the left the *Hohe Wand* and *Rechte Fernerkogl*), then skirts the *Linke Fernerkogl* and traverses the lower part of the glacier, which is full of crevasses. Near the ice-fall we keep to the *Karles Glacier* on the right (on the right the *Hangende Ferner* with its fantastic ice-formations), and reach the (2½ hrs.) *Rothe Karle* (*Karlskopf*, 9490 ft.), a buttress of rock affording the finest \*View of the huge *Mittelberg Glacier* and its imposing ice-fall. On the W. are the snow-clad mountains separating the Pitzthal from the Kaunserthal, and the green *Riffelsee* at the base of the *Verpailspitze*; far below lies the Pitzthal. We descend to the right by a new path, which runs near the ice-fall over rock, debris, and steep slopes of detritus; in the valley it crosses the lofty moraine and traverses the flat tongue of the glacier to (2½ hrs.) *Mittelberg* (p. 180). — This tour may be very pleasantly prolonged by proceeding over the *Oelgrubenjoch* to the *Gepatschhaus* (p. 185), and thence either returning over the *Gepatsch Glacier* to Vent or crossing the *Weisseejoch* to the *Langtaufere-Thai* and *Mals* (comp. p. 185).

OVER THE SEXTENJOCH (10,620 ft.) to the Pitzthal (as far as the *Taschach-Hütte*, 9 hrs.), a fatiguing route (two guides at 7 fl. each). The pass lies between the *Hochvernagt-Ferner* and the *Sechsegerten-Ferner*, to the N.E. of the *Hochvernagtspitze* (11,575 ft.). — OVER THE TASCHACHJOCH (10,670 ft.), between the *Hochvernagt-Ferner* and the *Taschach-Ferner*, to the *Taschach-Hütte*, 10 hrs., a trying route (two guides at 7 fl. each). — The *SEITERJÖCHL* (10,140 ft.), between the *Innere* and *Aeusserere Schwarze Schneide*, is a fatiguing pass and devoid of interest (to *Mittelberg* 8 hrs.; two guides at 7 fl.).

OVER THE GEPATSCHJOCH (10,580 ft.) TO THE KAUNSERTHAL (to the *Gepatschhaus* 10 hrs.), a difficult route (two guides at 8½ fl.). A better route is that over the *Guslar-Joch* and the *Kesselwand-Joch* (10-11 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.). The path leads from *Plattei* (see below) over the *Hochvernagt* and *Guslar* glaciers to the *Guslarjoch* (10,900 ft.), between the *Kesselwandspitze* (11,160 ft.) and the *Fluchtkogl* (11,772; ascended from the *Joch* in 1 hr., \*View). We then cross the névé of the *Kesselwand Glacier* to the *Kesselwandjoch* (10,710 ft.), beyond which we reach the extensive *Gepatsch-Ferner*. The direct descent over the 'Sumpf', or fissured surface of the glacier, is hazardous; we therefore make a detour to the left, in the direction of the *Weisseespitze*, and then proceed to the right to the *Rauhe Kopf* (9790 ft.), on the flanks of which the glacier falls abruptly with imposing ice-formations. The descent hence is toilsome and steep, and finally leads over the flat tongue of the glacier to the *Gepatschhaus* (p. 185).

OVER THE LANGTAUFERER-JOCH (10,400 ft.) TO THE LANGTAUFER VALLEY, a highly interesting excursion (to *Hinterkirch* 10-11 hrs.; two guides at 6 fl.). From the *Hochjoch* route we cross the *Hintereis Ferner* to the *Joch*, which lies between the *Vernagelwand* and *Langtaufere-Spitze*. The descent leads over the *Langtaufere Ferner* to the *Malager-Alpe* and to *Hinterkirch* (p. 187).

OVER THE HINTEREISJOCH (11,345 ft.; the highest pass of the Oetzthal), TO THE MATSCHER-THAL, a fatiguing but magnificent passage (to the *Glieshof* 12 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.); comp. *Weisskugel* (p. 174).

The route over the **Niederjoch** (9800 ft.) ascends gradually to the (2 hrs.) *Marzell Glacier*, which it skirts and partially traverses for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., till the *Sanmoarhütte* (8274 ft.; mattresses, refreshments) is reached. Fine view, to the E., of the extensive *Schall Glacier*, which unites farther down with the Marzell Glacier, and, to the S., of the *Marzellspitzen* and *Similaun*, beyond the Marzell Glacier. (Ascent of the *Kreuzspitze*, see p. 174.) Beyond the hut the *Niederjoch Ferner* is soon reached, and in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more the summit of the pass is attained. A striking survey is enjoyed here of the wild Schnalserthal, enclosed by lofty mountains, above which rises the entire chain of the Ortler. Fatiguing descent through the *Tisenthal* to *Ober-Vernagt* and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Unser-Frau* in the Schnalser Thal (p. 177).

The *Similaun* (11,808 ft.) may be ascended from the Niederjoch in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fatiguing; two guides at 4 fl.). The view extends E. to the Gross-Glockner, S. to the vicinity of Verona, W. to the Bernese Alps. The ascent requires caution, but is unattended with danger.

Most travellers prefer the route from Vent through the *Rofen-Thal* and across the **Hochjoch** (9430 ft.; mules see p. 170),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. longer than the Niederjoch route, but easier and also more interesting, as it conducts the traveller more into the heart of the glacier-world. A view is also obtained of the Hoch-Vernagt Glacier, which had advanced at one time so as to form a barrier to the valley, and by its discharge formed the *Rofensee*, a lake situated between this glacier and that of the Hochjoch. In 1846 the lake burst its embankment and devastated the entire Oetzthal. In the three subsequent years also, especially in 1848, great inundations took place from a similar cause. Since then, however, the glacier has receded so considerably as scarcely to be visible from the valley (see below). The best point of view is the *Plattei* (8885 ft.), on the E. margin, on the slope of the *Platteikogl*, reached in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Vent (guide 2 fl.). — At the upper Rofenhof an iron tube or borer is still shown, which was dispatched from Vienna in 1772 in order to tap the glacier!

From Vent to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Rofen* (6570 ft.) the path traverses pastures. This hamlet is inhabited by the *Klotz* and *Gstrein* families, who once afforded hospitality to Frederick 'with the empty pockets' (p. 138). When this prince re-established his authority, he granted the occupants immunity from taxation, a privilege which they enjoyed down to 1849. A few hundred paces higher the path crosses the Ache and ascends slowly on the right bank;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., a memorial-stone to Cyprian Granbichler, a guide who lost his life here in 1868. In another  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. we reach the moraine of the *Hochvernagt Ferner*, piled high up on the E. side of the valley, which we cross in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. On the other side of the valley is the old bed of the glacier, of which a small part only is seen higher up (see above). An ascent of 1 hr. (on the right, a view of the Langtauferer Jochspitze and Weisskugel) brings us to the *Hochjoch-Hospiz* (7970 ft. ;

30 beds, poor fare), situated on the margin of the *Hochjoch Glacier*, which descends precipitously into the valley. To the W. are the *Hintereis* and *Kesselwand Glaciers*, with their large moraines. (Ascent of the *Kreuzspitze* from this point, see p. 174; of the *Hintereisjoch* and *Weisskugel*, see p. 174.) The glacier is now traversed without difficulty for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (from right to left; the summit of the pass lies near its S. end). Retrospect of the *Rofenthal* and *Wildspitze*; to the S.E. the *Schnalser-Thal* with the *Salurnspitze*, and beyond it the *Martell* mountains; N.E., the *Stubai* glaciers.

We descend on the right side of the *Oberbergthal* by a good bridle-path, which winds down to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Kurzras* (6600 ft.; the 'Kurzraser Bauer' keeps a rustic \**Inn*), the highest cluster of houses in the *Schnalser Thal*, lying amid splendid scenery.

Over the *Langgrub-Joch* (9977 ft.) to the *Matscher-Thal* (to the *Glieshof* 8 hrs.), a fatiguing route, see p. 189. — An interesting but in parts somewhat laborious pass leads S. over the *Taschl-Joch* (9137 ft.), which affords an admirable view, into the *Schländlernaun-Thal* and to (6-7 hrs.) *Schländers* on the *Vintschgau* post-road (p. 189; the shortest way from the *Oetzthal* to the *Martellthal*). — The *Weisskugel* (12,272 ft.) may be ascended from *Kurzras* in 7-8 hrs., viâ the *Steinschlag* and *Hintereis Glaciers*, and the *Hintereisjoch*; very fatiguing (comp. p. 174). — *Joseph Gamper* of *Kurzras*, and *Urban Gritsch* and the brothers *Santer* of *Unser Frau* are able guides.

A well-trodden path leads from *Kurzras* on the left bank of the *Schnalse*, over meadows and through larch woods, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ober-Vernagt*, where it unites with the *Niederjoch* route (on the left the *Finailspitze* and *Similaun*, on the right the *Salurn-Spitze*), and soon reaches ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Unser Frau* (4760 ft.; *Oberwirth*; \**Adler*; *Unterwirth* *Spechtenhauser*). The valley contracts; the path descends on the right bank of the brook for 1 hr., and then ascends to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Carthaus* (4355 ft.; \**Inn*), an old monastery. To the N., far below, is seen the mouth of the *Pfossenthal* (p. 179). Passing the church of *St. Catharina*, on a steep eminence on the opposite bank, we next reach ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Ratteis* (2808 ft.; \**Reiner*; one-horse carriage to *Meran* in 3 hrs., 6 fl.). At this point begins the new road, completed in 1875, which was in many places formed by blasting the rock, and frequently requires to be supported by masonry. It soon crosses the stream and leads through the wild and picturesque defile to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vintschgau* post-road (p. 190), which it reaches at a point about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Naturns* (\**Post*). Thence to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Meran* diligence daily at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; one-horse carriage 3, two-horse 5 fl.

The *GURGLER THAL* is the S. ramification of the *Oetzthal* from *Zwieselstein* (p. 173). Crossing the *Gurgler Ache* at *Zwieselstein*, the path ascends abruptly on the left bank; after  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., above the mouth of the *Timbler Bach* (p. 215), it returns to the right bank. The stream is crossed again twice, and the chalets of *Pill*, or *Unter-Gurgl*, passed, before we reach (2 hrs.) *Ober-Gurgl* (6266 ft.;

Inn of the Curé), the loftiest village in the Tyrol, situated amid magnificent scenery. Like Vent it is an admirable starting-point for ice-expeditions (*Blasius Grüner, Alois and Peter Paul Gstrein, Nicolaus and Tobias Santer, Alois Ruprecht, Martin and Methodius Schreiber* are good guides). Ascent hence of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the *Gurgler* or *Grosse Oetzthaler Ferner*, which has advanced upwards of 1 M. and blocked up the entrance to the *Langthal*, where another glacier is imbedded. The space between the glaciers is occupied in early summer by the *Langthaler Eisse* (*Gurgler Lake*, 7820 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. in breadth, in which numerous miniature icebergs generally float. Of late years the lake has dried up in July. The path (experienced mountaineers do not require a guide) ascends from Gurgl to the left, crossing the discharges of the *Gaisberg* and *Rothmoos Glaciers*, to the *Gurgler-Alp*, and then skirts the *Langthaler Eck* (9250 ft.) to the lake. — A pleasant excursion may also be made along the E. margin of the Gurgler Glacier and up the *Schwarze Kamm* to the *Steinerne Tisch* (9560 ft.), 4 hrs. from Gurgl (guide necessary, 3 fl.). — Another agreeable walk is to the (1 hr.) *Gaisberg Glacier* (guide 1 fl. 80 kr.). The *Mutberg* (8724 ft.), the ridge between the Gaisberg-Thal and the Rothmoos-Thal, affords a fine view of the two glaciers and of the imposing scenery around them (from Gurgl  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; way indicated by finger-posts).

PASSES FROM GURGL. Over the \**Ramoljoch* (10,440 ft.) to *Vent*, an easy and very attractive route (7-8 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.). Crossing the *Ache* near the 'Widum', or parsonage, we follow a bridle-track lately constructed by the Curé Gärber, which gradually ascends on the left side of the valley, chiefly over grass, to the (3 hrs.) *Köpfe*; in ascending we enjoy an admirable view of the Gurgler and Langthaler Glaciers and of the Eisse, which is, however, generally empty in midsummer. The route now becomes more trying, and leads to the right to the (1 hr.) *Ramol Glacier*, which it traverses to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit of the pass, a sharp ridge strewn with rocky debris, between the *Kleine Ramolkogl* on the right and the *Hintere Spiegelkogel* on the left. Beautiful view towards the E., embracing the vast expanse of névé at the head of the Gurgler and Langthaler glaciers, over which tower the *Hochwildspitze*, *Falschungspitze*, and other peaks, while the *Gross-Glockner* is sometimes visible in the distance; the principal feature in the view to the W. is the majestic *Venter Wildspitze*, which comes into sight when the pass is reached. The descent lies at first over the considerable *Spiegel Glacier* and the moraine on its right side, but soon reaches a better path, which traverses grassy slopes high up on the right side of the *Niederthal*. Fine view to the left of the *Niederjoch glacier*, extending as far as the pass between the dazzling pyramid of the *Similaun* on the left and the *Kreuzspitze* on the right; directly in front is the *Thalleitspitze*. The path then descends in zigzags, finally through pine wood, into the *Venter-Thal*, and crosses the *Ache* to (2-3 hrs.) *Vent* (p. 173). — The ascent of the \**Vordere Ramolkogl* (p. 174) may be combined with this route by allowing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. additional (best from the *Spiegel glacier*, as the route from the *Joch* is very difficult).

The ascent of the \**Schalchkogl* (11,598 ft.) with the descent to *Vent* is strongly recommended to practised mountain-climbers (10 hrs.; guide  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The route leaves the *Ramol* path to the left near the *Köpfe*, traverses the slope over turf and rocks, afterwards over snow, and leads past the *Firmisan-Spitze* to the (6 hrs.) summit, which it approaches from the N. side. Fine survey of the glaciers of the *Oetzthal*. The descent,

which leads by the *Diem-Ferner*, a huge, old moraine, and along steep slopes, is fatiguing; to Vent 4 hrs.

TO THE PASSEIR OVER THE TIMBLER-JOCH (8135 ft.), 5 hrs. from Gurgl or Zwieselstein to *Schönau*, see p. 215 (guide 4 fl.; from Schönau over the *Schneeberg* to *Ridnaun* and *Sterzing*, see p. 198).

TO THE SCHNALSER-THAL OVER THE GURGLERJOCH, OR EISJOCH (9950 ft.), a difficult route, to Carthaus 10-11 hrs. (two guides at 6 fl.). The route leads across the whole of the *Gurgler* or *Grosse Oetzthaler Glacier* (see above) to the (5 hrs.) culminating point of the pass between the *Falschüngspitze* (10,984 ft.) on the W. and the *Hohe Wilde* (11,408 ft.) on the E. View limited; descent, very steep and disagreeable, to (2½ hrs.) *Eishof*, the highest farm in the *Pfossenthal* (6785 ft.), and down the Schnalser-Thal to (3 hrs.) *Carthaus* (p. 177). — Another fatiguing pass ascends the Langthaler Ferner, crosses the LANGTHALER JOCH (10,340 ft.), and descends to *Lazins* at the head of the *Pfelder Thal* (7-8 hrs.; two guides at 5 fl.); thence either down the valley to (1 hr.) *Plan* and (3 hrs.) *Moos* in the *Passeir* (p. 215), or through the *Lazinserthal* and across the *Spronser Joch* to *Dorf Tirol* and (5-6 hrs.) *Meran* (p. 208). — Over the *Rothmoosjoch*, from Gurgl to Plan 6 hrs., fatiguing but interesting.

### 37. The Pitzthal.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 174.*

A visit to the **Pitzthal**, a valley running parallel to the Oetzthal on the W., is recommended not only to practised mountaineers, who will find a number of attractions here, but also to less ambitious travellers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the Oetzthal glacier-region. A cart-track leads as far as *Mittelberg*, about 30 M. from Imst and ¾ M. from the foot of the glacier (horses or mules may be hired at Imst, Wenna, and St. Leonhard). Those who do not wish to return to Imst or to cross any of the glacier-passes (although the Oelgrubenjoch is easy, even for the inexperienced) may reach the Innthal by the Pillerjoch (see below), or the Oetzthal by the Breitlehner-Joch.

The narrow road leading from Imst into the Pitzthal descends abruptly at *Brennbüchl* (p. 163), past the Frederick Augustus Chapel (p. 163), crosses the Inn by the 'Lange Brücke' (2362 ft.), and ascends on the other side to (3 M.) *Arzl* (Inn), picturesquely situated on a terrace at the foot of the *Burgstall* (3440 ft.); to the left the *Pitzenbach* runs through a deep ravine. Beyond Arzl the road leads along the slope of the *Venetberg*, through the smiling valley, enlivened by numerous farms, to (4½ M.) *Wenna* (3195 ft.; \*Post). (From Wenna over the *Pillersattel*, 4620 ft., to *Pontlatz* in 5 hrs., or down to the right by *Flies* to *Landeck* in 6 hrs., both easy routes.) Our route now descends to the left over the brook, on the opposite side of which it ascends (passing *Jerzens*, on the left, above) through the narrow valley, past the fall of the *Stuibebach* and several hamlets and farms (*Ritzenried*, *Wiesen*, *Zaunhof*, *Hairlach*), to (10½ M.) *St. Leonhard* (4580 ft.; *Unterwirth*; \*Post), the chief place in the valley. On the right is the fall of the *Schwammbach*; on the left (S.E.) the *Hohe Geige* (11,125 ft.) and the *Puikogl* (10,960 ft.). Thence past the fall of the *Leklebach* (on the right) to *Trenkwald*, where the path from the *Breitlehner Jöchl* (p. 173) joins our road on the left, and by (7½ M.) *Plangeross* (5280 ft.; Inn), the last village, to (3 M.) **Mittelberg**



(5880 ft.; \**Schöpf's Inn*, with ten beds), the last farm, beautifully situated within sight of the imposing \**Mittelberg Glacier* (p. 173). A tolerable path leads on the left side of the brook to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) end of the glacier, the flat tongue of which is then traversed to the (1 hr.) right lateral moraine (to the *Karlskopf*, see below). The grand ice-fall of the glacier, where it descends headlong into the valley, is about 3 M. above *Mittelberg*.

EXCURSIONS AND MOUNTAIN ASCENTS FROM MITTELBERG. (*Tobias Ennemoser, Joseph Santeler, Alois, Dominic, and Leander Schöpf, Alois, Franz, Joseph, and Isaak Dobler* are good guides.) To the \**Taschach Glacier*, a highly interesting excursion (with which may be conveniently combined a visit to the *Riffelsee*, see below). The route leads S.W. from *Mittelberg*, along the right side of the *Taschachthal*, to the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) end of the glacier, and then traverses the convex tongue to the left lateral moraine, the passage of which requires caution on account of the deep crevasses sometimes encountered. Beyond the moraine the path ascends over grassy slopes to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Taschachhütte* (7988 ft.; admission during the day 40, bed 60 kr.), a well fitted-up 'cabane', built by the German Alpine Club on a spur of the *Pitzthaler Urkund*, and affording a fine view of the *Taschach Glacier*, with its imposing ice-formations and its environment of glistening snow peaks (on the left the *Hintere Brochkogl*, 11,926 ft.); on the W. is the *Sechsegerten Glacier* (see below). — To the *Riffelsee* (7330 ft.), an attractive excursion of 2 hrs. (guide  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The path ascends abruptly from the *Taschach-Alp*. The height to the E. of the lake (*Am Mutten*, 7675 ft.) affords a good survey of the *Mittelberg* and *Taschach* glaciers, and of the *Hohe Geige*, *Puikogl*, and other peaks. The descent may be made into the upper *Taschach-Thal* (fine views of the *Taschach* and *Sechsegerten* glaciers); the path to the *Taschachhütte* (see above) is reached near the end of the glacier, and may be followed to *Mittelberg*. — The *Mittagskogel* (10,360 ft.), ascended in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide 4 fl.), commands an excellent survey of the three glaciers.

The ascent of the *Wildspitze* (12,388 ft.) from *Mittelberg* occupies 7-8 hrs. (two guides at 8 fl., to *Vent* 10 fl.); the last part of the way is very steep (comp. p. 174). — The following summits may also be ascended from *Mittelberg*: *Hohe Geige* (11,125 ft.; guide 5 fl.); *Vordere Brunnenkogl* (11,145 ft.;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.); *Vordere Brochkogl* (11,860 ft.; two guides at 6 fl.); *Puikogl* (10,960 ft.;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.).

PASSES. Over the *Pitzthaler (Söldener) Jöchl* (9945 ft.) to *Sölden* in 7-8 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route traverses the lower end of the *Mittelberg* glacier, and then ascends over steep slopes of grass, rubble, and rock to the culminating point of the pass, on the S. side of the *Pollesferner*. In descending, the route leads over the *Rettenbach Glacier* and through the *Rettenbachthal* to *Sölden* (p. 173). — A much more interesting passage is that over the \**Taufkarjoch* (comp. p. 173; two guides at 7 fl.) to *Vent*. The ascent to the (2 hrs.) *Karlskopf* is much facilitated by the path constructed by the Alpine Club in 1877. — The passage to *Vent* over the *Seiterjöchl* is not so attractive (comp. p. 173). The passes over the *Sextenjoch* and *Taschachjoch* are magnificent but laborious; see p. 173.

Over the \**Oelgrubenjoch* (9868 ft.) to the *Kaunserthal*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., an easy and attractive route (guide 6 fl.). To the (3 hrs.) *Taschachhütte*, see above. From the hut we descend on the W. side of the hill to the left of the *Sechsegerten Glacier*, which we then ascend without difficulty (for (p. 174) enjoying a fine retrospect of the *Wildspitze* and the lofty crest (best frontstretching from it towards the W.) to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Summit of

The ascent snow-saddle between the *Innere* and *Aeusserer Oelgruben* is strongly recommended may be easily ascended from the *Joch* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.). The ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The route of the guides is a little below the *Joch*, on the W. side, traverses the slope of limited view (to the left, below, is the small *Oel* past the *Firmisan-Spitz*, huge moraines). The descent leads over rubble and the N. side. Fine survey a distinct recognisable path, which improves as

we advance and brings us in 2 hrs. to the *Gepatschhaus* (p. 185). — The following are other passes leading into the Kaunserthal: the \**MADATSCH-JOCH* (about 8000 ft.), between the *Verpailspitzen* and the *Schwabenkopf* (from Plangeross to Feuchten 6 hrs., not difficult; guide 5 fl.); the *VERPAILJOCH* (9190 ft.), between the *Schwabenkopf* and the *Sonnenkogel* (from Trenkwald to Feuchten 8 hrs., laborious; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the *TIEFENTHAL-JOCH* or *WALLFAHRTS-JOCH* (9050 ft.), between the *Peuschelkopf* and the *Tristkopf* (from St. Leonhard to Kaltenbrunn or Feuchten 7 hrs., trying; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the *NIEDERJÖCHL* (7835 ft.), from Ritzenried or Zaunhof to Kaltenbrunn, past the *Krumpensee*, in 5 hrs. (not difficult; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

### 38. The Stubaital.

*Comp. Map, p. 184.*

The \**Stubaital*, the main valley of the Stubai Alps, which may in a wider sense be included in the Oetzthal Group, offers within a small compass great variety of Alpine scenery. It also forms (with the attractive *Bildstöckl-Joch*) the shortest means of communication between Innsbruck and the upper Oetzthal. CARRIAGE-ROAD to a point 6 M. beyond Neustift. STELLWAGEN from Innsbruck (\**Rother Adler*\*) daily at 2 p.m. to Vulpmes in 4½ hrs., fare 10 kr. (from Vulpmes at 5 a.m., in 3½ hrs., 80 kr.). One-horse carriage from Innsbruck to the *Stefansbrücke* 3 fl., two-horse 4 fl. 80 kr.; to *Schönberg* 5 fl. 60 kr. or 9 fl., Vulpmes 8 or 13, Neustift 10 or 17½ fl. — Pedestrians should follow the Brenner road to Ober-Schönberg; or they may take the train to Patsch and then follow the route described at p. 193.

The Brenner road winds up and round the *Berg Isel* (p. 139; the old road, diverging to the left at the first bend, is shorter), and then leads high up on the left side of the deep valley of the *Sill* (below us, on the right bank, the Brenner Railway with its numerous tunnels), past the (2¼ M.) *Gärberbach Inn* and the *Schupfen Inn* (the head-quarters of Andrew Hofer in 1809), to the (2¼ M.) *Stefansbrücke*, which crosses the *Rutzbach*, descending from the Stubaital, in a bold arch of 120 ft. span. At *Unter-Schönberg*, beyond the bridge, the road divides: the old Brenner road (at the side of which is a marble tablet, with a Latin inscription giving the history of the road from the Roman period downwards) ascends somewhat steeply to the right; the new road winds to the left round the slope and leads through the *Sillthal* to (¾ M.) *Ober-Schönberg* (3290 ft.). The old road is the shorter, and by far the more interesting for travellers on foot: at the (2¼ M.) *Custom House*, the first house in *Ober-Schönberg*, it affords a fine \**Survey* of the Stubaital, with the *Sailespitze* on the right, and the ice-crowned mountains at the head of the valley in the background (*Wilde Freiger*, *Pfaffenkamm*, *Sulzenauferner*), while below are seen the ravine of the *Rutzbach* and the villages of *Mieders*, *Vulpmes*, etc. (An excursion from Innsbruck to this point is very enjoyable; carriages, see above.) On the hill, about 200 paces farther, at the point where the route from the Stubaital joins the old Brenner road, stands an \**Inn* (suited for a prolonged stay), which commands a fine view. We now descend gradually to (¼ M.) *Mieders* (3190 ft.; \**Traube*; from Mieders by *Waldrast* to *Matrei*, see p. 193), the chief place in the valley and seat of

the district authorities, picturesquely situated at the base of the *Serlesspitze* (8907 ft.). The road then crosses the Rutzbach (to the right the village of *Telfes*), and reaches (3 M.) *Vulpmes* (3040 ft.; *Pfurtscheller*; *Lutz*), with busy iron manufactories.

Pleasant excursion to the (2 hrs.) *Schlicker Alpe* (5138 ft.), whence the summit of the *Hohe Burgstall* (8560 ft.), commanding a striking prospect, may be gained without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 2½ fl.); the descent may be made to the *Bärenbad*, or direct to *Neustift* (see below).

Travellers who do not wish to visit *Vulpmes* remain on the right bank, and follow the road, past *Medraz* and *Neder*, at the entrance to the *Pinneser-Thal* (see below), to (4½ M.) *Neustift* (3240 ft.; \**Zum Salzburger*; *Hofer*), the last village in the valley with a church. At *Milders*, ¾ M. farther up, the valley forks into the *Oberberg* on the right and the *Unterberg* on the left.

OVER THE PINNESER JOCH TO GSCHNITZ, an interesting pass (7-8 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.). We retrace our steps to (2¼ M.) *Neder* (see above), and thence ascend the *Pinneser-Thal* to the *Alp Auf der Iss* (*Issenanger*, 4600 ft.) and the (2 hrs.) *Pinneser Alp* (5010 ft.; better night-quarters at the *Karalp*, ½ hr. farther up). The route then ascends steeply to the (2½ hrs.) *Summit of the Pass* (7756 ft.), which commands a fine view of the *Tribulaun*, etc. The descent to *Gschnitz* (p. 193) takes 2½ hrs. — The ascent of the \**Habicht* (10,740 ft.), the top of which commands a celebrated view, may be combined with this excursion (laborious, for practised mountaineers only; guide 5 fl.). The previous night should be spent on the *Karalp* (see above). The route leads up to the *Pinneser Joch*, and thence ascends to the right over the arête and a steep glacier to the (5 hrs.) summit. — *Pancraz Gleinser*, *Urban Loisl*, *Friedrich Jennewein*, *Joseph Pfurtscheller*, *Thos. Siller*, *Matthäus Schönherr*, and *Rainaller*, all of *Neustift*, are good guides.

An excursion up the *Oberberg*, or right arm of the *Stubaital*, is also very interesting (to the *Alpeiner Glacier* 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). The path follows the right bank of the *Alpeiner-Bach* to the (1 hr.) *Bärenbad* (4124 ft.), a small and primitive bath (the *Hohe Burgstall* may be ascended hence in 4 hrs.; better from the *Schlicker-Alp*, see above). Then past the *Seeduck Alp* to the (2 hrs.) *Stöcklen Alp* (four beds) and the (¼ hr.) *Ober-Iss Alp* (6000 ft.), in a picturesque situation (to the N. the *Hohe Villerspitze*, 10,155 ft.; over the *Hornthaler-Joch* to the *Lisenser-Thal*, see p. 172). The route now becomes steep and stony, and leads over a rocky barrier to the upper region of the valley, where the (1 hr.) last *Alp Alpein* (6700 ft.) is situated. Fine view of the extensive *Alpeiner* or *Thal Glacier*, the end of which (7300 ft.) is reached from the *Alp* by an ascent of 1 hr. along the left bank of the stream. A short way above the chalet are some 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by glacial friction; on the tongue of the glacier are a large number of 'glacier-tables'. On the right rise the *Kaiserköpfe*, on the left the *Sommerwand*, in the centre the *Wilde Thurm* and the *Wilde Hinterbergl*. A toilsome pass (troublesome descent to the *Schwarzenbach glacier*; good guides required) leads hence across the *Schwarzenbergjoch* (10,080 ft.) to *Gries* and (7-8 hrs.) *Lengensfeld* in the *Oetzthal* (p. 172).

Through the *Unterberg*, or main valley, which stretches to the S.W., a tolerable cart-track gradually ascends on the right bank of the brook, passing the hamlets of *Schaller*, *Krössbach*, and *Gasteig*, to (¾ M.) *Volderau* (up to this point it is possible to drive). A mule-track leads thence across the stream, traverses woods, recrosses the Rutzbach near *Valbeson*, and is carried round a projecting spur of rock to (¼ hr.) *Banalt* (4180 ft.; \**Scheidbach*), the last hamlet

in the valley, in a beautiful situation (*Franz Pfurtscheller* is a good guide).

Interesting excursion to the \**Pfandler Alp* (7055 ft.; guide 2 fl.). The path ascends over steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley to the (2 hrs.) Alp. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther up, by a heap of stones on a spur which stretches to the S.E. from the *Scheckbühlgrat*, a fine view is obtained of the Stubai chain, the *Wilde Freiger*, the *Sonklarspitze*, *Zuckerhütl*, *Sulzenau*, etc.

About 20 min. farther on diverges the *Langenthal*, at the head of which is the large *Grübl-Ferner*, and from which passes lead in various directions (guide necessary).

TO THE GSCHNITZTHAL over the *Simming-Jöchl* between the *Innere Wetterspitze* and the *Simmingfeuerstein*, with descent across the lower and easily traversed part of the *Simming Glacier*, an attractive and not difficult route (to *Lapones*, the highest Alp, 7 hrs., see p. 193). A shorter but more laborious passage crosses the *Trauljoch* (9140 ft.) between the *Innere Röthenspitze* and the *Aeusserer Wetterspitze* (6 hrs. to *Lapones*). — TO THE PFLERSCHTHAL over the *Pferscher Hochjoch* (10,340 ft.), a difficult passage (to *Inner-Pfersch* 10-11 hrs.; see p. 193). — TO RIDNAUN (p. 193). This laborious route leads over the W. branch of the *Grübl Glacier*, crosses the depression between the *Hoch-Grindl* (9910 ft.) and the *Gamskogel*, and descends across the *Hangende Ferner* to the *Agels-Alpe* and (9 hrs.) *Ridnaun* (the ascent of the *Wilde Feuerstein*, 10,700 ft., may be combined with this pass). — TO THE PASSEIR. The route leads over the W. *Grübl Glacier* to the *Joch*, E. of the *Wilde Freiger* (11,247 ft.), then traverses the *Uebenthal Glacier* obliquely to the *Botzer-Scharte* (9416 ft.), between the *Botzer* and *Königshofer Spitze*, and finally crosses the *Hoch-Ferner* and *Schwarzspitz-Ferner* to the *Schwarzsee-Scharte* and to (9-10 hrs.) *Schneeberg*, a long and fatiguing glacier-tour, but unattended with danger (able guides required). The descent may also be made from the *Uebenthalferner* over the *Hohe Stellenscharte* to the *Timbler* or *Tümmels Alpe* and *Schönau* (comp. p. 215).

The main valley bends to the W. The path crosses to the left bank of the stream, and leads past the Alps of *Schöngelär* and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Graba* (4900 ft.; opposite, the imposing \**Sulzenauer Fall*, 130 ft. broad and 460 ft. high) to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) last Alp *Mutterberg* (5640 ft.), situated on the right bank (hay-beds and refreshments).

The *Sulzenau*. From the Alp *Graba* (see above) a steep path ascends the wooded slope on the left of the waterfall to the (1 hr.) *Sulzenau-Alpe* (6060 ft.), situated in a solitary valley surrounded by rocky mountains (on the left the *Apere Freiger*, on the right the *Apere Pfaff*). In the background two glacier-streams are seen descending in cascades. — A difficult pass leads hence over the *Sulzenauer-Ferner* and the *Pfaffennieder* (about 9340 ft.), the saddle between the *Oestliche Pfaffen* and the *Wilde Freiger*, to the *Uebenthalferner* and thence in 9-10 hrs. to *Schneeberg* or *Schönau* in the Upper Passeir (p. 215).

OVER THE MUTTERBERGER JOCH TO LENGENFELD, 8 hrs., a laborious route (guide 5 fl.). From *Mutterberg* we ascend abruptly to the W. to the upper hut of the Alp and through the *Glamergrube* (the small *Mutterberger-See*, 8250 ft., remains above us on the right); then a laborious ascent over a snow-field to the (4 hrs.) top of the pass (9890 ft.), between the *Bockkogel* on the right and the *Daunkopf* on the left; view limited. The path now descends the dry bed of a torrent to an extensive tract of detritus, traverses the *Sulzthaler Ferner*, and leads down the *Sulzthal* to (3 hrs.) *Gries* (4960 ft.; accommodation at the *Curé's*) and (1 hr.) *Lengenfeld* (p. 172).

Beyond *Mutterberg* the path, which is at first rather steep and affords a number of fine retrospects (to the N. the *Ruderhofspitze*,

11,420 ft.), ascends to the S.W. to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Dresdner Hütte** in the *Obere Fernau* (about 7550 ft.), built by the German Alpine Club and well fitted up (bed 60 kr.).

The *\*Eggessen Grat* (8648 ft.), to the N.W. of the hut, ascended without difficulty in 1 hr., commands the best survey of the magnificent landscape. On the S. is the *Pfaffenkamm* with the *Apere Pfaff* and *Zuckerhütl*, more to the right the *Schaufelspitze*, W. the *Bildstöckljoch* and *Daunkopf*, N. the *Höllthalspitzen*, *Ruderhofspitze*, etc.

OVER THE BILDSTÖCKLJOCH TO SÖLDEN, 7 hrs., a very interesting pass (guide from *Ranalt* 8 fl.; a single traveller should take two guides). The route ascends from the *Dresdner-Hütte* to the right over grassy slopes, then over moraine deposits and rocky debris to the *Schaufel Glacier*, which is crossed without difficulty, though at the end somewhat steep, to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) summit of the *\*Bildstöckljoch* (10,270 ft.), a rock-strewn ridge to the W. of the *Schaufelspitze* (10,920 ft.). Fine retrospect of the N. *Stubai* group, the *Ruderhofspitze*, *Schwarzenberg*, etc.; below, the *Mutterberger-See* (see above). We now descend slightly to the left, passing a small ice-tarn, to the W. side of the *Joch* (the best resting-place), affording a striking view of the upper *Oetzthal* chain (*Wildspitze*, *Weisskugel*, *Hintere Schwärze*, etc.). The route next descends to and crosses the *Windach Glacier* (caution necessary on account of the crevasses; the rope should be used), and then leads down a steep water-course, over some patches of snow, and finally over slopes of grass to the (2 hrs.) *Windach-Alp*, with its well-built houses (milk), in the *Windach-Thal*. Then through woods, with the stream in a deep gully on the left, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Sölden* (p. 173). The route in the reverse direction, from *Sölden* to the *Dresdner Hütte*, occupies 9 hrs. (guide to the *Mutterberger-Alp* 7 fl.).

The *Zuckerhütl* (11,480 ft.), the loftiest peak of the *Stubai* Alps, may be scaled from the *Dresdner Hütte* viâ the *Fernau Glacier*, *Fernau-Joch*, and *Pfaffenjoch* in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., a laborious ascent, but free from danger (the *Pfaffenschneide* is avoided by a detour to the E. or W.). The view from the top is very imposing. Descent over the *Pfaffen-Ferner* to the *Windach-Thal* steep and toilsome (to *Sölden* 5 hrs.).

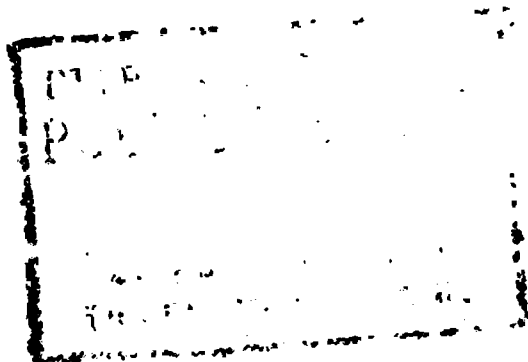
### 39. From Landeck to Meran. Finstermünz.

79 M. DILIGENCE daily at 12 noon in  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (11 fl.). STELLWAGEN daily at 6 a.m. from Landeck to Mals (arriving at 6.30 p.m.), and from Mals to Meran (7.30 a.m., arr. 4.15 p.m.). — The *Finstermünz Pass* from *Prutz* to *Nauders* and the route over the *Reschen-Scheideck* will repay the pedestrian.

*Landeck* (2668 ft.), see p. 162. — The road passes the château and skirts the right bank of the *Inn*; on the left are the slopes of the *Venetberg* (8228 ft.). The river forces its way through a narrow gully and forms several rapids. Opposite, on the left bank, is the waterfall of the *Urgbach*, high above which stands the village of *Hochgallmig*; on our left are *Fliess* and the castle of *Bideneck*. The road now ascends to the *Alte Zoll* (Inn), and then descends to the (6 M.) *Pontlatzer Brücke* (2770 ft.).

This bridge has several times proved a most disastrous spot to the troops of Bavaria. Thus in 1703 the Bavarian army, whilst attempting to invade the Tyrol, was almost entirely annihilated here by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm', or reserve-troops; and a mere handful of fugitives alone survived to convey tidings of the calamity to the Elector Max Emanuel at *Innsbruck*. A body of 1200 Bavarians, who were advancing towards the Tyrol in this direction in 1809, met with a similar fate. The bridge was obstinately contested for a time, but the intrepid 'Landsturm', summoned by the alarm-bell which pealed from every church and chapel in

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the neighbourhood, and aided by a knowledge of their native mountains, soon came to the rescue and sealed the fate of the invaders. Terrible destruction was caused by huge masses of rock and trunks of trees hurled from the heights above, while most of the few survivors fell victims to the unerring aim of the Tyrolese riflemen.

On a precipitous rock, to the right above Prutz, stand the ruins of the castle of *Landeck*; near it, on the height, is the village of *Ladis* (3880 ft.), 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths (moderate charges). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. higher is situated *Obladis* (4530 ft.), a handsome edifice in a beautiful, wooded district, one of the best sanitary establishments in the Tyrol (not accessible by carriage). The mineral water of Obladis issues from the rocks by the road-side, where it may be tasted.

3 M. **Prutz** (2825 ft.; *Rose*), where the road returns to the right bank, lies in a marshy plain, at the entrance to the *Kaunser Thal*.

The *Kaunser Thal* runs towards the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn, then towards the S., parallel with the Pitzthal, to the central mass of the Oetzthal Mts. A tolerable footpath leads over the hill formed by the deposits of the *Faggenbach* at its exit from the valley, crosses the stream near the church of *Faggen*, and ascends on the right bank to (1 hr.) *Kauns* (3530 ft.) and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Kaltenbrunn* (4140 ft.; *Eckhardt*), a prettily situated resort of pilgrims (over the *Niederjochl* to the *Pitzthal*, see p. 181). The path then leads past *Nufels* and *Vergetschen* (on the left the fine waterfalls of the *Gsallbach*) to (1 hr.) *Feuchten* (4160 ft.; *Inn*), the last village in the valley. (Over the *Verpailjoch* or *Madatschjoch* to *Plangeross*, see p. 181.) Farther up, the route crosses the brook twice, and then follows the right bank, passing several solitary farm-houses (*Wolfkehr*, *Platt*) and the hamlets of *Riefenhof* and *See* (occupied in summer only). Above the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Rostitz-Alp* we cross to the left bank, afterwards returning to the right, by which we ascend steeply through the *Gepatschloch* to the (2 hrs.) *Gepatschhaus* (about 6230 ft.), erected by the German Alpine Club (*Inn*; five beds at from 60 kr. to 1 fl., hay-bed 30 kr., accommodation during the day 40 kr.). The house is picturesquely situated on an eminence covered with *Arrolla* pines (or Alpine cedars), within sight of the imposing *Gepatsch Glacier*, the largest in the Tyrol (upwards of 7 M. long). About 20 min. farther up, on the left bank of the *Faggenbach*, which forms three falls after issuing from the glacier, is the extensive *Gepatsch-Alp*. Guides are not always procurable at *Gepatsch*. — A good view of the *Gepatsch Glacier* is afforded by the *Nöderberg* (see below), on its W. side (2 hrs.; guide  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), but the best and most extensive survey is gained from the *Wannetberg* (9282 ft.), which is reached by crossing the flat and easily traversed tongue of the glacier and ascending to the left (3 hrs., guide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl.).

**PASSES** (comp. Map, p. 174). Over the *Oelgrubenjoch* (9868 ft.) to *Mittelberg* in the Pitzthal, 8 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), see p. 180. — Over the *Gepatschjoch* (10,580 ft.) to *Vent* (p. 173), a difficult passage of 10-11 hrs.; the route over the *Kesselwandjoch* and *Guslarjoch* is preferable (p. 175). — Over the *Weissseejoch* (9660 ft.) to *Langtaufers* (6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an easy and attractive route. From the *Gepatsch-Alp* we ascend to the right over grassy slopes to the first shelf of the *Nöderberg*, affording an admirable view of the glacier (see above), over which rise the *Fluchtkogel* and *Kesselwände*. On the W. is the *Glockthurm* (10,994 ft.). We next cross the *Faggenbach*, turn to the right round the flank of the *Nöderberg*, and traverse the moraine of the *Weisssee Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) *Weisssee* (8517 ft.), at the foot of the imposing *Weissseespitze*, the ascent of which may be combined with the passage of the *Joch* (from the lake in 4 hrs., fatiguing but very interesting; direct descent on the S.W. side extremely steep and not recommended; better return to the pass). Our route now ascends abruptly to the right over turf and rubble, and then traverses the *Seejoch Glacier* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Joch* between the *Vordere*



*Karlesspitze* and the *Nasse Wand* (another pass farther to the right, marked by a small shrine, is not recommended). The descent from the pass leads at first over a steep slope of snow (caution necessary; better to follow the slope of detritus to the right of the snow). Lower down the route lies over rubble and turf (after  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. a good spring), and then leads by a better path into the *Malag-Thal*, commanding a good survey of the mountains enclosing the *Langtaufener-Thal* (*Freibrunnerspitze*, *Weisskugel*, *Langtaufener Spitze*). Above the hamlet of *Malag* we turn to the right and descend to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Joch) *Hinterkirch* in the *Langtaufener-Thal* (p. 187), and to (2 hrs.) *Graum* (p. 187). — Over the *Kaiserjoch* (9625 ft.) to the *Radurschel-Thal*, a somewhat laborious route (to the *Radurschel-Haus*, see below, 5 hrs.; guide  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl.).

9 M. *Ried* (2850 ft.; \**Post*; *Adler*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundried*, the seat of a district court. Upon the height to the right lies the village of *Serfaus* (4700 ft.), whence a rather fatiguing, but interesting route leads over the *Furka* (9120 ft.) to (6-7 hrs.) *See*, in the *Paznaun* (comp. p. 170).

The road now ascends gradually over the extensive alluvial deposits at the mouth of the *Stallanzer Bach* (on the right the ruined church of *St. Christina*), and then descends, close by the river, to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tösens* (3044 ft.; *Wilder Mann*). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, the Inn is again crossed.

$18\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pfunds* (3185 ft.), consisting of two groups of houses, *Stuben* (\**Traube*; *Post*) on the left bank of the Inn, and *Pfunds* or 'Das Dorf' on the right, is picturesquely situated at the entrance to the *Radurschel* or *Pfundser Thal*. To the S.W. the *Piz Mondin* (10,374 ft.), belonging to the N. Engadine chain, is conspicuous; to the S.E. rise the *Glockthurm* (10,994 ft.) and other peaks of the *Oetzthal* snow-mountains.

The *Radurschel Thal*, at first a narrow ravine, expands higher up into a beautiful Alpine valley with luxuriant pasturage and wooded slopes. In the background to the S.E. rises the lofty *Glockthurm* (10,994 ft.). A good path, which is steep at the beginning only, leads through wood on the left side of the valley, past the mouths of the *Pfundser Tscheythal* (left) and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Sadersthal* (right). The right bank is then followed (after  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. a shooting-lodge is passed on the left bank, at the entrance to the *Nauderer Tscheythal*) to the extensive and beautifully situated *Radurschel-Alp* (club-hut, restored and re-opened in 1877). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther up we reach the fine *Alpl-Fall*, formed by the *Radurschelbach*. Hence over the *Kaiserjoch* (9625 ft.) to the (5 hrs.) *Gepatschhaus*, see above. Other passes lead from the upper end of the valley to the S. over the *Schartl* (*Winkleckjoch*) to *Hinterkirch* in *Langtaufers* (see below); from the *Nauderer Tscheythal* to the S. over the *Tscheyer Schartl* (9200 ft.) to *Langtaufers*, and W. over the *Tscheyjoch* (8750 ft.) to *Nauders*; and, lastly, from the *Sadersthal* over the *Saderer* or *Labauner Joch* (7870 ft.) to *Nauders* (8 hrs. from *Pfunds*, easy and interesting; the ascent of the *Labauner Kopf*, see below, may easily be combined with this pass).

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. above *Pfunds* the road crosses the Inn, and gradually ascends on the right bank, hewn at places in the face of the perpendicular rock, passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries, and occasionally supported by buttresses of masonry. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. The finest point is at (23 M.) \**Hoch-Finstermünz* (3730 ft.; \**Hotel*, R. 80, B. 26 kr.), a group of houses on the road-side, 500 ft. below which is the old *Finstermünz*, with a tower and a bridge

over the Inn. These, with the narrow defile through which the river emerges from the Engadine, and the mountains of the Engadine in the background, form a most picturesque scene. The bold construction of the road, carried by bridges and arches from rock to rock, is best appreciated when viewed from the old road, which pedestrians should follow from Stuben to Alt-Finstermünz. Farther on, a picturesque waterfall is passed. The extremity of the defile is guarded by small fortifications (*Fort Nauders*). — From Finstermünz or Stuben to *Samnaun*, see p. 169.

26 M. **Nauders** (4468 ft.; \**Post*; *Mondschein*), with the old castle of *Naudersberg*, is the seat of the local authorities.

To the *Engadine* by *Martinsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. The hill which the road crosses commands a fine survey of the Engadine Mts. A more extensive view is gained from the *Piz Lat* (9200 ft.; 5 hrs.), the highest summit of the frontier range, or from the *Labauner Kopf* (8928 ft.), to the N.E., in the direction of the *Radurschel* (see above; 4 hrs., guide).

The road continues to ascend on the right bank of the *Stille Bach* as far as the **Reschen Scheideck** (4898 ft.), its culminating point, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. Beyond the village of (31½ M.) *Reschen* (4888 ft., \**Stern*), which lies near the small green lake of that name, a strikingly imposing \*\* View is disclosed. The entire background is formed by the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler chain; on the left are the *Laaser Spitze* and the *Tschengelser Hochwand*, farther distant the *Cevedale*, then the lofty pyramid of the *Königsspitze*, and lastly, to the right, the *Ortler* (p. 230), forming the central point of the picture the whole way to Mals.

The *Etsch*, Ital. *Adige*, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the *Mittersee* and *Heidersee*, which abound in fish. About 2 M. farther we reach *Graun* (Traube), a poor village at the entrance to the *Langtauferer Thal* (in the background the *Langtauferer Spitze* and the *Weisskugel*).

A good track leads on the right bank of the *Carlinbach* through the smiling *Langtauferer Thal*, passing *Bedross* and *Kapron* (Inn), to (3 hrs.) *Hinterkirch*, or *Grub* (6150 ft.; rustic Inn, 5 min. below the church). At the farm of *Malag*, ½ hr. farther up, the magnificent glacier and mountain landscape at the head of the valley (*Langtauferer Spitze*, *Weisskugel*, *Freibrunnerspitze*, etc.) becomes disclosed to view.

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS FROM THE LANGTAUFERS.** (*Joseph* and *Johann Blaas* and *Johann Thöni* are competent guides.) The *Weisskugel* (12,272 ft.) may be scaled in 7-8 hrs. viâ the *Langtaufer Glacier*, the *Weisskugeljoch*, and the *Hintereisjoch*, a laborious ascent (comp. p. 174). — The *Freibrunnerspitze* (11,056 ft.), through the *Langgrub* and over the *Rothebenferner* in 5-6 hrs., also fatiguing; magnificent view. — *Schafkopf* (9830 ft.), to the N. of *Hinterkirch*, in the direction of *Radurschel*, 3 hrs., easy and pleasant. — *Danzewell* (10,300 ft.), from *Kapron* through the *Kühthal* in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing; magnificent view. The descent may be made through the *Planail-Thal* (see below) to (4 hrs.) *Mals*.

**PASSES.** Over the *Weissseejoch* to *Gepatsch* (6 hrs.), see p. 185. — Over the *Langtauferer-Joch* to *Vent* (10-11 hrs.), see p. 175. — Over the *Matscher Joch* (10,500 ft.), E. of the *Freibrunnerspitze*, to the *Matscher-Thal* (to the *Glieshof* 8-9 hrs.), a fatiguing glacier-tour (p. 189). — To *Radurschel*, see p. 186.

The road crosses the *Carlinbach*, here confined by embankments, and leads past the *Mittersee* to —

! 36½ M. **St. Valentin auf der Heide** (4695 ft.; *Post*), formerly a hospice, situated between the *Mittersee* and the *Heidersee*. Below the latter lake begins the monotonous *Malser Heide*, which the road traverses, commanding a view of the imposing *Ortler*. The entrance to the *Planailthal* is passed on the left. To the right is seen the village of *Burgeis* (*Kreuz*), with its red spire and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, once a summer-residence of the bishops of *Coire*, now occupied by several poor families. Farther on, the Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg* lies on the hill to the right.

42 M. **Mals** (3428 ft.; *Post*, or *Adler*; *Hirsch*; *Gans*), a market-town of Roman origin, is the chief place in the Upper *Vintschgau* (Italian *Val Venosta*, so named from a Rhætian tribe, said to have inhabited the valley). The church contains a good picture by *Knoller*, representing the Death of Joseph.

PEDESTRIANS on their way to *Prad* and *Trafoi* may avoid the sunny and fatiguing route through the Valley of the *Adige* from *Mals* to *Prad* viâ *Spondinig* by proceeding southwards from *Mals* to (1½ M.) *Glurns* (3000 ft.; \**Sonne*), a small fortified town with an ancient church, crossing the artificial bed of the *Adige*, and skirting the base of the mountains to (4½ M.) *Lichtenberg* (\**Inn*), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, and commanded by a castle of the same name (see below), to (½ M.) *Agums*, a village with a ruined castle, and finally to (¾ M.) *Prad*. — The ascent of the \**Glurnser Köpf* (7838 ft.) from *Glurns* is not difficult, and will repay the fatigue (2 hrs.; guide 2 fl.); the top commands an admirable survey of the *Vintschgau*, the *Ortler*, and the *Oetzthal* snow-mountains.

TO THE MÜNSTERTHAL. A narrow carriage-road leads W. from *Glurns* (or from *Mals* viâ *Laatsch*) along the right bank of the *Rambach*, at first partly through wood, but afterwards entirely without shade, crossing the stream after 3 M. (the road on the right bank leads to *Riffair*). It first reaches (4½ M.) *Taufers* (4040 ft.), a loftily situated village at the entrance to the *Avigna-Thal*, containing three churches and overlooked by three ruined castles. Beyond this point the road is wider: ¾ M. Swiss frontier; ¾ M. *Münster*, Rom. *Mustair* (4100 ft.; *Inn*), the first Swiss village, with a large Benedictine abbey. The road now descends across the *Rambach*, passes the *Aua da Pisch*, a fine waterfall in a wooded ravine on the left, and leads by *Sielva* to (2 M.) *St. Maria* (4553 ft.; \**Weisses Kreuz*), a large village at the entrance to the *Val Muranza*, which is traversed by the path to the *Wormser-Joch* (p. 219). From this point over the *Ofener Pass* to *Zernetz* and through the *Val da Scarl* to *Schuls*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

On quitting *Mals* we observe the venerable tower of the *Frölichsburg*. The road leads through *Tartsch* (to the S., beyond the *Tartscher Bühel*, which is a fine point of view, lies the above-mentioned village of *Glurns*) to (3¾ M.) *Schluderns* (3010 ft.), at the mouth of the *Matscher Thal*. To the left, near *Schluderns*, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count *Trapp*, containing a valuable collection of armour (not always accessible).

The *Matscher Thal*. A poor cart-track leads from *Schluderns* through the ravine of the *Salurnbach* (a better road leads from *Mals* by *Tartsch*) to (1½ hr.) *Matsch* (5100 ft.; *Telser*), in the *Matscher-Thal*, a prettily situated village on a mountain terrace commanding a fine view of the *Vintschgau*, *Ortler*, etc. About ½ M. below, on a rocky knoll in the ravine of the *Salurnbach*, stand the interesting ruins of *Ober-Matsch* and

*Unter-Matsch*. The track leads hence over luxuriant pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Glieshof* (5965 ft.; accommodation), where a good view of the valley is obtained (on the right the *Langgrub* and *Ramudel Glaciers*), and to the (1½ hr.) *Innere Matscher-Alpe* (6560 ft.). On the N. are the *Matscher Glacier*, with its imposing ice-fall, and the *Freibrunnerspitze*.

**MOUNTAIN-ASCENTS.** (*Joseph Tschiggfrei* and *Franz Guntisch* of Matsch are good guides.) Two easy ascents, which will repay the traveller, are those of the *Remsspitze* (10,500 ft.; 5 hrs., guide 4 fl.), and the *Hohe Kreuzjoch* (9776 ft.), which takes 4 hrs. (guide 3½ fl.). — *Freibrunnerspitze* (11,056 ft.), from the *Glieshof* over the *Matscher Glacier* in 6 hrs. (guide 5, or with descent to the *Langtaufers* 8 fl.). *Salurnspitze* (11,256 ft.), over the *Langgrubjoch* (see below) in 6 hrs. (guide 5, with descent to *Kurzras* 8 fl.). *Weisskugel* (12,272 ft.), over the *Hinteretsjoch* in 8 hrs. (guide 7, with descent to the *Hochjoch Hospiz* 10, to *Kurzras* 10, to the *Langtaufers* 13 fl.). These three ascents are all difficult, and should be attempted by experienced mountaineers only.

**PASSES.** Over the *Matscher Joch* to the *Langtaufers*, see p. 187; over the *Hinteretsjoch* to *Vent*, see p. 175. — Over the *Langgrub-Joch* (9977 ft.) to the *Schnalser Thal* (p. 177; from *Glieshof* to *Kurzras* 7-8 hrs.), a fatiguing but interesting route (guide 5 fl.). Over the *Langgrub-Joch* and the *Hochjoch* to the *Hochjoch Hospiz* 11-12 hrs. (guide 8 fl.); in traversing this pass the traveller need not descend to *Kurzras*, but skirts the mountain slope to the left and reaches the *Hochjoch* route farther up.

In the distance to the right, on the opposite bank of the *Adige*, rises the half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg* (see above), the property of Count *Khuen*. Near (3¾ M.) *Neu-Spondinig* (2916 ft.; \*Hirsch), the *Stelvio* road (p. 216) diverges, intersecting the broad plain to the right.

51½ M. **Eyrs** (2950 ft.; *Post*), on the boundary between the *Upper* and *Lower Vintschgau*. On the opposite side is *Tschengels*, with its slender church-spire and old castle, commanded by the *Tschengelser Hochwand* (11,060 ft.). In the vicinity are the small baths of *Schgums*, recently fitted up and in high local repute. At (4½ M.) *Laas* (2850 ft.; *Inn*), the *Laaser Thal* opens to the right (over the *Rosimjoch* to *Sulden*, see p. 231); to the E. rises the icy peak of the *Laaserspitze* (10,824 ft.). The road now crosses a large hill formed of alluvial deposits (the top of which commands an extensive view over the *Vintschgau* and of the *Laaser* group with the *Hochofenwand* and *Vertainspitze* on the S.), and then descends to *Kortsch* (2600 ft.) and —

58 M. **Schlanders** (2365 ft.; \**Post*), at the entrance to the *Schlandernaun-Thal* (over the *Taschl-Joch* to the *Schnalser Thal*, see p. 177). At *Göflan*, in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road crosses the *Adige* 3 M. farther, below *Goldrain* (on the left the castle of that name), and then the impetuous *Plima*, which descends from the *Martellthal* (p. 231) on the S. On a hill at the mouth of the latter valley stand the two castles of *Ober* and *Unter-Montan*. Beyond (2¼ M.) *Latsch* (2110 ft.; \*Hirsch) the road recrosses the *Adige*, and runs high above the river, the bed of which is here confined and rocky, to (3 M.) *Castelbell* (*Mondschein*), where we reach a vine-growing region. To the left, on a rock near the road, rises the picturesque *château* of the same name (burned down

in 1842). The road now traverses a broad, and at places marshy valley, to *Tschars* (on a height opposite, *Tabland*) and ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Staben* (1800 ft.), partly burned down in 1877, at the foot of a bare mountain-wall; high above the village is the half-ruined castle of *Juval*, past which the route into the *Schnalser Thal* formerly led (p. 177). \**Leiner's Bad Kochenmoos*, with a sulphur spring, which is passed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. before the road reaches *Staben*, accommodates passing travellers as well as visitors for a prolonged stay.

Below *Staben* the road passes the narrow mouth of the *Schnalser Thal* (on the left bank is the new road to *Ratteis*, p. 177), and leads to —

70 M. **Naturns** (1675 ft.; \**Post*), with a ruined castle. On a hill on the opposite bank stands the castle of *Dornsberg*. Beyond ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Rabland* the valley contracts. A saddle, called the *Töll* (1667 ft.), separates the *Vintschgau* from the *Adige* district. The road crosses the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) rocky bed of the river, which forms several rapids below the bridge (*Inn*). To the N.W. lies *Partschins* at the base of the *Tschigatspitze* (in the valley the fine *Partschins Waterfall*, p. 212); on the right bank of the *Adige* are the small baths of *Egard*. The road then descends the slope of the *Marlinger Berg* (p. 213) in a wide curve. A striking \**View* is now enjoyed over the Valley of *Meran*, which resembles a vast orchard, planted with vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened by innumerable villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill (1 M.) we pass on the right the *Forst Brewery*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. beyond which is the old castle of *Forst* (p. 212). The road here crosses the *Adige*, and soon reaches —

79 M. *Meran* (1050 ft.), see p. 208.

#### 40. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 142, 184, 276.*

78 M. RAILWAY in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., fares 6 fl. 12, 4 fl. 59, 3 fl. 6 kr. (express in 5 hrs.; fares 7 fl. 31, 5 fl. 44 kr.). Refreshment-rooms poor, except at *Franzensfeste*. Views to the right, until the summit of the *Brenner* is reached; beyond it, generally to the left.

The *Brenner*, the lowest pass over the principal chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, employed as early as the Roman period, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened in August, 1867, is one of the grandest modern structures of the kind, and affords the most direct communication between Germany and Italy. Within a distance of 78 M. the line is carried through 22 tunnels, and over 60 large and a number of smaller bridges. The greatest incline, 1:40, is between *Innsbruck* and the culminating point. The huge viaducts for which the *Semmering* line is remarkable have been avoided on the *Brenner* line, and the cost of its construction has accordingly been considerably less. — A glimpse at this remarkable line is best obtained by proceeding from *Innsbruck* to stat. *Gossensass*, and returning to *Innsbruck* in the afternoon.

*Innsbruck* (1912 ft.), see p. 134. The train passes the Abbey

of *Witten* (right), penetrates the hill of *Isel*, by means of a tunnel 750 yds. in length, passes through a second tunnel, and crosses the *Sill* by a stone bridge, 78 ft. in height. Further on it runs high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the high-road, which soon crosses the *Rutzbach*, descending from the *Stubaital*, by means of the bold *Stefansbrücke* (p. 181; below is the *Schupfen Inn* p. 181). On the S. is seen the beautifully formed *Waldraster- or Serles-Spitze* (8907 ft.). Five tunnels are passed through. 5½ M. *Patsch* station (2550 ft.); the village lies on the hill to the left, and is not visible from the train. To the W., on the farther bank of the *Sill*, is the wooded *Burgstall*, which conceals the mouth of the *Stubaital*.

Those who wish to proceed into the *STUBAITHAL* (comp. R. 38) from *Patsch* descend from the station to the *Sill*, ascend the left bank of the stream to the *Brenner* road, and then follow the road to the left to the diligence-station of *Ober-Schönberg*, from which the (¾ hr.) village of that name is reached by proceeding to the right (\*View, comp. p. 181). Or, instead of following the *Brenner* road to the left, we may cross it obliquely, and ascend the forest path in a straight direction (½ hr.; keep to the right at the top).

Three more tunnels are passed through, one of which, the *Mühlbach-Tunnel* (1035 yds.), is the longest on the line. Near *Matrei* the line is carried through the *Matreier Schlossberg*. On the right, close to the railway, is an artificial rocky channel recently constructed for the *Sill*. The train crosses the *Sill* and reaches —

11 M. *Matrei* (3240 ft.; \**Stern*; \**Krone*), a beautifully situated village, with the château of *Trautson*, the property of Prince *Auersperg*. Roman antiquities are frequently found here.

A tolerably easy path leads from *Matrei* to the W. past the pilgrimage-church of *Waldrast* (5357 ft.; \**Inn*), on the E. flank of the *Waldraster* or *Serles-Spitze*, to (8½ hrs.) *Mieders* (p. 181). A new bridle-path leads from *Waldrast* in ½-¾ hr. to the *Waldraster-Jöchl* (6080 ft.), which commands an extensive view.

Beyond *Matrei* the line runs parallel with the road in the valley of the *Sill*. The church of *St. Katharina*, at the mouth of the *Navisthal*, is passed on the left. The *Sill* is again crossed. 14 M. *Steinach* station (3430 ft.). The village (\**Post*; *Wilder Mann*), rebuilt since a fire in 1853, lies on the other side of the valley, at the mouth of the *Gschnitz-Thal*. The church contains modern frescoes by *Mader*.

The *Gschnitz-Thal* is worthy of a visit. As far as (3 M.) *Trins* (3885 ft.; \**Heidegger*), a pleasant village at the S. base of the *Blaser* (7346 ft.), there is a carriage-road. The (5 min.) *Calvarienberg* commands a fine view of the glaciers at the end of the valley. Our route then passes Count *Sarnthein's* château of *Schneeberg*, and leads through the rapidly contracting valley to (2 hrs.) *Gschnitz*, (4070 ft.; *Inn* at the *Curé's*), at the base of the *Pinneser Kalkschroffen* (8835 ft.). To the S. rises the *Tribulaun* (10,168 ft.), to the N. the *Habicht* (10,740 ft.), and at the head of the valley the *Feuerstein* and *Schneespitze* with the *Simming* and *Feuerstein* *Glaciers*. About 1½ hr. farther up the valley (in which we pass a fine cascade) is the highest Alp *Lapones* (4635 ft.), where we are still 2½ hrs. below the end of the *Simming Glacier*. From the Alp

over the *Simmingjöchl* or the *Trauljoch* to Ranalt in the Stubai Thal, see p. 183. — From Gschnitz over the *Pinneser-Joch* to Neustift, and ascent of the *Habicht*, see p. 182.

The train now begins to ascend a steep incline on the E. side of the valley (affording a view of the *Habicht* to the right for a short distance), and then, high above the village of *Stafflach* (p. 145), which lies on the Brenner road below, to the right, it enters the *Schmirner Thal* (high up, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which the train afterwards passes). To the right is the picturesque *Valser Thal*, with the glaciers of the *Hohe Wand* and the *Kraxentrag* in the background; below, at its entrance, is the charmingly situated village of *St. Jodok*. The line describes a long curve, crosses the *Schmirner Bach*, penetrates the hill between Schmirn and Vals by means of a tunnel forming a curve, and crosses the *Valser Bach* (view of the *Valser Thal* now to the left). The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley, while to the right, 225 ft. below, lies the portion of the line already traversed, regains the *Sillthal* by means of another curved tunnel, and proceeds towards the S., high on the slope of the *Padauner Kogl*. 19 M. *Gries* station (4100 ft.). The village (\**Aigner*), a favourite summer resort, lies below on the road, at the mouth of the *Oberbergthal*, which ascends thence to the *Tribulaun* (pleasant excursion to the two lakes at the end of the valley, 2½ hrs.).

The line describes a long curve, high above the *Sillthal*, passing the small green *Brenner-See* (4300 ft.), and crossing the *Vennerbach*. To the left, at the head of the *Vennerthal*, rises the *Kraxentrag*, with a small glacier. The *Sill*, which rises in a small lake to the E., at the foot of the *Wolfendornspitze*, is now crossed for the last time, and the train reaches the station of (23 M.) *Brenner* (4485 ft.), situated in a lofty valley destitute of view, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. On the road opposite is the old *Brenner Post-house* (Inn).

From the Brenner over the *Schlüsseljoch* (7315 ft.) to *Kematen* in the *Pfisch* valley (p. 147), an interesting and easy route of 4 hrs. (guide). — The *Hühnerspiel* (9010 ft.) may be ascended from the Brenner in 5 hrs., but is easier from *Gossensass* (see below). — The *Kraxentrag* (9825 ft.; 4½ hrs., with guide) and the *Wolfendornspitze* (9094 ft.; 3½ hrs.) are recommended to the notice of moderately experienced climbers.

The train follows the course of the *Eisack*, which descends in cascades close to the station, at first traversing a level, grassy valley to (26 M.) *Brennerbad* (4350 ft.; \**Logirhaus*), a favourite watering-place, and then descending rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (28 M.) *Schelleberg* (4065 ft.). One of the most remarkable parts of the line is between this point and *Gossensass*, the next station, which lies 588 ft. almost perpendicularly below *Schelleberg*. The line turns suddenly to the right into the *Pfierschthal* which opens here, enters the side of the valley by a curved tunnel, 840 yds. long, and emerges from the mountain on the same side of the valley lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine



view of the glaciers of the Pflerschthal, the Feuerstein, Schneespitze, etc., is obtained on emerging from the tunnel. 33 M. **Gossensass** (3481 ft.; \**Bräuhaus*, fine view from the veranda), at the base of the \**Hühnerspiel* (9013 ft.), which is frequently ascended (by *Hochwieden* in 3½-4 hrs.; guide desirable). — Passengers may quit the train at Schelleberg and walk by the footpath to Gossensass, which they will reach 10 min. before the train.

A poor carriage-road ascends the Pflerschthal to *Anichen* and (6 M.) *Boden* or *Inner-Pflersch* (4100 ft.; Inn). A bridle-path leads thence to *Hinterstein*, the last hamlet, and to the (1 hr.) *Hölle* (imposing waterfall). We may proceed farther on foot to the (1 hr.) *Schafalpe Fürt*, at the end of the *Feuerstein Glacier* (fine ice-fall; best view of it 1 hr. farther up). The ascent of the *Schneespitze* (10,407 ft.), which may be accomplished hence in 3½ hrs. (guide, Johann Kuen of Inner-Pflersch), will repay the fatigue. Over the *Pflescher Hochjoch* to *Stubai* (laborious), see p. 183.

The line crosses the Eisack at the influx of the *Pfleschbach*, runs for some distance along the former bed of the river, for which a tunnel has been constructed through the projecting rocky buttress, and leads high up on the left side of the narrow wooded valley. To the left, above the line, is the ruin of *Strassberg*; on the high road to the right the village of *Ried*. We now enter the broad basin in which lies —

36½ M. **Sterzing** (3107 ft.; \**Post*; *Schwarzer Adler*; \**Rose*; *Krone*; *Stoetter's Hotel*, with restaurant, at the station). The clean little town (1400 inhab.), with its picturesque old buildings and arcades, lies ½ M. from the station, on the right bank of the Eisack, which is confined between strong embankments. The town is indebted for its prosperous appearance to the mines formerly worked here. It is now a favourite resort of summer visitors.

The environs of Sterzing, from which valleys diverge in every direction, afford numerous excursions. The best views of the valley are obtained from the isolated hill to the S. of the town (restaurant), and from the eminence behind the *Capuchin Monastery*. — A more extensive view, embracing the Stubaithal and Zillerthal snow-mountains, the Eisackthal, etc., is afforded by the *Roskopf* (7175 ft.), which may be attained without difficulty in 3 hrs. (Johann Steiner may be taken as a guide). — Bridle-path over the *Penser-Joch* to Botzen, see p. 200; over the *Pfischer-Joch* to the Zillerthal, see p. 147; over the *Jaufen* to Meran, see p. 215.

A well-trodden route leads through the *Ridnaun-Thal*, which opens here on the W., and over the *Schneeberg* to the *Passeir*, or *Oetzthal* (to Gurgl or Sölden in the Oetzthal two days). The new road (constructed for the mining-traffic) extends to the *Kasten* (see below), but is interrupted by three so-called 'Bremsberge', ('brake-hills'), or inclines up which the trucks are drawn by a wire-rope. Driving is therefore practicable to the foot of the first 'Bremsberg' only, which is near *Mareith*. The road at first ascends gradually on the right bank of the *Gailbach*, by which the valley is watered, to *Gasteig*, at the entrance to the *Jaufenthal* (p. 215), passes the mouth of the *Ratschinger-Thal*, and reaches (6 M.) *Mareith* (3525 ft.; Inn), with the château of *Wolfsturn*. Beyond *Mareith* the road ascends more steeply (first *Bremsberg*, see above), to the cluster of houses called *In der Gassen*. The *St. Magdalen Chapel*, on a hill about ½ M. to the left, affords a fine view of the head of the valley. We next reach (4½ M.) *Ridnaun* (4430 ft.; Klotz), the chief place in the valley, with a church. [A pleasant digression may be made from this point to the extensive \**Uebenthal Glacier*, with its ice-lake, 5 hrs. there and back; guide requisite. — To *Stubai*, see p. 183.] Next comes (2 M.)



*St. Lorenz* (4720 ft.), at the stamping-mill above which (second *Bremsberg*) we turn to the left and ascend the *Lazagthal* to the *Kasten-Alpe* (wine, etc.). On quitting the Alp we ascend in zigzags, passing the third *Bremsberg*, to the (2½ hrs.) entrance to the *Kaindl-Stollen* (7640 ft.), a mining shaft nearly ½ M. in length (a light necessary; the best plan is to bring a miner from the *Kasten* and ride through the shaft on one of the trucks called 'Hunde', or 'dogs'). Permission to pass through the shaft is sometimes refused, in which case the traveller must cross over the hill; this takes ¾ hr. longer, but the view repays the trouble. Beyond the ridge lies the dale of the *Schneeberg*, with the (½ hr.) church of *St. Martin* (7650 ft.; tolerable Inn); the mines, which are said to have employed 1000 miners in the 15th cent., have again begun to be worked. The path now descends abruptly to (1½ hr.) *Rabenstein* (p. 215), whence we may either continue to descend the valley to (4 hrs.) *St. Leonhard* in the *Passeir* (p. 215), or remount to *Schönau* and cross the *Timbler-Joch* to the *Oetzthal* (to *Zwieselstein* 5½ hrs., see p. 215).

After leaving *Sterzing* the train crosses the *Pfitscher Bach* (p. 147), and runs between river and rock, close beneath the castle of *Sprechenstein*. On the opposite bank stand the castles of *Thurnburg* and *Reifenstein*, at the mouth of the *Ridnaunthal* (see above), the background of which is formed by the lofty snow-clad *Bozer*, *Sonklarspitze*, and *Freiger*. The line traverses the marshy *Sterzinger Moos* by a long embankment and reaches *Freienfeld*. On the hill to the left lies the village of *Trens*, and on the other side *Stilfes*. Farther on, the train crosses to the right bank of the *Eisack*. To the left are seen the ruins of the castle of *Welfenstein*, supposed to be of Roman origin, and the village of *Mauls*. The train crosses the *Eggerbach*, which descends from the *Penser-Joch* (p. 200), and beyond (44 M.) *Grasstein* (2745 ft.) enters a narrow defile, in which the \*Post-Inn of *Mittewald* is situated. Marshal *Lefebvre* sustained a severe defeat here from the Tyrolese under *Haspinger*, the Capuchin, and *Speckbacher* in 1809. At *Oberau* 550 of his Saxon troops were taken prisoners. The pass is still called the *Sachsenklemme*.

The mouth of the defile, called the *Brixener Klause*, near *Unter-au* (2460 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833-38. These works (*Franzensfeste*), which are very conspicuous when viewed from the S., command the *Brenner* route. 48 M. *Franzensfeste* station (\**Railway Restaurant*, D. 1 fl. 20 kr., bed 1 fl.; post and telegraph office; *Reifer Hotel*), lies upwards of 1 M. from the fortress (where there is also a small station). The *Pusterthal Railway* diverges here, see R. 54; immediately below the railway-bridge the high road into the *Pusterthal* crosses the *Eisack* by the *Ladritscher Brücke*, an old wooden bridge constructed at a height of 160 ft. above the stream.

The group of houses with the new church, to the left in the valley below, is the monastery of *Neustift*, founded in 1142. To the right lies the picturesque village of *Vahrn* (\**Villa Mayer*; *Waldsacker*). About 1 M. from the mouth of the *Schalderer-Thal*, which opens close to *Vahrn*, is *Bad Schalders* (3845 ft.), a watering-place in high local repute. (Over the *Schalderer-Joch* to *Durnholz*, 5-6 hrs., see p. 200.) The vegetation now assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.

54½ M. **Brixen**, Ital. *Bressanone* (1830 ft.; \**Elephant*, next to the post-office; *Sonne*; *Goldenes Kreuz*; all in the town, ½ M. from the station), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1703, and now an episcopal see, still exhibits traces of its ecclesiastical period. It contains a number of churches of the last century, with altar-pieces by Tyrolese masters. The *Cathedral*, completed in 1754, contains a good picture by Schöpf (over the first altar on the right). To the right of the portal is the entrance to the \**Cloisters*, containing old mural paintings and numerous tombstones, one of the first of which is that of the minstrel Oswald von Wolkenstein (d. 1445). At the S.W. end of the town on the right of the entrance to the station, is the *Episcopal Palace* with an extensive garden. — About 2 M. below Brixen, on the left, stands the handsome château of *Pallaus*.

Picturesque excursion by *Tschötsch* (see below) to (2 hrs.) *Velthurns* (*Oberwirth*), with a château of Prince Liechtenstein (fine panelled rooms); thence down to the (½ hr.) high-road, or (with guide) by *Seben* to (1½ hr.) *Klausen* (see below). — The \**Plose* (*Blosse* or *Pfannberg*, 8515 ft.; ascended, with guide, in 5-6 hrs.), commands an admirable survey of the Oetzthal and Zillerthal Alps, the Dolomites, etc. The direct route from Brixen leads by the small baths of *Burgstall* and the picturesque farm of *Plazbon* (2½ hrs.); a pleasanter route, however, is by (4 hrs.) *Afers* or *St. Georg* (night-quarters at the curé's), and thence to the (2½ hrs.) summit. The W. and lower peak is called the *Fröllspitze* or *Telegraph* (8205 ft.); it commands the better survey of the valley, but the view of the Dolomites is interrupted by the higher E. peak.

The *Eisack* is again crossed. On the right, above the line, lies the village of *Tschötsch*, the birth-place of Fallmerayer (d. 1861), the orientalist. To the left, at the entrance to the *Aferser-Thal*, stands the church of *Albeins*, and a glimpse is obtained of the wild *Geisel* or *Gaisler-Spitzen* at the head of the valley. The *Eisackthal* now contracts. Beyond the mouth of the *Villnöss-Thal* (on the left; see below) the train reaches —

61 M. **Klausen** (1676 ft.; \**Lamm*; *Post*), consisting of a single narrow street, and lying, as its name imports, in a defile, which has always been regarded as an important military point. The Benedictine nunnery of *Seben*, crowning the cliffs on the right and commanding a most striking view, was successively a Rhætian fortress, a Roman castle (*Sabiona*), an episcopal residence down to the 10th cent., and a baronial castle. A painted crucifix on the tower projecting on the N. was placed there in memory of a nun who, when pursued by the French in 1809, precipitated herself from the tower and was dashed to pieces. The *Loretto Chapel*, adjoining the *Capuchin Monastery* (where visitors apply for admission), contains the most curious collection of ecclesiastical treasures in the Tyrol. The *Capuchin Haspinger* (p. 137), one of the bravest leaders of the insurrection of 1809, belonged to this monastery. A monument was erected here in 1875 to the *Minnesinger* (minstrel) *Leutold von Säben*, a member of the old baronial family.

*Fonteklaus*, 3 M. distant, commands a striking view. — The following is a pleasant excursion: by *Seben* to the (1 hr.) *Garnstein Crushing-Mill* and to (1 hr.) *Latzfons (Inn)*; thence in 4 hrs. to the *Latzfonser-Joch*, a very fine point of view; descent through the *Sarnthal* to *Reinswald* and (2 hrs.) *Astfeld*, or (turning to the right on the *Joch*) to (2 hrs.) *Durnholz* (p. 200).

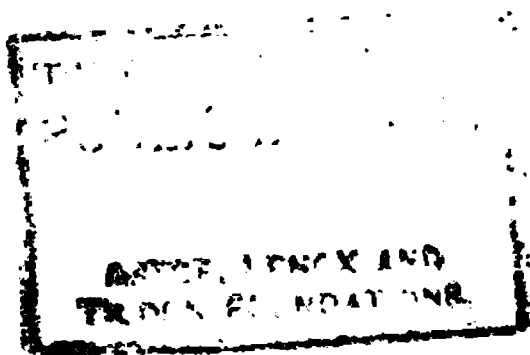
The *Villnöss-Thal*, which opens above *Klausen* to the E., 15 M. in length, offers special attractions to the geologist. A new carriage-road, diverging to the right from the *Brixen* road by the (1½ M.) *Schmelz*, ascends the ravine (above, on the right, *Gufidaun*; on the left, *Theiss*) to the (1 hr.) excise-station of *Mileins (Inn)*. In the woods above us on the right is situated the small *Bad Froy*. The road now leads past *St. Josef* (the *Flitzthal*, with a mineral spring, lying to the right) and the churches (to the left, high up) of *St. Jakob* and *St. Valentin*, to (4½ M.) *St. Peter*, or *Villnöss* (3760 ft.; \**Kabeswirth*; *Zellenwirth*), the chief place in the valley. An easy and attractive pass leads hence to the S. by the *Raschötz-Alp* to (5 hrs.) *St. Ulrich* in the *Grödner-Thal* (comp. p. 202; guide necessary). Another pass (fatiguing; guide indispensable) crosses the *Kofjoch* to the upper *Lüsenenthal*, and then leads over the *Würz-Alp*, to the N. of the *Peitlerkofel*, to (8-9 hrs.) *Untermoy* in the *Enneberg* (p. 274). — In the *Villnössthal*, 1½ hr. above *Villnöss* (carriage-road), is *St. Magdalena*, in the midst of magnificent scenery (S.E. tower the wild and lofty *Geisel* or *Gaisler-Spitzen*, 10,440 ft.; S. is the *Sotschediaberg*, E. the *Sobutsch* and *Ruefenberg*). From this point over the *Sotschedia-Joch* (refreshments on the *Progles-Alp*) to *St. Ulrich*, 5 hrs. The passage to the *Enneberger-Thal* over the pass between the *Sobutsch* and the *Geiselspitzen*, or over the *Wurzen-Pass* and the *Petzes-Alp*, between the *Sobutsch* and *Peitlerkofel* (to *Campill*, p. 274. 5 hrs.), will repay the fatigue (guide requisite).

64½ M. **Waidbruck** (1518 ft.; *Alte Post*; *Hotel* at the station; *Sonne*, near the station), lies at the mouth of the *Grödner-Thal*. To the left, high above it, rises the *Trostburg* with its numerous towers and pinnacles, the property of Count *Wolkenstein*. From *Waidbruck* to *Gröden*, see p. 202; by *Kastelruth* to the *Seisser-Alp*, see p. 204.

The line crosses first the *Gardena* and then the *Eisack*, in a defile of porphyry rock, called *Kuntersweg* after the constructor of the first high road. From (69 M.) *Atzwang* (1240 ft.; \**Post* in *Unter-Atzwang*; *Inn*, unpretending, in *Ober-Atzwang*), at the influx of the *Finsterbach* (p. 199), a steep bridle-path leads to the right to (7½ M.) *Klobenstein* on the *Ritten* (p. 199). — To *Seiss*, *Ratzes*, and *Völs* (with ascent of the *Schlern*), see p. 203.

Again crossing the *Eisack*, passing through several tunnels, and then crossing the *Mühlbach* at the *Steg Inn* (to the left of which, high up, is the château of *Prössels*; in the background the *Schlern*), we next reach (74 M.) *Blumau* (1020 ft.; *Bräu*), at the mouth of the *Tierser-Thal* (p. 201). On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the *Bozener Leitach* (p. 199). At the village of *Kardau*, which lies at the entrance to the *Eggen-thal* (p. 200; above, to the left, the castle of *Karneid*), the railway (and also the road, p. 201) crosses the *Eisack*, and enters the wide basin of *Botzen*, a district of most luxuriant fertility, resembling a vast vineyard. *Botzen* is visible in the distance, with its fine Gothic tower.

78 M. *Botzen*,





## 41. Botzen and its Environs.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 240, 276..*

**Hotels.** \* **KAISERKRONE** (Pl. b), Muster-Platz, R. from 80, L. 30, A. 30, D. 1 fl. 50, B. 50 kr.; \* **HOTEL VICTORIA** (Pl. a), at the station, R. from 1 fl., L. and A. 50, B. 50, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; **MONDSCHEN** (Pl. c), Bindergasse; **ERZHERZOG HEINRICH** (Pl. e), Dominikanergasse; \* **KRÄUTNER'S HOTEL** (Pl. f.), Johannes-Platz, with restaurant (see below), R. and L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; **SCHWARZER ADLER** (Pl. g), Obst-Platz; **ENGEL**, Weintraubengasse; **STADT MERAN**, Lauben; **SCHWARZER GREIF**, Johannes-Platz; **STIEGL**, moderate. — \* **BADL** (Pl. d), and others at *Gries*, see below.

**Restaurants.** \* *Kräutner* (beer), Johannesplatz; *Vilpianer Bierquelle*, with a garden,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station, on the way to the Calvarienberg; *Tschugguel*, Dominikanergasse. Wine at the *Pfau*, next to the post-office.

**Cafés.** *Kusseth*, next to the Kaiserkrone; *Schgraffer*, Johannes-Platz, with a shady garden (also restaurant).

**Money-Changers.** *Tschurtschenthaler*, Obst-Platz, corner of the Lauben. *Schwarz Söhne*, Johannes-Platz; *Lehmann*, Bindergasse; *Moar*, Silbergasse.

**Preserved Fruits.** *Ringler's Söhne*, Lauben 7; fresh fruit (an important article of commerce), '*South Tyrolean Fruit Exporting Company*' (Südtiroler Früchte-Export-Gesellschaft), Rauschgasse.

**Photographs at Moser's**, Johannes-Platz.

**Baths** (swimming and others) at *Gries*, below the Talferbrücke.

**Stellwagen** to Meran from the station and the Obst-Platz, 6 times daily (comp. p. 207); to Kaltern (p. 205), twice daily; to Sarnthein (p. 200), twice daily; to Lana (p. 207) once daily.

**Botzen**, or *Bozen*, Ital. *Bolzano* (850 ft.), a town with 9357 inhab., was the chief depôt of the traffic between Venice and the North during the middle ages, and is now the most prosperous commercial town in the Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the *Talfer*, which descends from the *Sarnthal* on the N., and the *Eisack*, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the *Eisackthal*, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the *Rosengarten* and the *Schlern*, while on the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the *Mendel*, stretching from Mte. Roën to the *Gantkofel* and rising above the castled hills of *Ueberetsch*. A good view of the environs is obtained from the *Talfer* bridge.

The traffic of the town centres in the *Laubengasse*, with its arcades and busy shops, and the adjoining *Obst-Platz*. Shady *Promenades* have been laid out in the space between the station and the town. During July and August, when the heat in the Botzen basin is extremely oppressive, most of the wealthier citizens retire to their country residences on the *Ritten*, *Kollern*, *Jenesien*, etc., returning to Botzen in September.

The Gothic \* **Parish Church** (Pl. 1) is of the 14th and 15th centuries. The W. Portal, with two lions of red marble, is an imitation of the Lombard style. Beautiful open tower, completed in 1519. Behind the high-altar is the vault of Archduke Rainer (d. 1853), with a marble relief. Altar-piece by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.

On the E. side a gateway, with the inscription '*Resurrecturis*', leads to the **Cemetery** (Pl. C, 3), surrounded by arcades. In the S.W. corner is the vault of the *Giovanelli* family, designed by Schnorr.

The **Franciscan Monastery** (Pl. 2) possesses a finely carved old German altar (in a chapel adjoining the sacristy). — Those interested in horticulture should visit the gardens of the Archduke Henry, Hr. Auckenthaler, Hr. von Toggenburg, and Hr. Moser.

**ENVIRONS.** The \***Calvarienberg** commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min. walk: turn to the left from the high-road at the 'Vilpianer Bierquelle' beyond the Eisack bridge, cross the railway, and then ascend to the right). The oratories on the path to the summit contain curious, life-size groups. A still more extensive view, particularly of the town itself, is gained from the hamlet of *Virgl*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther up (best view from the second height). — This excursion may be pleasantly extended by descending to the S. to *Haslach* and walking through the woods to the (1 hr. from the Eisack bridge) \**Haselburg*, or castle of *Kuebach*, the property of Count Sarnthein, and partially preserved. It is most picturesquely situated on the brink of a precipice, and commands an excellent view of the valley of the Adige.

Another picturesque excursion may be made to *St. Isidor*, generally called *Badl*, situated on the N. slope of the Virglberg or Kollerer Berg, a somewhat steep ascent of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the S.E. of Botzen. The rough cart-road ascends to the left along the Eisack immediately beyond the Eisack bridge (see above), turning to the right when nearly at the church of *Kampil*, and mounting to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Kampenn*, with a small château. Thence it again ascends to the right to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Badl', which it reaches in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more (\*Inn, open in summer only). *St. Isidor* and *Kollern* (3870 ft.), situated 1 hr. farther up, are favourite summer-quarters. The vicinity is rich in picturesque views, and the woods afford opportunity for charming picnics.

**Gries** (\**Hotel and Pension Austria*, also *Curhaus*, first-class, high charges; \**Badl*, immediately beyond the Talfer bridge, with baths; \**Hotel and Pension Bellevue*; \**Kreuz*. Apartments at the *Villas Aufschneider, Melchiori, Wenter, Schmidt, and Gruber*, all  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 M. from the Botzen station), a village on the right bank of the Talfer, lies in a sheltered situation at the base of the *Guntschna-berg*, and is frequented as a winter residence by persons with delicate chests, the average temperature being  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Fahr. higher than that of Meran. The environs are unfortunately lacking in shady walks. A new *Curhaus* (*Hotel Austria*, see above) has been built, and private lodgings are abundant (but those on the dusty Meran road should be avoided). The *Abbey Church* contains frescoes by Knoller. The summer-heat is so great, that a small species of cactus (*Opuntia vulgaris*) grows wild in the neighbourhood.

The *Guntschna*, or *Allen*, is the S. buttress of the extensive *Salten-Plateau*, an elevated district similar to the Ritten, which lies between the valleys of the Talfer and Adige and extends nearly as far as Meran. Its surface is sprinkled with villages (*Jenesien, Flaas, Mölten*) and farms. *Jenesien* (4130 ft.), occupying a lofty and pleasant situation 2 hrs. from Botzen, is much frequented by the townspeople in summer. A visit to it from Botzen is recommended: the Sarner-Strasse is followed as far as *St. Anton* (see below), where we cross the Talfer and ascend to the (10 min.) *Gescheibte Thurm*, said to be of Roman origin but probably built at a later period, and to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) village of *St. Georgen*, from the

church of which a charming view is obtained. *Jenesien*, 1 hr. farther on, is not visible until we are quite close to it. — An excursion to *Glaning* and *Greifenstein* is also interesting. By the old parish-church of Gries we ascend by a steep track to the village of ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Glaning* (Inn, rustic), lying on a spur of the Alten and affording a striking view. We then descend to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) ruin of *Greifenstein* or *Sauschloss*, which is perched on a lofty rock rising from the valley of the Adige. Thence back to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Botzen by *Siebeneich* (p. 207) on the road to Meran.

The **Ritten**, the high-lying district to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Talfer and the Eisack, is the principal refuge of the Botzeners from the heat of summer. *Oberbotzen* and *Klobenstein* are the chief villages. The old Oberbotzen road, steep, stony, and shadeless, diverges to the left from the road to Rentsch (see below),  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the E. of Botzen, and ascends to the (1 hr.) *Maurer* and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Oberbotzen. The new road, which is preferable (shady in the morning), ascends to the right from ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *St. Anton* (p. 200) to *St. Peter*. Farther on there is a somewhat steep paved path, and then a broader road leading to a ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) cross, and thence to the left (the track to the right leads to *Ploner*), chiefly through wood, to (2 hrs.) **Oberbotzen** (3825 ft.; Inn by the church, very unpretending; the *Unterhofer* at Maria-Schnee,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther, is better), which commands a fine survey of the Dolomites from the Lattemar to the Geiselspitzen. The *Menz'sche Gloriette* affords an admirable view towards the W., embracing the Ortler and Oetzthal Alps. From Maria-Schnee a picturesque road (with varying views of the Schlern, etc.) leads to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Wolfsgruben*, with its small lake, and to (3 M.) **Klobenstein** (3765 ft.; \**Staffler Inn*, pens.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), the busiest and most beautifully situated village on the Ritten. The long chain of the Dolomites is seen here to great advantage, the best point of view being the *Belvedere*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E., on the left side of the road to *Lengmoos*, which is now almost a part of Klobenstein: immediately to the left are the Geiselspitzen between Villnöss and Gröden, then the Langkofl, Puflatsch, Schlern, Rothwand, Lattemar, Zangen, Weisshorn, etc., the Mendel terminating the range on the W. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. more to the N., in the valley of the *Finsterbach*, are the curious \**Erdpyramiden*, or 'Earth Pyramids', columns or needles of friable clay formed by the decomposition of the rocks of an old moraine and fashioned into their present shapes by the action of the water, while they are preserved from farther destruction by large stones or trees on their summits. The road from Lengmoos leads across the ravine by a wooden bridge to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Mittelberg*, whence the traveller may proceed to *Lengstein* and *Waidbruck* station (3 hrs. from Klobenstein). — A steep bridle-path leads from Klobenstein to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Atzwang station; to (3 hrs.) Botzen a rough road descends the vine-clad *Botzener Leitach*, viâ *Unterinn* and *Kleinsteins*, joining the Brixen road at the bridge near *Rentsch* (see below).

The \**Rittnerhorn* (7405 ft.), ascended from Oberbotzen or Klobenstein in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., is one of the finest points of view in this district (guide 2, horse 4 fl.). The route from Klobenstein ascends gradually to (2 hrs.)



*Pemmern* (Inn, very plain), and thence leads by the *Rittner-Alpe* to the summit. The extensive panorama embraces on the E. the Dolomites from the *Peitlerkofel* to the Mts. of the *Fleimserthal*, on the S. the *Trentine Alps*, *Monte Baldo*, *Brenta*, *Adamello*, *Presanella*, on the W. the *Ortler* and *Oetzthal Alps*, on the N. the *Stubai* and *Zillerthal* snow-mountains, and the *Tauern* as far as the *Grossglockner*. The descent may be made by the *Villanderer-Alp* and *Villanders* to (4 hrs.) *Klausen* (p. 195); or on the N.E. side by *Latzfons*, *Velthurns*, with an interesting castle (p. 195), and *Tschötsch*, to (8 hrs.) *Brixen* (p. 195). The descent by the *Sarner-Scharte* to *Sarnthein* (see below) is fatiguing.

**The Sarnthal.** Immediately to the N.W. of Botzen opens the *Sarnthal*, a deep valley intersecting the porphyry mountains, watered by the *Talfer* and sometimes contracting to a wild ravine. A very attractive road, for which a passage has been hewn through the rocks at places, traverses the valley to (13 M.) *Sarnthein* (*Stellwagen* twice daily in 2½ hrs.). It leads N. from the *Obst-Platz* through the *Franziskanergasse* to the (¾ M.) spinning-mill of *St. Anton* and the château of *Klebenstein*. On the right, above, is the church of *St. Peter*, and on the left the *Gescheibte Thurm* (see above). The road keeps to the right, continuing to follow the left bank of the *Talfer*, and passes below (1½ M.) \**Runkelstein* (refreshments), a château still partly preserved, and adorned with curious old frescoes illustrative of 'Tristan and Isolde' and other mediæval poems. To the left, farther on, on a rock in the *Talfer*, rises the château of *Ried*; then, high above the road, the ruined *Rafenstein*, or *Sarner Schloss*, and on the hill to the right the ruin of *Wangen*, locally called *Langeck*. On the road is the *Zollhaus* (Inn), 3 M. from Botzen, ¾ M. beyond which we enter the *Mackner Kessel*, a wild rocky chaos. Farther on, the road crosses the *Talfer* at the foot of the *Johannskofel*, a nearly perpendicular rock, 800 ft. in height, on which is perched an almost inaccessible church. About ½ M. beyond this point is the *Mayr Inn*, where the *Afinger-Thal* ascends to the left to the *Salten*, and 2 M. farther is the *Halbweg Inn*, 7 M. from Botzen, where the valley expands. We next reach (6 M.) *Sarnthein* (3250 ft.; \**Gensbacher*; \**Schweizer*), the principal village in the valley, and the seat of the district court, pleasantly and healthily situated, and much visited in summer. To the E. rise the ruins of *Reineck* and *Kränzelstein*. — An attractive pass leads from *Sarnthein* to the W. over the *Kreuzjoch* (6145 ft.) and by *St. Katharina in der Schart* (p. 213) to (7 hrs.) *Meran* (guide 3 fl.).

At *Astfeld* (3290 ft.; Inn), 3 M. above *Sarnthein*, the valley divides; the right (E.) branch is named the *Durnholzer-Thal*, the left (W.) branch the *Penser-Thal*. In the former lies (3 hrs.) the hamlet of *Durnholz* (5150 ft.; Inn at the curé's), on the way to which *Reinswald*, where the path from the *Latzfonser-Joch* descends, is passed on the slope to the right. (From *Durnholz* over the *Schalderer-Joch* to *Schalders*, see p. 194.) — A tolerable carriage-road ascends the *Penser-Thal* to (10 M.) *Weissenbach* or *Ausser-Pens* (4330 ft.; Inn) and (3 M.) *Pens* (poor Inn). From *Pens* over the *Penser-Joch* (7250 ft.) to *Sterzing*, 7 hrs., an uninteresting route (guide 3 fl.).

**The Eggenthal.** FROM BOTZEN TO VIGO DI FASSA. A good road ascends the *Eggenthal*, the lower part of which is remarkably

picturesque. Leaving Botzen, we proceed by the Brixen road towards the E. to *Rentsch* (road to Klobenstein to the left, see above), and cross the Eisack and the railway to (2 M.) *Kardaun* (950 ft.). Here we turn to the right through a gateway (toll 2 kr.) into the narrow ravine, watered by the *Karneidbach*. On a precipitous rock to the left rises the picturesque castle of *Karneid*. After 2 M. the road passes through a short tunnel, by the bridge before which there is a picturesque fall of the *Karneidbach*. This is the finest point in the valley, which expands higher up. On the slopes to the left are seen a number of 'earth-pyramids' (p. 199). The church of (4½ M.) *Mayrhofen* lies on the hill to the left; the road then crosses the brook and next reaches (1½ M.) *Pirchabruck* (2850 ft.; \**Inn*), charmingly situated, and enjoying a superb view of the Lattemar, or Reiterjoch, to the right, and the Rothe Wand and Rosengarten to the left (route to Deutschnofen and Weissenstein, see below). The valley ramifies here. The S. branch leads to (7 M.) *Untereggen*, whence a path crosses the *Satteljoch* (7010 ft.), lying between the Lattemar and the *Zangen*, to (5 hrs.) *Predazzo* (p. 254).

The new road leads through the W. branch of the valley to (4½ M.) *Wälschnofen* (3885 ft.; *Kreuz*; *Krone*, both rustic), known in the Fassa as *Nova Italiana*, occupying a fine open situation. To the right rises the serrated ridge of the Lattemar, to the left the imposing Rosengarten. The passage from Wälschnofen over the *Caressa Pass* to Vigo occupies 4½ hrs. (guide advisable; the forester Planck is recommended). The route ascends gradually past several farms, and enters the wood. From the (¾ hr.) saw-mill we may either continue to follow the direct path on the right bank of the brook to the (½ hr.) Alp; or, taking a more interesting route, but longer by ½ hr., we may cross the brook and follow the path which passes the \**Karrer-Seen*, picturesquely situated in the midst of wood at the base of the Lattemar. The two paths unite on the *Costalunga Alp* (refreshments), which belongs to Wälschnofen. The *Caressa Pass* (5740 ft.) is a wide depression between the Rothwand on the left and the Lattemar on the right; in the distance to the W. is the long Ortler range. The path ascends slightly from the Alp to the (40 min.) summit of the pass, opposite which are seen the Dolomites of the Fassa, the Punta di Vallaccia, etc.; thence we may either proceed to the right, through the *Costalunga Valley* to (1 hr.) *Moëna* (p. 254), or by a good path to the left to *Vallonga* and (1½ hr.) *Vigo* (p. 254).

The *Tierser-Thal*, which runs parallel with the Eggenthal on the N., stretches from the Eisackthal at Blumau (p. 196) to the Rosengarten on the E. A road leads as far as the (6 M.) *In der Breien* toll, whence a somewhat steep bridle-path ascends along the N. side of the valley to the (1 hr.) village of *Tiers* (3210 ft.; \**Rosenwirth*, two or three rooms). Above *Tiers* the valley branches into the *Tschamin-Thal* on the left, and the *Purgametsch-Thal* on the right. A laborious pass (guide necessary; *Johann Villgrattner*, Jos. and Chr. Tacnian of *Tiers*) leads through the *Tschamin-Thal* by the *Grasleiten* to the *Tierser Alpel* (8000 ft.), between the Ross-

zähne and Falban, whence the descent is made either to the N. past the *Mahlknecht* (p. 204) and through the *Saltrie-Schlucht* to *St. Christina* in Gröden (p. 208), or to the E. through the *Duronthal* to *Campidello* (p. 255). — Ascent of the *Schlern* from the *Tierser-Alpel*, see p. 204. — Of the peaks of the serrated *Rosengarten Chain*, which stretches from the *Seisser Alp* to the *Caressa Pass*, the *Kesselkogel* (9783 ft.) and the *Federerkogel* (or *Monte Alto di Cantenazzi*, 9766 ft.) were first ascended in 1872 and 1874 by Mr. Tucker (both difficult). An interesting route, presenting no difficulty to the trained mountaineer, leads from *Welschnofen* over the *Vajolet Pass* (*Tschagerjoch*, 8500 ft.), between *Monte Alto* and *Monte Coronelle* (9162 ft.), to the *Vajolet Valley* and (7 hrs.) *Vigo* (p. 254). Another route (laborious) leads from *Tiers* (see above) through the *Purgametsch-Thal* and over the *Schwaig* to the pass between *Monte Alto* and *Monte Scalieretti* (9245 ft.), and then descends through the savage and imposing *Vajolet gorge* to (8 hrs.) *Vigo*. For both routes experienced guides are requisite.

On the plateau between the *Eggenthal* and the *Etschthal*, 2 hrs. to the S.W. of *Pirchabruck*, lies *Deutschnofen* (4430 ft.; *Rössl*), a considerable village, prettily situated. It may also be reached direct from *Botzen* viâ *Kampenn* (p. 198) in 4 hrs.; or from stat. *Branzoll* (p. 232), by *Leifers* and through the *Brantenthal* in 3½ hrs. Charming excursion from *Deutschnofen* to (1½ hr.) *Weissenstein* (4950 ft.), a loftily and beautifully situated monastery, with a pilgrimage-church and an inn, and thence across the plateau, affording admirable views of the valley of the *Adige* and the mountains beyond it, to (1½ hr.) *Aldein* (Inn) and (1½ hr.) stat. *Auer* (p. 232). — The *Weisahorn*, or *Joch Grimm* (7585 ft.), an excellent point of view, may be ascended without difficulty from *Weissenstein* in 2, from *Deutschnofen* in 3, or from *Aldein* in 3 hrs. (guide advisable). The descent may be made by *Radein* to *Fontane Fredde* (p. 253), on the road from *Neumarkt* to *Cavalesse*. — The *Schwarzhorn* (7995 ft.), to the S. of the *Joch Grimm*, and connected with it by a ridge of rock, commands a more extensive view, but is more difficult of access.

**Grödner-Thal. Seisser Alp. The Schlern** (comp. Map, p. 276). The **\*Gröden-Valley** (Romanic *Goerdeina*, Ital. *Gardena*), 18 M. in length, traversed by the brook of that name, is very attractive. At the bottom are bright green meadows, on the heights dark pine-forest, in the background (E.) cliffs and pinnacles of dolomite. The N. slopes are sprinkled with numerous white and neatly painted dwellings. The dialect of the valley resembles the 'Ladin' of the Lower Engadine, but German is generally understood. The road, constructed in 1856 (diligence to *St. Ulrich* daily at 3.30 p.m.; one-horse carriage to *Plan 5 fl.*), leads to the left from *Waidbruck* (p. 196; toll 2 kr.), and ascends the narrow valley. On the height to the N. is *Loyen* with the *Vogelweiderhöfe*, said to have been the home of the poet *Walther von der Vogelweide* (a picturesque walk of 2½ M. from *Waidbruck*). On the S. are the slopes of the *Seisser Alp* (p. 203). Farther on, *St. Peter* (brewery) is seen on the left, and the village of *Pufels*, in a lateral valley at the base of the *Puflatsch* (p. 204), on the right. The *Langkofl* and *Sella* now become visible.

9 M. **St. Ulrich** (4055 ft.; \**Rössl*; \**Adler*; beer at the *Engel*), Ladin *Ortiseit*, is the principal village in the valley. The church contains a good *Madonna* by a pupil of *Canova*. Near the church is *Purger's* dépôt of carved wood.

EXCURSIONS. *St. Jakob* (½ hr.) commands a splendid view of the

Langkofel. (By St. Jakob to St. Christina,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., a much more pleasing route than the road up the valley.) The *Raschötz-Alp* (7470 ft.) to the N. may be attained in 3 hrs., with guide (comp. p. 196). The *Puflatsch* (7112 ft.) to the S. may be ascended in 3 hrs. by *Pufels* and through the gorge of the *Puflerbach*. (To the *Seisser-Alp*, see below.)

3 M. *St. Christina* (4616 ft.; \*Dossis Inn); on the right is the striking *Langkofl* (10,430 ft.), with the castle of *Fischburg* at its base. The mountain-pastures above St. Christina on the N. afford an admirable view of the surrounding scenery: to the N. the *Raschötz*, *Pitschberg*, *Geiselspitzen*, *Col delle Pieres*; E. the *Spitzkofl* and *Sella* group; S. the *Langkofl*, *Plattkofl*, *Puflatsch*, and the more distant *Rosengarten* and *Schlern*.

The road crosses the *Tschisterbach* and crosses a ridge (at the top a fine glimpse of the head of the valley) to (3 M.) *St. Maria* or *Wolkenstein* (\*Hirsch, near the church), the last village. To the left, at the mouth of the *Langenthal*, stands the picturesque ruin of *Wolkenstein*.

FROM ST. MARIA TO ENNEBERG OVER THE GRÖDNER JÖCHL (to Corvara  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see p. 275. — TO THE FASSA OVER THE SELLA-JOCH (to Campidello 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary). There is a cart-road as far as ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Plan* (5180 ft.; Inn, rustic), whence a bridle-path ascends to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Sella-Joch* (7316 ft.), between the *Sella* and the *Langkofl*, and commanding a fine view of the *Marmolada*, the *Sella* group (left), and the *Langkofl* and *Plattkofl* (right). (The \**Col Rodella* to the W., 8146 ft., easily reached from the *Joch* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., affords a still finer survey, embracing the entire *Val Fassa*.) A little beyond the *col* the path divides; we follow a good path to the left (the path soon diverging to the left loses itself amid pastures), which leads down the right side of the valley to (1 hr.) *Canazei* and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Campidello* (p. 255). — The *Langkofl* (10,430 ft.) may be ascended from St. Christina in 7 hrs. (unattended with danger for trained mountaineers). It was first ascended in 1869 by Herr *Grohmann*, after whom the second highest peak has been named *Grohmannspitze* (10,412 ft.).

The *Seisser Alp* is an undulating, grassy plateau between the *Eisackthal* on the W., the *Grödner-Thal* on the N., the *Schlern* and *Rossezähne* on the S., and the *Langkofl* and *Plattkofl* on the E., measuring 12 M. in length by 9 M. in width. It is the most extensive pasture in the Tyrol, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 460 hay-sheds. The greater part of it belongs to the parish of *Kastelruth* (p. 204). The plateau is considerably higher at the edges (N.W. the *Puflatsch*, 7133 ft., *Pitzberg* 6900 ft.; S. *Mahlknecht-Joch*, 7255 ft.) than in the centre (5900 ft.). It is advisable to take a guide, particularly before the hay-harvest (A. *Bergler* of *Seiss* and G. *Bernard* of *Campidello* are recommended). In early summer the *Alp* is an admirable field for the botanist.

The *Seisser Alp* is most conveniently approached from the stations of *Atzwang* and *Waidbruck* (p. 196). From *Atzwang* a bridle-path, which is at first steep and turns to the left after  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (the path to the right goes to *Völs*, see below), leads to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) church of *St. Constantine*, and thence by *Strasser* (Inn, rustic) to (1 hr.) *Seiss* (3260 ft.; two tolerable inns). Opposite, on the slope of the frowning *Schlern*, is the *Hauensteiner Wald*, in which are

situated the ruins of *Salegg* and of *Hauenstein*, once the home of the Minnesinger Oswald von Wolkenstein. — From Waidbruck a bridle-path, which is steep and stony at first, leads past the *Trostburg* (p. 196) to *Tiesens*, (2 hrs.) *Kastelruth* (3395 ft.; \*Lamm), the seat of the district court, occupying an open situation with an admirable prospect, and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Seiss*. From *Kastelruth* direct to *Ratzes* by *St. Valentin*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — The unpretending but popular little baths of *Ratzes* (3930 ft.; \*Inn), with water containing iron and sulphur, lie  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. above *Seiss*, in the wild and wooded ravine of the *Frötschbach* or *Tschapitbach*. This is the best starting-point for an ascent of the Schlern. The traveller from Atzwang to *Ratzes* need not go as far as *Seiss*, but ascends to the right through wood by the finger-post on this side of the brook, about 1 M. from *Seiss*. In the middle of the wood lies a small, sequestered lake.

A rough cart-road, paved at places, from which the *Ratzes* road diverges to the right, leads from *Seiss* to the *Seisser Alp*. On reaching the plateau ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) we enjoy a fine survey of the surrounding mountains: to the S. the Schlern and *Rossezähne*, and to the S.E. the *Langkofl* and *Plattkofl*. A more extensive prospect is obtained from the (1 hr.) *Puflatsch* (7133 ft.), the N.W. spur of the *Seisser Alp*: to the N. a picturesque peep into the *Gardena*, to the W. the *Ritten* and *Rittnerhorn*, in the distance the *Ortler Alps*, to the N. the *Zillerthaler Ferner*, to the E. the *Dolomites* of the *Enneberg* and *Fassa*. The path from *Seiss* now ascends gradually towards the S.E. to the *Mahlknecht-Joch* (7255 ft.), a depression in the lofty ridge of tufa, called '*Auf der Schneide*', which stretches from the *Rossezähne* to the *Plattkofl*. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. before reaching the summit of the *Joch*, the path passes the *Mahlknecht* chalet, or *Molignon* as it is called in the *Fassa* (refreshments and bed of hay). Beyond the *Joch* the path, which cannot be mistaken, descends into the *Duronthal* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Campidello* (p. 255).

Towards the N.W. the *Seisser Alp* is bounded by the huge dolomitic mass of the \**Schlern* (8402 ft.), which may be ascended from *Seiss*, *Ratzes*, *Völs*, *Campidello*, or *Tiers* (the lower N.W. peak is called the *Junger Schlern*, 7828 ft.). From *Seiss* to the *Seisser-Alp*, see above. From the plateau we turn to the right to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Tschapit-Alp* (chalet with wine, etc.; hay-beds), cross the brook, and ascend abruptly to the right (path often bad) to the shoulder and to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) rocky summit (*Pez*). — From *Ratzes* (*Sepp*, at the baths, acts as a guide) we may either follow the same route (the *Prasliner Steig* is the shortest way to the *Seisser Alp*, but is not recommended), or (better) ascend direct on the left bank of the *Tschapitbach* by a steep but nowhere difficult path, which passes by the mineral spring and leads chiefly through wood. A third path, called the *Gams-Steig* ('chamois path'), which leads by rocky ledges up the precipitous face of the Schlern, is also quite safe, and steep only at first (to the summit by the two last-mentioned paths  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide indispensable). — The shortest way from Atzwang leads by ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Völs* (2965 ft.; \**Weisses Kreuz*) to the *Untere* and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Obere Schlern-Alp* (rustic accommodation); it then climbs the steep slope of the Schlern-Alp (see below) to the (1 hr.) chapel of *St. Cassian* (7670 ft.), whence it leads up the S.E. side to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) summit. — The route to the top of the Schlern from *Tiers* or *Campidello* leads by the *Tierser Alpe* (p. 202), and traverses the whole length of the Schlern ridge from the '*Rothe*

Erde', near the Rosszähne, to St. Cassian (guide necessary). — The summit commands a magnificent \*Panorama: on the W., far below us, is the Valley of the Adige and the long ridge of the Mendel, while beyond rises the Ortler group, to the right of which are (N.) the Oetzthal, Stubai, Zillertal, and Rieser Ferner, and the Tauern (Venediger): N.E. the extensive Seisser Alp, and the wild Geiselspitzen and other Enneberg Dolomites towering over the pine-forests of the Grödner-Thal; E. the Plattkof, Langkof, and Boè, farther back the Antelao and Pelmo, in the foreground the serrated Rosszähne, beyond which are seen the snow-fields of the Marmolada; S.E. the Rosengarten chain with the Kesselkogel, Monte Alto, and Rothwand; S. the Lattemar, Zangen, Weisshorn, and Trentine Alps, the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella. — A few paces to the W. of the summit we gain a view of the wild *Schlernklamm*, with the rocky walls of the *Schlernalm*, the broad ridge of which is also visible from Botzen, on the left.

**Ueberetsch. Kaltern.** (Stellwagen from Botzen to Kaltern daily, starting from the 'Mondschein' at 6 a.m. and 3. 30 p.m.; from Kaltern to Botzen at 5. 30 a.m. and 3 p.m.) Beyond the Talfer bridge the road diverges from the Meran road to the left, traverses vineyards and fields of maize and reeds, and (3 M.) crosses the *Adige* at the foot of the conspicuous *Sigmundskron*. The old castle, erected by Archduke Sigismund in 1473 on the site of Formigaria, a Roman fort, is now used as a powder-magazine. (A path ascends to it from the *Inn* beyond the bridge in 10 min.; good view.) The road skirts the foot of the hill, and divides at ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the village of *Frangart*. Here we may either proceed to the left through the *Girlander Höhle* to *Girlan* (1420 ft.), with its rich vineyards, and ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Michael* (see below); or we may follow the ordinary Kaltern road through the *Paulsner Höhle*, passing the ruins of *Wart* (partly preserved) and *Altenburg*, to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *St. Pauls* (1270 ft.; \**Adler*; \**Pension Bloshof*, with pleasant grounds), a large village, with a handsome Gothic church, recently restored. The tower, which contains a good peal of bells, commands a beautiful survey of the vine-clad environs, of the rich basin of Botzen, and of the Etschthal up to Meran.

Picturesque walk by *Missian* to the finely situated ruin of ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Hoch-Eppan* (2860 ft.), the ancestral seat of the counts of that name; return by the ruin of *Boimont*. — A direct path to the *Mendelpass* ascends from the church at St. Pauls; beyond the village it turns to the left by *Schloss Freudenstein* and *St. Valentin*, and passes through the depression between the Matschatsch and the Penegal. This path unites with that from Kaltern (see below)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. before the top of the pass is reached.

The road from St. Pauls to Kaltern leads to the S. across a fertile, high-lying plain to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Michael*, or *Eppan* (1345 ft.; \**Rössl*; \**Sonne*; \**Stern*; \**Traube*), a well-built and thriving village, frequented as a summer residence. The \**Gleifcapelle*, above the village on the W. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), commands an admirable survey of the valleys of the Adige and the Eisack. — An interesting excursion ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., with guide) may be made to the '*Eislöcher*' at the foot of the *Matschatsch*, a spur of the Mendel, rising towards the S.W. These 'ice-caverns' are formed by means of overthrown masses of rock and are remarkable for the lowness of their temperature (Alpine

roses in the neighbourhood). The walk may be prolonged to *Ober-Planitzing* and ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Kaltern*. — The road from St. Michael to (3 M.) *Kaltern* leads by *Unter-Planitzing*. Near *Kaltern* it skirts the *Calvarienberg* with its chapel on the left.

**Kaltern** (1381 ft. ; \**Rössl*), the capital of the Ueberetsch district, beautifully situated, carries on a considerable wine trade ('Seewein' the best). The churchyard wall at the back of the church, and the terrace of M. di Pauli's villa of *Windegg* (visitors admitted on application), command a charming view of the *Kalterer See*, the ruin of *Leuchtenburg*, and the environs.

Picturesque excursion to (1 hr.) *Montiggel (Inn)*. The route descends to the right at the church, bears slightly to the left along the wall, leads in a straight direction by the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) cross (ascent to the left to be avoided), and after 20 min. ascends to the left through the forest to (25 min.) *Montiggel*. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. beyond the little village, in the midst of wood at the foot of the *Mittelberg*, which separates the lofty plain of *Eppan* from the *Etschthal*, is the *Lower*, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. higher up the *Upper Montiggler See*. A steep and rough path hence, crossing the *Mittelberg*, leads to (1 hr.) stat. *Branzoll* (p. 232).

Two carriage-roads lead from *Kaltern* to the RAILWAY. One of them, skirting the E. bank of the *Kalterer See* (775 ft.), and leaving the ruin of *Leuchtenburg* on the ridge of the *Mittelberg* to the left, leads to (6 M.) *Gmund*, crosses the *Adige* by a ferry, and runs along the railway embankment to (1 M.) station *Auer* (p. 232). The other road leads past the W. side of the lake to (6 M.) *Tramin* (\**Adler*), famous for its wine, and then crosses the plain of the *Adige* to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the *Neumarkt* station, which is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the village of that name on the left bank of the *Adige*. A pleasanter route, but 9 M. longer, traverses the hills on the right bank of the *Adige*, by *Kurtatsch* and *Margreid*, and descends to the railway at *Salurn* (p. 232).

FROM KALTERN TO CLES BY THE MENDEL-PASS,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., a pleasant route (guide unnecessary; comp. Map, p. 240). We proceed from *Kaltern* by *Mitterdorf* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Oberndorf* or *St. Nicolaus* (1845 ft.). From the upper end of the village the bridle-path leads to the left and ascends somewhat steeply to (2 hrs.) the summit of the pass (4440 ft.), uniting, halfway up, with the path from *St. Pauls* and *St. Michael* by *Matschatsch* on the right (a few paces beyond the junction is the only spring of good water on the route). About 5 min. beyond the pass is \**Tschienben's Inn* (unpretending). An interesting expedition from this point is the ascent (viâ the *Romeno Alp* in 3 hrs., guide at the inn) of the \**Monte Roën* (6735 ft.), the highest peak of the *Mendel*, or *Mendola Mts.*, commanding a superb view: to the E. the *Dolomites* as far as the *Tauern*; to the S. the *Brenta*, *Adamello*, and *Presanella*; to the W. the *Ortler*; to the N. the *Oetzthaler* and *Stubai*er *Ferner*, etc.; at our feet stretches the beautiful *Etschthal*. — Those who cannot spare time to ascend the *Monte Roën* may at least scale the height immediately to the N. of the pass (5452 ft.; from the inn in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., no guide necessary), which affords quite as fine a view of the scenery in the immediate vicinity. Pleasant walk thence across the *Mendel* ridge to the loftier *Penegal* (5685 ft.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.).

The *Mendola* forms the boundary between the languages, all the villages on the W. side being Italian. The track divides about 20 min. below the inn, that to the left leading to *Ruffrè* or *Fondoi* and (2 hrs.) *Romeno*, and that to the right to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Fondo* (p. 246). A more direct footpath quits the bridle-path to the left immediately beyond the inn, and below *Ruffrè* joins the track to (2 hrs.) *Romeno*. Farther on there is a new road leading to (3 M.) *Casex* and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Banco*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. beyond which we diverge from the road to the right, descend across the *Novella* to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Noce Bridge*, and thence ascend a steep hill to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Cles* (p. 246). The steep descent to the *Noce* and the re-ascent to *Cles* are fatiguing.



## 42. From Botzen to Meran.

*Comp. Map, p. 174.*

18 M. DILIGENCE daily, starting at 5 a.m. (returning at 5.50 a.m.), in 3 hrs. (2 fl. 10 kr.) OMNIBUS (from the Obstplatz) daily at 5, 7, and 10.30 a.m., and 1, 3, and 4.30 p.m. (from Meran at 5, 6, 10.30, 3.15, 4, and 5 o'clock, starting from the 'Erzherzog Johann' and the 'Sonne') in 4 hrs. (coupé 1 fl. 5 kr., inside 80 kr.). — One-horse carriage 7, two-horse 11 fl.; driver extra. Much higher fares are often demanded.

PEDESTRIANS should choose the route (though rough at places) on the right bank of the Adige over the hills (7-9 hrs.) in preference to the dusty post-road on the left bank. We drive as far as (8 M.) *Terlan*, beyond which we cross the *Adige* and reach ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Nals* (Sonne; Kreuz), at the mouth of the *Prissianer-Thal*. Thence we may continue to follow the Adige Valley, by a pleasant footpath on the mountain slope, skirting the conduit, passing the ruins of *Alt- and Neu-Brandis*, the fall of the *Brandisbach*, and the *Schwarze Wand*, and leading to *Nieder-Lana* and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Ober-Lana* (see below). A preferable route from Nals, however, is the following: ascend to the left through the ravine of the *Prissianer-Bach* (waterfalls) to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Prissian*, charmingly situated amid a circle of ruined castles, and to (40 min.) *Tisens* (2050 ft.), at the base of the wooded *Gall* (5384 ft.); then cross the high-lying plateau, which affords numerous fine views, by *St. Hippolyt* and the gorge of the *Brandisbach*, to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Völlen* (to the right the ruin of *Maienbourg*, said to be of Roman origin), and descend by a roughly paved road to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Ober-Lana* (\*Rössl), at the entrance to the *Ultenthal* (p. 214); to the left, high up, the ruin of *Braunsberg*. (Pleasant walk in the \**Gaul*, the wild and romantic gorge of the *Valschauer-Bach*, which descends from the *Ultenthal*, lately rendered accessible by the German Alpine Club; there and back  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; key at the inn, 10 kr. for each person.) From *Ober-Lana* we proceed to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Tschermbs*, then skirt the *Marlinger-Berg* (on the slope, the castle of *Lebenberg*; farther on, the church of *Marling*, p. 211) to the *Adige Bridge*, and lastly follow the *Marlinger Steig* to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Meran*.

The Meran road crosses the *Talfer* (view of the *Sarnthal* with its castles to the right, p. 200) to *Gries* (p. 200), and leads past the foot of the *Guntschnaberg* (p. 198) to *Moritzing* and (3 M.) *Sieben-eich*. To the left, beyond the broad valley of the Adige, on the extreme spur of the *Mittelberg*, is the castle of *Sigmundskron* (p. 205); higher up is the church of *St. Pauls* (p. 205), above which are the ruins of *Boimont* and *Hoch-Eppan* (p. 205), overtopped by the *Gantkofel* (6115 ft.). On a steep rock on the right, high above *Sieben-eich*, is the ruin of *Greifenstein* (p. 199), and on the road-side, farther on, is the ruin of *Maultasch*, which was frequently occupied by *Margaretha Maultasch* (p. 163). The village of (2 M.) *Terlan* (800 ft.; *Inn*), famed for its wine, possesses a Gothic church of the 14th cent. with a leaning tower. The next place is (3 M.) *Vilpian* (Post), on the *Möltener Bach*, about halfway between Botzen and Meran, where horses are changed. To the left, on the opposite side of the valley, is the village of *Nals* (see above); then the hills of *Tisens*, above which the *Gall* rears its wooded head. Beyond (2 M.) *Gargazon* the road crosses the *Aschlerbach*, which by the Treaty of Verdun was constituted the boundary between Germany and Italy, and in 1810-13 was that between Bavaria and Italy. From ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Burgstall*, with its picturesque ruined castle, a road to the left crosses the Adige and leads to *Ober-Lana* (see above), at the entrance to



the *Ultenthal* (p. 214), with the ruin of *Braunsberg* rising boldly above it. Farther on, to the left, is seen the castle of *Lebenberg* (p. 211) on the slope of the *Marlinger Berg*, and *Meran* with *Schloss Tyrol* in the background. For a short distance the road runs near the *Adige*, and then crosses the *Sinichbach*. On the right, above, is the castle of *Katzenstein*, and at a much greater height the *Frgsburg* (p. 212), which is hardly visible from the road. We next cross the *Naif* by the (2½ M.) *Rametzbrücke* (p. 212) and traverse the luxuriant and beautiful valley to *Untermals* and (2½ M.) —

**Meran.** — **Hotels.** \**POST*, or *ERZHERZOG JOHANN*, conveniently situated in the *Sand-Platz*; \**HASSFURTHER*; *GRAF VON MERAN*; \**SCHWARZ*; in all these, R. from 1 fl., B. 40, D. 1 fl. 40 kr., pens. 3½-4 fl.; \**FOSTERBRÄU*, with popular garden-restaurant (see below), R., L., and A. 1 fl.; *ERZHERZOG RAINER*, at *Obermais*; *MAISERHOF*, in *Untermals*; \**SONNE*, *RÖSSL*, *ENGEL*, *KRONE*, \**KREUZ*, etc. — **Pensions.** *GSCHAIDER*, *GERMANIA*, *PASSERHOF*, *PIRCHER*, *MOSER*, *NEUHAUS*, all in the *Gisela Promenade* (the best situation); *ADELHEID*, beyond the *Passer*; *DEUTSCHES HAUS*, *DR. PUTZ*, *SANDHOF*, *BELLEVUE*, *HOLSTEIN*, *DR. KUHN*, *EDELWEISS*, all in the *Pleasure Grounds*; *FELSENECK*, on the *Küchelberg*, outside the *Passeirer Thor*. At *Obermais* (see below): *HERMANNSHÖHE*, *VON WEINHART*, *MAZZEGGER*, *DR. MAZZEGGER JUN.*, *REGINA*, *WARMEGG*, *KÖNIGSBERG*, *HOHLERHOF*, and others. Pension in all these houses about 3-4 fl. per day; R. without board from 20 fl. a month, if with a S. aspect; 12-18 fl., if facing the E. or W. There are several less expensive boarding-houses (from 2 fl. per day) in the town (*HOLZEISEN*, *BERGER*, *RIEGLER*, *BLAAS*, etc.), at *Untermals* (*TRAUBENHEIM*, *VILLA MAJA*, *GUTENBERG*, *REIBMAYR*, *WEINBERG*), at *Obermais* (*PETERSBURG*, *STAINER*), and to the W. of the town, on the road to *Forst* and *Gratsch* (*LADURNER*, *GRÜNE FLUR*, *DOBLHOF*, *MARTINSBRUNN*). The châteaux of *TRAUTMANNSDORF*, *RAMETZ*, *LEBENBERG*, etc., are also fitted up as pensions.

**Cafés.** *Café Meran*, *Pfarrplatz*; *Curhaus* (see below); *Café Paris* under the arcades, with a garden.

**Restaurants** (beer). *Rieger*, *Pfarrplatz*; *Forsterbräu*, with a garden. *Jewish Restaurant*, *Passeiergasse*, 213.

*Curhaus*, in the *Gisela Promenade*, with handsome *Cursaal*, café and reading-room, restaurant (table d'hôte 12. 30 p.m., 1 fl. 40 kr.), baths, pneumatic apparatus, etc. Subscription 1½ fl. per week, 3 per month, 7½ per quarter, 12 fl. per half-year; members of a family at reduced rates; season-tickets (1st Sept. to 1st July) for a family of two persons 20, of more than two 25 fl. (tickets from the attendant at the casino). — *Visitors' Tax* 1 fl. per week (for a stay of more than three days), for the autumn season (to 1st Nov.) 4 fl., winter season (to 1st April) 6 fl., spring season (to end of May) 4 fl.

**Photographs.** *Pötzelberger* (also circulating library), *Pfarrplatz*; *Plant*, *Gisela Promenade*. — **Money-Changeers.** *Biedermann*, near the *Post-Office*; *Blümel*, *Landstrasse*; *Fickenscher*, under the arcades.

**Protestant Worship** in the *Bethaus*, *Lange Gasse*.

**Horse** to *Schloss Tirol*, *Schönna*, *Goyen*, *Lebenberg*, *Josephsberg*, *Töll*, *Partschins*, or *Hallbauer*, 2 fl., fee to attendant 40 kr.

**Meran** (1050 ft.) with 3200 inhab., once the capital of the *Tyrol*, occupies a sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad *Küchelberg*, on the impetuous *Passer*, ½ M. above its confluence with the *Adige*, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints, on account of the mildness and equableness of its climate. There is also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn (see above). On the opposite bank of the *Passer* lie the villages of *Untermals* and *Obermais*, with numerous villas, old

castles, and vineyards (see below); Obermais occupies higher ground, and is cooler than either Meran or Untermais. Meran is charmingly situated, and the environs are beautiful, but the town contains few attractions. The business quarter is a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades ('Unter den Lauben'). Here is situated the old princely residence of the counts of Tyrol, afterwards the property of the princes of Thurn and Taxis (now a school), in which two rooms and a cha-

pel, with old frescoes, armorial bearings, etc., have recently been restored. — The Gothic Church (14th cent.) contains a good altarpiece by *Knoller*, representing the Assumption.

The *Wassermauer*, a broad and substantial bulwark protecting the town against the inundations of the Passer, planted with trees, forms the principal promenade of the place ('*Gisela Promenade*'). Adjoining it is the handsome new *Curhaus* (see above), in front of which a band plays in the middle of the day during winter. Oppo-

site the promenade, on the left bank of the Passer, is a large new hotel. Tasteful pleasure-grounds have been formed on both sides of the river above the bridge. On the right bank are the *Untere Anlage* (*Curgarten*), very sheltered and sunny (smoking prohibited), and the favourite walk of delicate persons. Farther up is the *Obere Winter-Anlage*. On the left bank are the *Untere* and *Obere Sommer-Anlage*, or 'Maria-Valeria-Garten', where the band plays on spring and autumn evenings. These pleasure-grounds extend along both banks beyond the *Steinerne Steg*, or stone bridge, to the *Elisabethgarten* at Obermais, which contains a spacious covered promenade and a café-pavilion (band twice weekly). — The mountain peaks visible from Meran, or better from the road to Dorf Tyrol, are the following: N., the Muthspitze, Röthelspitze, and Tschigatspitze; N.W., the Zielspitze and Gfallwand; E., towering above the lower spurs, the Ifinger, to the right of which is the loftily situated little church of St. Katharina in der Scharte; S. the precipitous Gantkofel rising from the valley of the Adige, and, in the distance, the Cima d'Asta, one of the Alps of Trent; S.W. the Marlinger Berg.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Obermais by proceeding towards the E., past Schloss *Rubein* with its avenue of cypresses, and crossing the *Naiv* (two cafés at the bridge) to the (1 M.) church of St. Valentin, which commands a charming view; then back by Schloss *Rametz* (see p. 212), or to the S. by the château of *Trautmannsdorf*, with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another capital point of view. (A direct and attractive route leads hence to the *Weissplatter* on the way to the Fragsburg, p. 212.) — *Laxagsteig*, see p. 212. — The most interesting of the numerous old châteaux near Obermais are the ivy-clad *Planta* and *Rottenstein*, the latter of which belongs to the Archduke Charles Lewis (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the *Schillerhof*, the property of Herr von Redwitz, is embellished with a bust of Schiller.

On the N.W. side of the Küchelberg (see p. 208) stands the ancient \*Schloss Tyrol (2142 ft.), which has given its name to the whole country, and was the earliest residence of the princes. It is now in a dilapidated condition, having been partially destroyed by a landslip, and contains a few habitable apartments only. The portals of the Rittersaal and chapel, with rude sculptures said to date from the 10th cent., are worthy of notice. Magnificent \*View from the windows of the Kaisersaal, especially by evening light, embracing the valley of the Adige to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the left by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to Botzen, and on the right by the cliffs of the Hohe Mendel and the Ultenthal Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran with the falls of the Adige (which descends 600 ft. from the Töll to Meran) as far as the Töll; in the background the Laaser Ferner (fee 20-30 kr.).

Two partially-paved roads ascend from Meran to the castle: the shorter and better (1¼ hr.; provided with way-posts) leads from

the *Passeirer Thor*, the N.E. town-gate, past the picturesque *Zenoburg*, rising above the Passer on the right, and said to be of Roman origin, with an interesting old portal, to (55 min.) *Dorf Tyrol* (2050 ft.; Zum Rimmele, \*View from the terrace),  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. beyond which it penetrates the crumbling rock near the castle by means of a tunnel ('Knappenloch'), 100 paces long. (In the ravine to the left is the picturesque ruin of *Brunnenburg*.) — The other and longer route ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), somewhat rough at places, but level for the first  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (*Vintschgauer Thor*), diverges from the high-road to the right opposite the convent (following the middle path), and ascends by the village of *Gratsch* (wine-house near the church), the old château of *Durnstein*, and the church of *St. Peter*, to the castle. This route may be selected in descending ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; beautiful views). — About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. of *Dorf Tyrol* stands the well-preserved castle of *Auer*, at the point where the *Finelebach* issues from the *Spronser-Thal* (p. 214).

The castle of \**Lebenberg* (1867 ft.), situated about 3 M. to the S. of Meran, formerly the property of Count Fuchs, is still in excellent preservation, and some of the rooms are still adorned with paintings illustrative of the history of the building. The situation is delightful, and the vegetation luxuriant. The castle has been converted into an inn and pension (pens. 3 fl.). The shortest route to it is as follows. Cross the wooden foot-bridge at the lower end of the *Gisela Promenade*, and follow the 'Marlinger Steig' on the opposite (left) bank (direction-boards), which crosses the fields to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) bridge over the *Adige* below *Marling*. Beyond the latter follow the road to the left to the (1 M.) bridge over the *Lebenberger Graben*; on the other side ascend to the right to *Basling*, and thence by the paved track to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) castle. The short-cuts through the vineyards are barred during the vintage, but a payment of 5 kr. to the mediævally attired watchers ('Saltner'), with their grotesque feathered caps, will secure permission to pass. — In returning we may choose the charming route along the slope by *St. Anton* and *Marling*.

Of the numerous ancient castles and châteaux visible from Meran, that of \**Schönna* (1900 ft.), built in the 12th cent., the property of Count Meran, son of Archduke John (d. 1859), and situated at the entrance to the *Passeir*, is one of the most interesting and picturesquely situated. It contains numerous ancient weapons and other objects of interest. It may be reached by several different routes: the easiest is the carriage-road by *Obermais* ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; finger-post by the well near the 'Erzherzog Rainer'); a shorter but steeper route is the '*Stickle Gasse*'. Or the *Lazag-Steig*, ascending by the *Passer* to the left from *Pension Maxegger*, may be followed to (1 hr.) *Dorf Schönna* (\*Inn), the last part steep. The Gothic \**Chapel*, on the projecting platform of masonry near the church, contains the tomb of Archduke John (key from the steward of the castle, 30 kr.), and commands as fine a \*View as the castle itself.

The walk may be very pleasantly prolonged as follows (morning light most advantageous). From Dorf Schöenna we return by the road to the (10 min.) *Unterdorf*, then turn to the left and ascend to the (5 min.) *Oberdorf*, whence we follow the hill-side, enjoying the shade of fine chestnuts and charming views of Meran, to the beautifully situated château of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Goyen*. Our route then winds down into the *Naiv-Thal*, beyond which it remounts to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Schloss Rametz*, now a pension. We may now either return to Meran via Obermais in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; or again ascend by the 'Freiberger Weg', which passes the *Stegerhof* and the *Weissplatter*, and skirts the hill. After 1 hr. the track divides, the branch to the right leading to the (10 min.) *Hallbauer*, that on the left to the (40 min.) **Fragzburg** (2395 ft.), loftily situated, and commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Adige (best from outside the castle-wall). In a gorge, 20 min. above the castle, is the fine waterfall of the *Sinichbach*. (Access to the castle and waterfall is refused by the present proprietor.)

From the saw-mill by the approach to the castle a steep path descends to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hallbauer*. Meran may be regained by the same path, or we may make a circuit by the (20 min.) château of *Katzenstein*, and descend thence to the Rametz bridge over the Naiv (p. 208). The direct route hence to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) Meran is the Botzen high-road, but we may follow a path ascending to the right on the left bank of the Naiv, which leads past the château of *Trautmannsdorf* (p. 210) to the upper Naiv bridge and reaches the town through Obermais (1 hr.).

The Vintschgau road leads from Meran to the W. (passing on the right, just outside the gate, the picturesque walk 'Unterm Berge', which leads to *Pension Martinsbrunn*) to the (2 M.) bridge over the Adige, immediately beyond which, on the right, is the ruin of *Forst*, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther the \**Forster Brewery*, with a fine view of Meran. A still finer view of the town is obtained from the small château of *Josephsberg*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. higher up (pens.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl.).

The road ascends in a wide curve on the S. side of the valley to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) saddle of the Töll (1666 ft.; *Inn*), from which the Adige descends in a series of rapids (p. 190). A very pleasant walk may be taken from this point to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Partschins Waterfall*, passing Partschins and ascending the *Zielthal* by a somewhat steep path. The return-route from the Töll to Meran may be pleasantly varied by following the *Old Road* (\*View of the falls of the Adige), or the *Plarser Conduit* (fine views of the Adige Valley) on the hill-side, to (1 hr.) *Algund* and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) Meran.

Excursion to *Ober-Lana* and the 'Mittelgebirge' of *Völlan*, *Tisens*, and *Prissian*, see p. 207; the *Ultenthal*, see p. 214; the *Passeir*, see p. 214.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS FROM MERAN (*Gilli*, *Wasserlauben* 114, is an experienced guide). The most interesting expedition for a whole day is the

ascent of the \*Vigiljoch (5872 ft.). The route leads by *Marling* (see above) to *St. Felix*, whence it ascends to the right by a somewhat steep, but good and unmistakable path to the N.E. angle of the *Marlinger Berg*, and then proceeds in windings to the (2½ hrs.) *Eggerbauer* (4212 ft.), by which is a chapel (refreshments). Beyond this point a guide is advisable, and it is better to bring one from Meran or Marling. The path mounts gently to the S.W. through the wood to the (2¼ hr.) old *Vigilkapelle*, near the *Jocherbauer* (refreshments; better night-quarters at the *Gamperhof*, 5 min. beyond it). The view is very grand: on the N. the Oetzthaler Ferner form an imposing background to the Schnalser-Thal; on the W. is the Vintschgau, bounded on the S. by the Laaser Ferner and the Ortler, while in the immediate foreground are the peaks encircling the Ultenthal (Hasenohr, etc.); on the S. are visible the Laugenspitze, the Mendel as far as Monte Roën, and the valley of the Adige as far as Sigmundskron; on the E. the Dolomites, extending from the Peitlerkofel and the Gaislerspitzen on the N. (Langkofl, Plattkofl, Marmolada, Rosengarten, Lattemar, Schwarzhorn, Weisshorn) to the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Avisio, beyond which some of the peaks of the Trentine Alps may be descried; on the N.E. are the Isinger, Hirzer, and, beyond the Jaufen, the Duxer Ferner. A still more extensive view is gained from the *Lerchbühel* (5968 ft.), 1 M. to the E. — The return-journey may be made by the *Lebenberger Alp* (3½ hrs. to Meran), or by the longer and more interesting route past the scattered village of *Pawigl*, with its picturesque church, to (1¾ hr.) *Ausserhof* in the Ultenthal (p. 214), and thence by *Tscherm's* (p. 207) to (2½ hrs.) *Meran*. — An easier but longer route (bridle-track, horse 6 fl.) to the Vigiljoch leads by the *Töll* and the *Quadrathöfe* (5½ hrs.). — The ascent of the *Hochwart* (8450 ft.) from the Jocher is not difficult, and will repay the fatigue (3 hrs.; guide).

The ascent of the *Rothsteinkogel* (5150 ft.) is also interesting (3½ hrs.). The route leads by *Katzenstein* (p. 212) and through the *Sinichschlucht* to the *Hochplatter*, the highest farm-house belonging to Meran (refreshments). On gaining the margin of the Vöran plateau we diverge to the left from the route to Vöran, and then make for the summit, which is easily distinguished by its environment of sandstone. The view embraces the valley of the Adige, the Dolomites, Ortler, etc. We may then return either by *Vöran* (Lercher's Inn) and *Vilpian* (p. 207), or by *Hafling* and *Katharina in der Scharf* (see below).

The *Muthspitze* (7300 ft.) may be ascended in 5½ hrs. (guide): by Dorf Tyrol to the *Muthhöfe*, and thence by a somewhat fatiguing ascent, partly through wood, to the summit. The excursion is one of little interest.

The \**Gfallwand* (10,423 ft.), rising between the Zielthal and the Schnalser-Thal, may be ascended from Meran in 1½ day (there and back); the excursion is fatiguing, but amply repays the fatigue. Drive in the afternoon to *Naturns* (p. 190), and walk or ride thence in 4 hrs. to the *Mayr-Alpe* (good accommodation). The ascent from the Alp to the summit next morning takes 3½ hrs. (guide); the view is magnificent. A shorter route leads from the Töll through the Zielthal to the (4½ hrs.) *Zieler* or *Muth Alpe* and thence to the (2½ hrs.) top, below which a small chalet was erected by the German Alpine Club in 1877.

The *Isinger* (8370 ft.), ascended in 6 hrs. (guide), affords an admirable view of the Ortler and other mountains. The path leads by *Goyen* and *Alfraid* to the (3 hrs.) *Gsteirhof* (4435 ft.; refreshments, hay-beds), whence it ascends toilsomely over the *Ochsenboden* and the *Rothwand* to the (3 hrs.) nearer peak. (The farther and higher peak is very difficult of access). Descent by the *Haflinger-Alp* to *Hafling* and (3 hrs.) *St. Katharina in der Scharf* (3565 ft.; Sulfner Inn), and then by the *Eggerbauer* and *Rametz* to (2 hrs.) *Meran*. We may also descend by the *Gemsplatte* to the *Leitenalm*, and thence traverse the *Schnuggenthal* to (3½ hrs.) *Schönna*.

The far much more interesting ascent of the \**Hirzer* (*Prennerspitze*, 9124 ft.) takes 8 hrs. (with guide). A good bridle-track leads by *Schönna* to (2 hrs.) *Verdins* (2890 ft.; \*Inn). The *Masulschlucht* is then traversed to (2 hrs.) *Tall* or *Prenn* (Inn, rustic), whence a somewhat fatiguing path

leads by the *Taller-Alpe* (6725 ft.; new chalet of the German Alpine Club, bed 30 kr.) to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. The superb \*Panorama embraces the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps, the Hohe Tauern as far as the Glockner, E. the Dolomites, S. the Brenta and Presanella, W. the Ortler and the remote Piz Linard. The descent to the Sarnthal is steep; a better plan is to proceed by the *Königsspitze* to *Videck* (Inn), and return thence to *Schönna*.

The \**Laugenspitze* (7970 ft.), one of the most celebrated points of view in the Adige region, is best scaled from *Mitterbad* (see below; bridle-path, 4 hrs.), from *Platzers* (1½ hr. above Völlan, p. 207; in 2 hrs.), or from *Unser Frau im Walde* (p. 246; 2½ hrs.). At the top is a new chalet (30 kr.). Splendid and extensive panorama.

FROM MERAN TO THE BATHS OF RABBI, through the *Ultenthal* (13 hrs.), not a very attractive route, but convenient for reaching the Val di Sole (R. 50). The ascent begins with the *Eichberg* at (3 M.) *Tscherm's* (p. 207). *Lana* lies on the left below. The road passes beautiful groups of old chestnuts, and commands fine views of the Etschthal and the opposite heights with the Fragsburg, the Hohe Mendel, &c. *Ausserhof*, the first house in the Ultenthal (refreshments), is reached in 1¼ hr. more; 50 min., ruins of *Eschenloh* on the left, with gigantic pines in the vicinity; 50 min., *St. Pancraz* (\*Inn). The road now descends to the bottom of the valley. After 35 min. it divides at the 'Wälsche Säge'. The road bearing to the left and crossing the bridge leads through the *Maraunerthal* to (35 min.) *Mitterbad*, a favourite little watering-place with a chalybeate spring and a comfortable bath-house (3100 ft.), whence the *Laugenspitze* (7970 ft.) may be easily ascended in 4 hrs. (see above). The road in the main valley, to the W., leads past the *Innerbad* or *Lotterbad* to the (4½ M.) *Eck Inn* (to the right, on the heights, the church of *St. Walburga*); then to (3 M.) *Kuppelwies* (3720 ft.; Inn), to (2 M.) *St. Nicolaus* (4124 ft.) and to (3½ M.) *St. Gertraud* (4820 ft.; very poor inn), with a handsome parsonage. (Passes to the Martell by the Flimjoch and the Soyjoch or Zufrittjoch, see p. 225.) Thence by a lonely and sometimes not easily traceable path to the summit of the (2¾ hrs.) *Kirchberger Joch* (8130 ft.), near the *Lake Corvo*, where a new mountain view is disclosed. Descent by a stony path to a (¾ hr.) chalet, the path to the right before which must be avoided. Finally through larch-plantations, by *Piazzolo*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Baths of Rabbi* (see p. 247). Guide desirable.

For Meran to *Cles* in the Val di Non, see p. 246.

### 43. The Passeir.

*Comp. Map, p. 184.*

From Meran to St. Leonhard a walk of 5 hrs., thence over the Jaufen to Sterzing on the Brenner Railway (p. 193) 7 hrs. — From Meran by St. Leonhard to Moos 7 hrs., thence (with guide) over the Timblerjoch to Sölden in the Oetzthal (p. 173) 9 hrs. — Porter from Meran to St. Leonhard 1½, thence to Sterzing 3 fl.

The Passeir is intimately associated with the memory of ANDREW HOFER, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1767, shot at Mantua 1810; see p. 137). The lower part of the valley presents few natural attractions, but those who cross the Jaufen to Sterzing, or the Timbler Joch to the Oetzthal, will be rewarded with some grand scenery, especially on the latter route.

The wild *Passer* flows through the valley. A rough road on the right bank passes the *Zenoburg* (p. 211) and the narrow entrance of the *Spronser-Thal* (or *Fineleloch*, p. 211), crosses the *Finelebach*, and leads to *Kuens* and (4½ M.) *Riffian* (1770 ft.; high up on the opposite bank stands the castle of *Schönna*, p. 211). From Riffian the road descends to (1½ M.) *Saltaus* (1560 ft.; \*Inn in the old Schildhof), beyond which the vineyards terminate. In rainy



weather the torrents precipitated into the valley from the E. slopes occasionally dissolve the crumbling soil of the *Kellerlahn*, a fissured and disintegrated mountain-slope near St. Martin, and thus give rise to dangerous mud-avalanches ('Lahn'). 6 M. *St. Martin* (\*Unterwirth); 1½ M. the *Sandhof* (Inn), in which Hofer was born, and where mementoes of him are shown (comp. p. 137); the house now belongs to a grandson of the hero, by whom it has been let. The old visitors' book contains some curious effusions. On the Kellerlahn, higher up, is the chalet where Hofer lay concealed until he was betrayed to the French.

1½ M. **St. Leonhard** (2130 ft.; \**Einhorn*, or *Stroblwirth*; \**Brühwirth*), the chief village in the valley, is commanded by the *Jausenbourg*, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). The Tyrolese peasantry took the churchyard by storm in 1809, and drove out their French oppressors.

FROM ST. LEONHARD TO STERZING (7 hrs.). A bridle-path leads through the *Wallenthal*, which opens on the E. (tolerable inn at *Wallen*, better than the two on the *Jaufen*), in 2 hrs. to the foot of the *Jaufen* (6872 ft.), and ascends rapidly to the summit in 2 hrs. more (two very poor inns, one on each side of the pass). Then a gradual descent of 3 hrs. to Sterzing (p. 193). Path well defined, but a guide will not be unacceptable (3 fl.). Riding not recommended. Several splendid views of the Oetzthal snow-mountains.

FROM ST. LEONHARD TO SÖLDEN IN THE OETZTHAL (10½ hrs.); *Jakob Holzknecht* and *Alexander Klotz* are good guides; 3 fl. per day. — The *Passeir-Thal* turns to the W. above St. Leonhard. The *Grafelweg*, a good bridle-path, leads on the left bank of the impetuous *Passer*, past the toll-house of *Grafel*, where a small toll is exacted, to (2 hrs.) *Moos* (3340 ft.; Inn, rustic). Opposite the village is a fine waterfall formed by the *Pfelderer Bach*, above which is the hamlet of *Platt*. [About 9 M. up the *Pfelder Thal* (tolerable path) lies the small village of *Plan* (5340 ft.; Inn), and ½ hr. farther up is *Lazins* (5690 ft.), the last hamlet; on the right extend the precipitous walls of the *Gurgl-Passeirer Kamm*. Passes over the *Langthaler Joch* to Gurgl, and over the *Spronser-Joch* to Meran, see p. 179.]

At Moos the *Passeir* again turns to the N. The path first descends over a wilderness of rocks on the left bank; it next crosses to the right bank, and skirts the rock by means of a gallery. After ascending a steep slope, it descends to the (1½ hr.) *Seehaus* (Inn, tolerable). The *Kummersee*, which was formed in 1404 in consequence of landslips, and long threatened to prove destructive to the valley, and especially to Meran, was drained at the close of last century.

The next village is (¾ hr.) *Rabenstein* (4495 ft.; Inn; over the *Schneeberg* and through the *Ridnaunthal* to Sterzing, see p. 194). Then (1 hr.) *Schönau* (5043 ft.; Inn, tolerable). The path ascends the hill to the right, turns to the left, and crosses a bridge, beyond which we ascend by a somewhat steep track through the *Moosthal*, over rubble and detritus to the (2½ hrs.) *Timbler* or *Tümmel-Joch* (8136 ft.); view limited. The first part of the descent is somewhat abrupt, over the bare rock. After about 1½ hr. the path crosses to the left bank of the *Timblerbach*, recrosses to the right bank in ¾ hr., and then leads on the hill-side, on the right bank of the *Gurgler Ache*, to (¾ hr.) *Zwieselstein* and (1 hr.) *Sölden*. Travellers bound for Gurgl descend the slope by the path diverging to the left before the second bridge over the *Timbler Bach*, and at *Pill* (p. 177) join the route to (3½ hrs. from the pass) *Ober-Gurgl* (p. 177).



## 44. From Eyrs (*Landeck, Meran*) to Colico on the Lake of Como.

### Stelvio Pass.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 226, 240.*

100½ M. DILIGENCE between Landeck and Eyrs (51½ M.) daily in 10½ hrs.; from Meran to Eyrs (28 M.) daily in 6 hrs. (also Stellwagen in both directions). Post-OMNIBUS from Eyrs to Bormio over the Stelvio (35 M.) in summer (middle of June to October) daily in 12 hrs. (7 fl. 35 kr.; open carriages also generally to be had, failing which walking is preferable in fine weather). Hours of departure in 1878: from Eyrs 6.30 a.m., Prad 7.45, Trafoi 10.45, Franzenshöhe 1.30 p.m., S. Maria 4.45, arrival at Bormio 6.30 p.m.; from Bormio 6.30 a.m., S. Maria 11.35, Franzenshöhe 1.45, Trafoi 3, Prad 4.30, arrival at Eyrs 5 p.m. — Italian DILIGENCE from Bormio to Colico (65½ M.) daily in 14½ hrs., starting at 10.30 a.m. (17 fr. 20 c.; Swiss diligence from Tirano to Bormio daily at 6.30 a.m. in 6 hrs., 8 fl. 85 c.). No communication in winter. Two-horse carriage with two seats from Spondinig to Bormio 24 fl.; extra-post with two horses from Bormio to Sondrio 67 fr., to Colico 102 fr.; from Sondrio to Colico 40 fr.

The road over the Stelvio, Germ. *Stilfser Joch*, the loftiest in Europe which is practicable for carriages, 9045 ft. above the sea-level, constructed in 1820-25 by the Austrian government, is one of the most remarkable in the world, owing to the great engineering difficulties encountered in the work, as well as to the magnificent character of the scenery traversed. The route exhibits a gradual transition from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Val Tellina, and the luxuriant southern vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. Finest scenery on the Tyrolese side of the pass; most remarkable road on the Italian side.

TOUR FOR PEDESTRIANS. From Prad to Trafoi 3 hrs. (to the 'Three Holy Springs' and back 1½ hr.), Franzenshöhe 2, Stelvio Pass 2, Santa Maria ½, Bormio 3 hrs.; back to S. Maria 4 hrs., over the Wormser Joch to St. Maria in the Münsterthal 3, Münster ¾, Taufers ½, Mals 1½ hr. — Trafoi, Franzenshöhe, and Bormio afford the best quarters for the night. Pedestrians are strongly recommended not to take any short cuts, but to follow the road, which affords the finest view. — At Mals, Eyrs, and Laas, however, the hot and dusty high road may be avoided by following footpaths straight across the valley (comp. p. 188).

From Landeck or Meran to *Eyrs*, see R. 39. The Stelvio road crosses the Adige to the left at *Spondinig* (2916 ft.; \*Hirsch), 2 M. to the W. of Eyrs, and then runs straight towards the S.W. across the valley, which is here 1½ M. broad and to a great extent covered with rubble or rendered marshy by the inundations of the *Trafoi-Bach*.

4 M. Prad (2940 ft.; \*Neue Post), *Bivio di Prad*, or *Brad*, is an insignificant village at the foot of the Stelvio route, which now enters the narrow valley of the *Trafoi-Bach*. The brook forms several picturesque waterfalls. On the mountain to the right lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, whence this route derives its name. Facing the traveller, towards the S., a fine view of the Trafoi snow-mountains (see below) is soon disclosed. In the opposite direction (N.) the broad snowy pyramid of the *Weisskugel*, the second highest of the Oetzthal Alps (p. 174), remains in sight for a considerable distance.

Near ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gomagoi*, Germ. *Beidewasser* ('gemelle acque', twin waters; 4265 ft.; Inn), the wild *Suldenthal* (p. 226) opens on the S.E., whence the Suldembach dashes forth. A little way up the valley is a barrack, erected in 1860. Near —

13 M. **Trafoi** ('tre foj', *trefoil*; 5080 ft.; \**Post*, carriages for hire), a finely situated hamlet of half-a-dozen houses, the *Monte Livrio* (10,470 ft.) first becomes visible, and adjoining it on the right the white *Naglerspitze* (10,686 ft.). A magnificent panorama is soon disclosed: to the left the *Obere Ortler Plateau* (the *Ortler-Spitze* itself is not visible); to the right of it the *Pleishorn* (10,312 ft.) with the *Stickle Pleiss*, which from this point looks like a narrow band of snow; then the *Untere Ortler Ferner* and the *Trafoier Ferner*, separated by the *Nashorn Spitze* (9442 ft.), and crowned by the *Trafoier Eiswand* (11,240 ft.); next the black *Madatsch* (10,174 ft.), a huge rock protruding from these masses of ice; to the right of it the *Madatsch Ferner*, descending from *Monte Cristallo* (11,300 ft.), and the *Geisterspitze* (11,355 ft.).

An interesting walk from Trafoi is to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) \***Three Holy Springs** (5263 ft.), which rise at the bottom of the valley at the base of the *Ortler*. The path, which is nearly level the whole way, diverges from the road to the left, traverses meadows, wood, and finally rubble, and is easily found without a guide. At the upper end of the valley, from three rude figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, protected by a roof, flows the icy cold 'holy water', adjoining which are a chapel and a house for the entertainment of pilgrims (generally closed). Opposite rises the high and nearly perpendicular *Madatsch*, from the dark limestone cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. On the left above are the ice-masses of the *Trafoi* and *Untere Ortler* Glaciers, overshadowed by the *Trafoier Eiswand*. The scene is most impressive.

The ascent of the \***Ortler** (12,814 ft.) from Trafoi (from which 1000 ft. more have to be ascended than from Suldén) has been materially facilitated by the erection of the *Payerhütte* (p. 230), which admits of the excursion being spread over two days. (Ascent 7-8 hrs. in all; guide 10 fl., with descent to Suldén  $11\frac{1}{2}$  fl.; to the *Payerhütte* and back 4 fl., by the *Payerhütte* to Suldén  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.; *Johann Mazagg* and *Matthias Thöni* are recommended.) The route crosses the *Trafoibach* halfway to the Holy Springs, and then ascends by a new path through wood and over grass and rubble to the (4 hrs.) *Payerhütte* (10,060 ft.), where it unites with the route from Suldén. [The old route was by the Holy Springs, whence it ascended the steep *Bergl* to the foot of the *Stickle Pleiss*, a small and precipitous glacier. It then either crossed the glacier and ascended the saddle to the N. of the *Pleishorn*, or made a circuit to the left through the *Hohe Eisrinne* (p. 230) to the *Obere Ortler Glacier* and to the summit.]

An admirable survey of the *Ortler* group is obtained from the *Tartscher Alm* (6168 ft.), 1 hr. to the S.W. of Trafoi (guide, unnecessary, 1 fl.); still more extensive views are afforded by the *Schwarze Wand* (7920 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther up, and by the *Korspitze* (9600 ft.), 4 hrs. from Trafoi (same way to both; good path almost to the summit). — The *Kleinboden* (ascended easily in 2 hrs.; guide  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl.) also commands an excellent view of the *Ortler*, *Stelvio* road, *Oetzthaler Ferner*, etc.

Ascent of the *Geisterspitze* from Trafoi, see below. The following peaks may also be scaled by practised mountaineers without danger: *Naglerspitze* (10,686 ft.), 5 hrs., guide  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl.; *Tuckett-Spitze* (11,400 ft.), 7 hrs., 5 fl.; *Madatsch-Spitzen* (*Vordere*, 10,174 ft., *Mittlere* 10,866 ft., *Hintere*, 11,260 ft.), 4-5 fl.; *Monte Cristallo* (11,300 ft.), 8 hrs.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl. More difficult are the *Schneeglocke* (*Trafoier Eiswand*, 11,240 ft.; guide 14 fl.) and the *Thurwieserspitze* (11,975 ft.; 14 fl.).

OVER THE HOCHLEITENJOCH TO SULDEN. with the ascent of the \**Hochleiten spitze* (9163 ft.), 6-7 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). We cross the brook at the Trafoi Mill and ascend by a wide circuit to the left. The route then becomes steeper and leads through the *Hochleithenthal*, over steep slopes of grass and detritus, to the *Hochleitenjoch* (8956 ft.); thence without difficulty by the rocky arête to the (3½-4 hrs.) summit. Magnificent view of the Suldén Alps: from left to right, Tschengelser Hochspitz, Kleine and Hohe Angelus-Spitze, Vertainspitze, Plattenspitze, Pederspitze, Schöntaufspitze, Madritsch-Spitze, Cevedale, Suldenspitze, Schrötterhorn, Kreilspitze, and finally the huge Ortler, which appears in close proximity. Far below on the E. is the Suldenthal; on the W. the Trafoithal with the Stelvio road and the gloomy Madatsch; N. the Ober-Vintschgau with Mals and the lakes of the Adige. — The descent lies partly over steep and crumbling rocks, crosses slopes of turf and rubble, and traverses wood and meadows to (2½-3 hrs.) *St. Gertrud* (p. 226).

By the *Payerhütte* to Suldén (6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), see p. 231. The *Ortler Pass* and *Hochjoch* (difficult), see p. 231. From the Ortler Pass the traveller may also descend over the *Zebbru Glacier* to *Val Zebbru* (p. 221).

TO SANTA CATERINA over the *Trafoier-Joch* (10,820 ft.), between the *Schneeglocke* and the *Hintere Madatschspitze*, or over the *Madatsch-Joch* (10,860 ft.) between the *Tuckett-Spitze* and *Monte Cristallo*, two difficult routes, for thoroughly experienced mountaineers only, aided by able guides.

The Stelvio route ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. As the finest views are obtained from some of the bends in the road, the short cuts should be avoided. The finest point is the \**Weisse Knott*, a rocky projection with a seat, near a cross, 2½ M. from Trafoi. Facing the spectator is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, to the left the Trafoi and Untere Ortler glaciers, separated by the *Nashornspitze* and overlooked by the snowy summits of the *Eiskogl*, *Fernerkogel*, *Thurwieserspitze*, *Trafoier Eiswand*, and *Hintere Madatschspitze*. More to the left, in the foreground, is the *Pleisshorn* with the *Hohe Eisrinne* (p. 217). Far below, embosomed in dark pine-trees, is the sequestered chapel of the Three Holy Fountains. About ½ M. farther, just before the kilometre-stone marked 18, is the spot (indicated by a small cross by the road-side) where *Madeleine de Tourville*, an English lady, was murdered and thrown down the rocky slope by her husband, a Walloon, on 16th July, 1876. Immediately opposite the Madatsch glacier is the (½ M.) *Cantoniera al Bosco*, which was destroyed in 1848. The region of trees is now quitted, stunted dwarf-pines only being occasionally passed farther on. At —

19 M. (6 M. from Trafoi) *Franzenshöhe* (7160 ft.; \**Wallnöfer*), the highest peak of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

A splendid view, particularly striking by evening light, is obtained by ascending the grassy declivities behind the inn for ½-1 hr. In the foreground is the Madatsch glacier with its magnificent ice-fall, while above it is the Madatsch, behind which is seen the Ortler in its full grandeur; in the background on the N.E. rise the *Oetzthaler Ferner*.

The road ascends in numerous windings on slopes of talc-slate. The covered wooden galleries, which formerly protected the road here, fell to decay and have been removed. About halfway up is a road-menders' hut.

The summit of the *Stelvio Pass* (*Giogo di Stelvio*, or *Ferdinands-höhe*, 9045 ft.), about 2 hrs. from the *Franzenshöhe*, is the boundary

between the Tyrol and Lombardy; about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. N. is also the boundary of Switzerland (Grisons). A workmen's house stands at the top. The Bernina, the next highest Alpine pass crossed by a carriage-road, is 7658 ft. in height.

A path by the house, traversing mica-slate, leads in 20 min. to a rocky peak which commands a splendid panorama, scarcely inferior to that seen from the Umbrail (see below). The view of the *Ortler* (see p. 280), the highest mountain in Austria, the snowy dome of which appears quite near, is very striking. Below, in the foreground, are the gorges of the Stelvio road. The barren red *Monte Pressura* (9940 ft.) intercepts the view of the Münsterthal to the N.

The \**Geisterspitze* (11,355 ft.) may be ascended from the pass in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  3 hrs. (guide from Trafoi 5 fl.). The route ascends gradually across the *Eben* or *Cristallo Glacier*, between *Monte Livrio* on the left and the *Naglerspitze* and *Hohe Schneide* on the right, and reaches the W. base of the *Geisterspitze*, a precipitous ridge, entirely covered with snow. Thence by a steep ascent to the narrow arête forming the top (free from danger for those not disposed to giddiness), which commands an admirable view of the *Ortler*. Far belows lies the verdant Val Furva.

To the left, in the immediate vicinity of the road, are the huge snow-fields of the *Eben (Cristallo)* and *Stelvio Glaciers*. The snow here seldom melts entirely except in unusually warm seasons, and is sometimes seen 6-8 ft. in depth by the road-side, while long icicles frequently hang from the roofs of the galleries. The road then descends in windings, which may be avoided by footpaths, to—

26 M. **S. Maria** (8317 ft.; *Inn*, indifferent), the fourth *Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house (*Dogana*), situated in a bleak mountain-basin where thistles and scanty herbage alone flourish, and surrounded by barren peaks ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. walk from the summit). By carriage hence to Bormio (p. 221) in 2 hrs. (in the reverse direction a good walker will outstrip a carriage, which takes  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). From S. Maria to Prad, 22 M.

A bridle-path, formerly the sole medium of communication between the Vintschgau and Val Tellina (valleys of the Adige and Adda), diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the *Cantoniera S. Maria*, crosses the *Wormser Joch* (8240 ft.), or *Umbrail Pass*, and descends (in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., ascent 4 hrs.) through the *Muranza Valley* to the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Münsterthal (p. 188); thence by *Taufers* to (10 M.) *Mals* (p. 188) in the valley of the Adige (or Etsch). This forms a pleasant excursion.

The ascent ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) of the \**Piz Umbrail* (9954 ft.), the E. and highest peak of the serrated mountain range which bounds the valley of the *Brailio* on the N., is recommended (guide unnecessary for practised climbers; 6 fr. generally demanded). The traveller diverges by the *Dogana* to the left from the route to the Münsterthal, and ascends first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the Umbrail glacier is no longer crossed). Magnificent view. On the E., towering above the red *Pressura*, is seen the *Ortler*, with its series of snowy peaks, *Zebru*, *Königsspitze*, *Thurwieserspitze*, *Trafoier Eiswand*, *Tuckett-Spitze*, *Cavedale*, *Monte Cristallo*, *Geisterspitze*; on the S. the distant *Adamello*, then the Alps of the Val Tellina (*Cima di Piazza*, *Cima di Lago Spalmo*, *Corno di Dosdè*, etc.); W. the *Bernina*; N. the Alps of the Lower Engadine (*Piz Linard*, *Piz Buin*, *Fluchthorn*), then the *Oetzthal Alps* with the *Weisskugel*, *Similaun*, and, in the background, the *Venediger* and *Glockner*. A good panorama by *Faller* may be seen at the *cantoniera*. — Those approaching from Bormio ascend the Umbrail from the third *cantoniera* (p. 220); the path diverges to the left from the road about 8 min. beyond the *cantoniera*, and ascends the hill-side to (1 hr.) a small lake, whence it climbs

over rocks to the (1 hr.) top. The descent is then made to the fourth cantoniera.

The road next reaches the (third) *Cantoniera al Piano del Brauglio* (7875 ft.; \*Inn, unpretending), in a green valley, with the '*Abitazione del R. Cappellano*' and a chapel; then the *Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalonga*, a house occupied by road-menders.

The road descends by innumerable windings ('*giravolte*'), which the pedestrian can generally cut off (in the gorge to the right are the \*Falls of the *Braulio*, precipitated over rocky terraces), crosses the brook descending on the left from the *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Alto*, and reaches the (second) *Cantoniera al Piede di Spondalonga* (6905 ft.), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. To the right rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio* (9790 ft.). The road skirts the mountain slope and is carried through the '*Diroccamento*' defile by means of covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5971 ft.), beyond which the *Adda* dashes forth from the wild *Val Fraele* on the right. (A brook springing from a rock at the mouth of the *Val Fraele* is sometimes erroneously called the source of the *Adda*.)

Beyond the last massive gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of *L'ormio* as far as *Ceppina*. To the S.W. rise the *Piz S. Colombano* (9940 ft.), the *Cima di Piazza* (11,712 ft.), and the *Piz Redasco*; to the S.E. are the *Cime di Gobetta* (9840 ft.) and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,860 ft.). On the right, beyond the deep gorge of the *Adda*, tower the abrupt slopes of the *Mte. delle Scale*. The *Bagni Vecchi*, or Old Baths of Bormio, now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel is reached, a road descends to them direct. Accommodation unpretending, but good (excellent wine). At the egress of the last tunnel (the *Galleria dei Bagni*), a slab on the rock to the left records that this '*Via a Burmio ad Athesim (Adige) per Braulii juga*', begun in 1820, was completed by the architect Donegani in 1825. The bridge (\*View) here was blown up by the Austrians in 1859.

The \***New Baths**, or *Bagni Nuovi* (4396 ft.),  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. lower down, a handsome building on a terrace commanding a fine survey of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, are much frequented in July and August and afford a pleasant resting-place, but are closed early in October (R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , L. and A.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr.). The buildings were destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859, but were afterwards rebuilt by a Swiss company. The mineral water (containing salt and sulphur, 92-100° Fahr.) is conducted hither by pipes from the springs at the old baths,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. higher up. The picturesque footpath from the old bath-house to the new is shorter than the road.

The springs, which are mentioned by Pliny, issue from the dolomite cliffs above the deep gorge of the *Adda*. The old Roman baths hewn in the rocks are interesting.

The windings of the road terminate, 1 M. lower down, at —

35 M. **Bormio**, Ger. *Worms* (4012 ft.; *Posta*, R. 1½, B. 1, S. 2½, A. ½ fr.; *Cola*, in the market), an antiquated little Italian town, with numerous dilapidated towers, picturesquely situated at the entrance to the *Val Furva*.

From Bormio by the *Val Viola Pass* to the *Bernina*, or by the *Foscagno Pass* and *Livigno* to *Ponte* in the *Engadine*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

In the *Val Furva*, about 9 M. E. from Bormio, on the *Frodolfo*, is situated **Sta. Caterina** (5700 ft.), a bath of some repute (unpretending, but comfortable; spring impregnated with carbonic acid); one-horse carriage from the New Baths and back 12 fr. or more; diligence every afternoon in 1½ hr., returning from *Sta. Caterina* in the morning. The house, which belongs to the landlord of the *Posta* at Bormio, is closed for the season on 15th Sept., after which no accommodation can be procured. A tolerable road leads hence to *Teregna* and (3 M.) *S. Antonio*, higher up the *Frodolfo*. The latter place lies at the mouth of the *Val Zebbru* (see below), which appears to be terminated by the abrupt precipices of the *Cristallo*. *Sta. Caterina*, which is enclosed by the *Monte Confinale* on the N., the *Mte. Tresero* on the E., and the *Mte. Sobretta* on the S., is magnificently situated, and is an excellent starting-point for exploring the S. ramifications of the *Ortler* group. (*Pietro Compagnoni* and *Battista Pedranzini* of *S. Antonio* are good guides; for short excursions, *Battista Confortola*.)

A very interesting and moderately easy expedition is the ascent of \***Monte Confinale** (11,075 ft.), to the N. of *Sta. Caterina*, between the *Val Zebbru* and *Val di Cedeh* (4 hrs.: 2 hrs. over meadows, 1 hr. over rubble, 1 hr. over snow; guide). Admirable survey of the *Ortler* chain from the summit; W. the *Bernina* and *Piz Linard*, S.W. the *Monte della Disgrazia*, S. the *Presanella*.

A longer expedition, requiring a full day (guide), is the following: The *Val Forno* is ascended from *S. Caterina*, past a fine gorge formed by the *Frodolfo*, to the (1½ hr.) *Malga di Cassina* (p. 231), beautifully situated opposite the *Forno Glacier* (to this point a tolerable path, affording a very pleasant walk from *S. Caterina*). We then ascend to the left through the *Val di Cedeh*, over grass, detritus, and snow, to the (2½ hrs.) **Passo Zebbru** (9905 ft.), between *Monte Confinale* and the central mass of the *Ortler*. Fine view of the *Königsspitze*, *Zebbru*, *Thurwieserspitze*, and *Monte Cristallo*. Descent by the *Vedretta Zebbru* to (1½ hr.) *Il Pastore*, the highest Alp in the *Val Zebbru*; thence down the valley by (2 hrs.) *S. Antonio* (see above) to (2 hrs.) *Sta. Caterina*.

From *Sta. Caterina* to *Sulden*, and ascent of the *Königsspitze* and *Cevedale*, see B. 46. Over the *Passo Cevedale* (or *Langenferner-Joch*) to the *Martellthal*, see p. 225; over the *Trafoier-* or *Madatsch-Joch* to *Trafoi*, see p. 218. — The three following peaks of the *Ortler* group may be ascended from *Sta. Caterina* by thoroughly practised mountaineers with an able guide (*Compagnoni*): *Piz Tresero* (11,860 ft.) in 5½ hrs. (the last part very steep); *Punta di S. Matteo* (11,920 ft.) in 6 hrs.; *Pallon della Mare* (12,008 ft.) in 6-7 hrs.

FROM *STA. CATERINA* TO *PONTE DI LEGNO*, by the *Gavia Pass* (7660 ft.), 7 hrs., easy and interesting (guide unnecessary in clear weather). A tolerable, though somewhat steep bridle-track ascends on the W. side of the valley, and crosses the stream by the *Ponte della Vacca*. On the left are the precipices of the *Piz Tresero* (11,860 ft.). Farther on, the path crosses, by the *Ponte di Preda*, the discharge of the *Gavia Glacier*, which descends on the left from the *Punta di S. Matteo* (good view of the glacier from the hill to the left beyond the bridge). The route then leads through a more level valley, still keeping to the right of the stream (way marked by crosses and heaps of stones), passes the *Lago Bianco*, and reaches the (4½ hrs.) summit of the pass, between the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (10,905 ft.) and *Monte Gavia*. On the S. side of the pass the *Lago Nero* lies on the right. The path descends to the left past a fountain (marble tablet

with inscription of 1619) into the *Val Mazza*; from the small *Lago Silissi* there is a carriage-road on the bank of the *Oglio* to (2½ hrs.) *Ponte di Legno* (p. 248).

FROM STA. CATERINA TO PEJO, over the *Sforzellina Pass* (9180 ft.), 8 hrs., laborious and devoid of interest (guide). The route is at first identical with that to the *Gavia Pass*; above the *Ponte di Preda*, where the more level valley (8000 ft.) begins, our route diverges to the left, and crosses loose stones and snow in the direction of the opening to the N. of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (10,905 ft.). The summit of the pass, 4 hrs. from Sta. Caterina, commands a limited view. On the farther side there is at first a rapid descent into the small *Val Umbrina*, through which, after 2 hrs. of rough walking, we reach the *Val del Monte*. *Pejo* (p. 247) is 2 hrs. farther. The baths (closed for the season early in Sept.) afford good accommodation.

The road turns to the S.W., crosses at (1 M.) *S. Lucia* the muddy *Frodolfo*, which unites with the *Adda* below the bridge, and then traverses the green, level valley (*piano*) of Bormio. Below (2½ M.) *Ceppina* are the hamlets of *S. Antonio*, with brick-works, and *Morignone*, in the green *Valle di Sotto*, the church of which stands on the hill above.

The defile of *Serra di Morignone*, 1 M. in length, here separates the '*Paese Freddo*', or 'cold region', from the *Val Tellina*, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797, then to Austria, and since 1859 has been united to Italy. The broad valley is watered by the *Adda*; the inundations of which often cause considerable damage. The vineyards on the slopes yield an excellent red wine. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the issue of the defile are the ruins of a modern house; farther on, to the right, are remains of fortifications, which once guarded the pass. The valley now expands, and the vegetation of the south gradually develops itself. To the left lies *Le Prese*, at the mouth of the *Val di Rizzo*; then *Mondadizza*.

46½ M. *Bolladore* (2838 ft.; *Posta*). On the hill to the W. rises the picturesque church of *Sondalo*. Near (3½ M.) *Grosio* the road crosses the *Adda*; at the large village of (1½ M.) *Grossotto* (*Leone d'Oro*) it crosses the *Roasco*, which here issues from the *Val Grosina*; and at *Mazzo*, 1½ M. lower, it recrosses to the left bank of the *Adda*. To the S.W. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (9245 ft.), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked up the narrow channel of the *Adda*, and converted the populous and fertile valley into a vast lake. The road then descends by *Tovo*, *Lovero*, and *Sernio*, passing vine-clad hills, to —

58½ M. *Tirano* (1506 ft.; \**Posta*, or *Angelo*; *Due Torri*, with the post-office; *Stelvio*, by the bridge), a small town with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families, where inundations of the *Adda* have also frequently occasioned serious damage.

About ¾ M. farther, on the right bank of the *Adda*, lies *Maddonna di Tirano* (\**S. Michele*, near the church). The pilgrimage-church contains some well-executed wood-carving near the organ. (The mountain-road which here diverges to the right leads to *Poschiavo*, and across the *Bernina* to the *Upper Engadine*; see



*Baedeker's Switzerland.* The 'Confine Svizzero' is  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N. W. of Madonna di Tirano.)

The road next crosses the *Poschiavino*, which descends from the Bernina glaciers. At *Tresenda* the new road over the Monte Aprica diverges (comp. p. 249, and *Baedeker's Northern Italy*). About halfway up the N. slope of the valley rises the ancient watch-tower of *Teglio*, which gives its name to the valley (*Val Teglino*). Farther on are *S. Giacomo* and *Chiuro*; to the right near Sondrio rise the churches of *Pendolasco* and *Montagna*.

75 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Sondrio** (1140 ft.; \**Posta*; \**Maddalena*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.), the capital of the Val Tellina, is situated on the *Malero*, an impetuous torrent, which has frequently endangered the town, but is now conducted through a broad artificial channel. A large building outside the town, once a nunnery, has been converted into a prison. The old residence of the bailiffs is now a barrack.

The \**Val Malenco*, which opens here to the N., affords opportunity for a charming excursion. A tolerable road leads on the right bank of the *Malero* by *Torre* to (10 M.) *Chiesa* (4280 ft.; \**Olivo*; *Battaglia*), the chief place in the valley, occupying a most beautiful situation (N. the Bernina, W. Monte della Disgrazia). Thence over the *Murello-Pass* (8390 ft.) to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), or through the *Val Lanterna* and over the *Canciano Pass* (8360 ft.) to *Poschiavo* (9-10 hrs.), see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. Picturesque walks in the vicinity: to the *Lago di Palu* (6300 ft.), beautifully situated; by *Lanzada* to the waterfall at the head of the *Val Lanterna*; to the *Pirlo Lakes* (6890 ft.), etc.

On a rocky eminence farther on, to the W., rises the church of *Sassella*, erected on galleries. Vines, mulberries, laurels, figs, and pomegranates flourish luxuriantly in the valley, whilst in the background the snowy peaks of the *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,073 ft.), one of the Bernina group, tower above the landscape. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. on this side of Morbegno, the *Val Masino*, in which lie the baths of that name, opens to the right.

91 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Morbegno** (850 ft.; *Regina d'Inghilterra*, or *Posta*) is noted for its silk-culture. The lower part of the Val Tellina is rendered marshy and unhealthy by the frequent overflow of the Adda.

100 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Colico** (*Piazza Garibaldi*, on the lake; *Isola Bella*) is situated at the N.E. end of the *Lake of Como*; see *Baedeker's N. Italy*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

## 45. The Martellthal.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 226.*

The shortest route from the lower Vintschgau to Suldén lies through the **Martellthal**, the longest valley in the Ortler Alps (18 M.). The lower part of the valley (as far as the Marteller-Alp) is rather monotonous, but the glacier scenery at its head is magnificent. The best accommodation is at Salt; the inns of Gand and Martell are very indifferent. If necessary a bed on hay may be obtained at the Untere Marteller-Alp, the Zufall-Alp, or the Peder-Alp. — Guides: *Paul* and *Matthias Kobald*, *M. Eberhöfer* of Gand, *Joseph* and *Matthias Holzknecht* of Unterhölzlerle (comp. also the guides of Suldén, p. 226).

At the mouth of the valley lies the village of *Morter* (2380 ft.),



reached from *Goldrain* (p. 189) in 20 min., or from *Latsch* (p. 189) in 40 min. The footpath from the latter quits the village on its S.W. side to the right, crosses the *Plima* after 35 min., and in 5 min. more reaches the path up the valley, at the upper end of the village of *Morter*; to the left is a hill with the ruined castles of *Ober* and *Unter-Montan* (the latter occupied by peasants) and the ancient *Chapel of St. Stephen*. The path crosses to the right bank of the brook in 10 min., and begins to ascend rapidly. The floor of the valley is strewn with detritus and rocks, over which dashes the *Plima*. Near *Salt* are large marble quarries.

3 M. *Salt*, a small chalybeate bath, lies a few hundred paces above the path, to the left (simple but comfortable). To the right, on the hill on the left bank of the brook, lies *Martell*, or *Thal* (4270 ft.; Inn, near the church, rustic), a widely scattered village. The long village of *Gand*, or *Gond* (Inn, indifferent) is next reached ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), after the *Plimabach* has been crossed. The path then leads through wood (on the right the precipitous *Schluderhorn*, 9006 ft.) and passes the solitary chapel of ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Maria-Schmelz* (5060 ft.),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. beyond which it crosses to the left bank and traverses a large Alp, with numerous chalets and hay-sheds; high up, to the left, is the *Untere Zufritt Ferner*. At the end of the Alp ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the path again enters the wood, and ascends, skirting a projecting spur. The two snowy peaks of the *Cevedale* are suddenly disclosed to view a little farther on, forming a magnificent picture which is soon lost again. We next reach the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Untere Marteller-Alp* (5974 ft.), on the right bank, and the (10 min.) *Obere Marteller-Alp*, finely situated on the left bank (to the S. are the *Vordere Rothspitze* and the *Gramsen-Ferner*).

The path now ascends through wood on the left bank, passing several hay-sheds on the opposite side, and, after crossing the (1 hr.) *Pederbach*, ascends sharply to the right. On reaching the first buttress of the mountain (where the route to the *Madritsch-Joch* diverges, see below), it turns to the left, crosses the *Madritschbach*, and ascends the steep rock to the (1 hr.) *Zufall-Alp* (6885 ft.) at the head of the valley, into which the two arms of the imposing \**Zufall-Glacier* (left, the *Fürkele-Ferner*; right, the *Langen-Ferner*) descend from the *Cevedale*. On the left is the *Hohenferner* with the *Veneziaspitze* and *Schranspitze*. Alpine fare (no wine) and haybeds may be obtained at the Alp.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS FROM MARTELL (guides, see above). The ascent of the \**Cevedale* (*Zufall-Spitze*, 12,378 ft.), from the *Zufall-Alp* viâ the *Zufall Glacier* and *Cevedale Pass* (p. 225) in 6-7 hrs., amply repays the fatigue (comp. p. 228; guide  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , with descent to *Sulden* 11, to *Sta. Caterina* 12 fl.). — The *Innere Pederspitze* (10,764), which commands a fine view of the *Ortler*, is ascended from the *Marteller-Alp* through the *Pederthal* in 6 hrs., a somewhat toilsome climb (guide  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , with descent to *Sulden*  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). Accommodation if necessary at the *Peder-Alp*, reached from the *Obere Marteller-Alp* by an ascent of 1 hr. to the right. The

*Plattenspitze* (11,286 ft.), the *Äusserer Pederspitze* (11,158 ft.), the *Mittlere Pederspitze* (11,345 ft.), and the *Schildspitze* may also be ascended from the Peder-Alp. — *Hintere Schöntaufspitze*, see below. — The ascent of the *Zufritt-Spitze* (11,256 ft.), practicable from the Untere Marteller-Alp in 5 hrs., is laborious but interesting (guide 6 fl.). The same remark applies to the *Venezia-Spitze* (11,090 ft.), ascended from the Zufall-Alp via the *Hohenfernerjoch* in 5 hrs., and to the *Hintere Rothspitze* (10,980 ft.), scaled from the Hintere Marteller-Alp via the *Gramsen Glacier* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 7, with descent to Pejo over the *Caresen-Ferner* 12 fl.). — The ascent of the *Laaser-Spitze* (10,822 ft.), accomplished from Martell in 5-6 hrs., is not difficult.

**PASSES.** From the lower Marteller-Alp over the *SÄLLENT-JOCH* (9900 ft.) to the **BATHS OF RABBI** (p. 247) in 7-8 hrs., laborious (guide 8 fl.). — To **PEJO** (p. 247), from the Zufall-Alp, either over the *HOHENFERNER-JOCH* (10,510 ft.) on the W. side of the *Venezia-Spitze* (11,090 ft.), or over the *FÜRKELE-SCHARTE* (9900 ft.) to the E. of the Cevedale, and down to the *Val di Venezia* and the *Val della Mare* (p. 248), a fatiguing route, 9-10 hrs., but not destitute of interest (guide 10 fl.). — To **ST. GERTRUD** in the *Ullenthal* (p. 214), there are several passes. From the lower Alp over the *ZUFRIIT-JOCH* (10,080 ft.), to the W. of the *Zufrittspitze*, and down the rock-strewn slopes called '*In der Neuen Welt*', and past the *Grünsee* to the *Weissbrunner-Alp*, laborious but interesting (7-8 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.). From **Gand** to **St. Gertrud** over the *SOY-JOCH* (9900 ft.) to the N.E. of the *Zufrittspitze*, or over the *FLIM-JOCH* to the W. of the *Hasenohr*, two easy and attractive routes (6½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — To **STA. CATERINA** over the *CEVEDALE PASS*, or *Langenfernerjoch* (10,690 ft.), an imposing glacier-tour of 9-10 hrs. (guide 9½ fl.), with which the ascent of the *Cevedale* may conveniently be combined (comp. p. 231).

The usual exit from the Martellthal leads over the **Madritsch-Joch** (10,338 ft.) to **SULDEN** (10 hrs. from Salt), a highly interesting route, especially when combined with the ascent of the *Hintere Schöntaufspitze*, and presenting no difficulty (guide 7½, including the *Schöntaufspitze* 8 fl.). From the upper Alp to the bridge over the *Pederbach* (shortly before reaching which we pass an excellent spring), see above. Then a continual ascent to the right through the *Madritschthal*, at first through wood, then across pastures (the Zufall-Alpe is passed on the left, see above), and finally over a steep slope of rubble to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit of the pass. On the way up, a fine retrospect is obtained of the *Zufrittspitze*, the *Vordere Rothspitze*, and the *Venezia-Spitze* with their fields of ice; and from the summit the mountain giants mentioned at p. 227 present a stupendous appearance, all of them apparently little more than a gun-shot distant. The \**Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (10,892 ft.), a peak immediately to the N. of the pass, reached thence in ½-¾ hr., commands a still grander and more extensive panorama (comp. p. 228). The descent from the Joch over the *Ebenwand Ferner* to the (1¼ hr.) *Schaubachhütte* and to (1¾ hr.) **Sulden** (p. 226) presents no difficulty. — If the night has been spent at Salt, the long ascent through the valley to the Joch will be found very fatiguing, the more so as the steeper portions must be faced during the hot hours of midday. Less robust pedestrians will therefore find it advisable to spread the walk over two days, spending the night at the Zufall-Alp (reached from the Madritsch route by a digression of 1½ hr., and well worthy of a visit). In the reverse direction, an active walker (particularly if he passes the night at the *Schaubachhütte*) may in one day easily cross the Madritsch-Joch, climb the *Schöntaufspitze*, and reach *Latsch* (p. 189), whence a *Stellwagen* starts daily at 4.30 p.m. for Meran.

Another magnificent but more difficult route to Sulden is by the \**Eissee-Pass* (10,500 ft.), from the Zufall-Alp in 7 hrs. (guide 9 fl.). The route ascends from the Alp to the right along the flank of the *Muthspitze*, through the *Hutweiden-Thal*. It then winds round the sheer rocky wall of the *Hintere Wandln*, to the moraine of the *Langenferner*, the surface of which it traverses to the (3½ hrs.) top of the pass, lying to the right of the *Suldenspitze* (11,105 ft.), and commanding a fine view

of the huge Königsspitze and the Ortler; to the left rises the Cevedale (p. 228). Descent over the *Sulden Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) *Schaubachhütte* and (1½ hr.) *Sulden*.

## 46. The Suldenthal. Ortler District.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 240.*

The imposing \**Ortler Alps*, situated between the sources of the Adige and the Adda, and notable for their boldness of form, great height, and magnificent glacier scenery, present a most interesting field to the tourist, and have accordingly been frequently explored in recent years. The best headquarters are afforded by *Sulden*, or *St. Gertrud*, beautifully situated on the Stelvio road, 6½ M. from Gomagoi (new road in progress, see below), where good accommodation and guides can be procured. *Trafoi* and, on the S. side, *Sta. Caterina* (p. 221) are also convenient starting-points for excursions. — The finest route to the Suldenthal and the Ortler district for the active pedestrian is the following: from Innsbruck through the Stubai thal (p. 181), and over the Bildstöckljoch to Vent; thence over the Hochjoch, or (better) the Niederjoch, to Naturns (or from Kurzras over the Taschljoch to Schlanders); from Naturns by carriage to Latsch, and then through the Martell thal and over the Madritsch-Joch (p. 225) to Sulden.

At Gomagoi (p. 217), on the Stelvio road, the *Suldenthal*, a valley about 9 M. in length, opens on the E. The new carriage-road, now in course of construction, descends to the right by the inn, crosses the *Trafoibach*, flowing here through a narrow gorge, and then, skirting the wooded slope to the left, enters the Sulden valley. For the present the road ends about 1 M. farther on, at the point where it crosses the impetuous *Suldenbach*. The route is then continued by a bridle-track, at first steep and stony, which ascends to the right on the other side of the bridge, passing a few solitary farm-houses and a (40 min.) cross. The *Razoibach*, descending from the left, is crossed beyond a small chapel, ¼ hr. farther. The white mantle of the Ortler now becomes visible on the right, while to the left, farther on, are seen the *Schöntaufspitze*, *Pederspitze*, and *Plattenspitze*. After 25 min. the path crosses the *Suldenbach*, and makes a short and steep ascent on the left bank to the highest plateau of the valley. The path is now for the most part level, and leads through wood and over the broad moraine of the *Marlt Glacier* (the path to the *Payerhütte* diverges to the right, see below); before the (25 min.) first house is reached, the path leads to the right through a gate, and crosses the meadows to the (10 min.) church and parsonage of *St. Gertrud*, or *Sulden* (6056 ft.: \**Hotel Eller*, kept by the sisters of the curé; *Zum Ortler Inn*, to the left, beyond the gate and the brook, also well spoken of).

**Guides.** *Johann Pinggera*, employed by Lieut. Payer and by the Editor; *Peter Dangel*, very able; *Joseph* and *Alois Pinggera*; *Alois Schöpf*; *Joseph Tembl*; *Peter Reinstadler*; *Joseph Angerer*. For shorter excursions, *Johann Tembl* and *Joseph Reinstadler* of Ofenwies; *Simon Reinstadler*. The fees are mentioned in our description of each expedition. Provisions must be provided by the traveller. Each guide is bound to carry 20 lbs. of luggage



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*St. Gertrud* consists of several groups of houses lying far apart. The church, said to date from the 15th cent., with the parsonage, protected by forest from the avalanches of the Ortler, lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the point to which the Suldén Glacier formerly extended. The view from this point is limited: — E. the *Vertainspitze* (11,614 ft.), *Plattenspitze* (11,286 ft.), *Innere Pederspitze* (10,768 ft.), and the *Hintere* and *Vordere Schöntaufspitze* (10,892 ft. and 10,100 ft.); W. the *Ortler* (12,814 ft.) with its lofty snowy crest, close to which a narrow strip of the *Königsspitze* is visible; next it, to the right, the *Tabarettaspitze* (10,255 ft.), through the opening (*Tabarettascharte*) to the right of which is the route to the Ortler; then the *Bärenkopf* (9660 ft.), and finally the *Hochleiten-spitze* (9160 ft.). The magnificence of the scene is fully disclosed when the traveller reaches the *Gampenhöfe* (6160 ft.), on the right bank, 25 min. from the church. A vast amphitheatre of mountains is here surveyed: opposite the spectator (S.) rises the *Schrötterhorn* (11,148 ft.); next it, to the right, the *Kreilspitze* (11,096 ft.); then the *Königs-Spitze* (12,648 ft.), *Zebru* (12,158 ft.), and *Ortler*, the slopes of which rise so abruptly here that snow will not lie on them. Between the *Königs-Spitze* and the *Kreil-Spitze* lies the *Königsjoch* (11,063 ft.), and between the *Kreil-Spitze* and *Schrötterhorn* the *Passo Forno* (10,938 ft.). The *Suldenspitze* (11,105 ft.), situated a little farther to the left (E.), and the *Eissee-Pass* (10,500 ft.) are concealed by the *Vordere Schöntaufspitze*. — From these mountains descends the vast *Suldén Glacier*, which in 1818 and 1856 advanced rapidly into the valley, but afterwards retired, leaving its walls of rubbish behind.

EXCURSIONS (guides, see above). To the *Rosimboden* (there and back 3 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 75 kr.). The path ascends to the left (E.) a few paces beyond the *Gampenhöfe*, skirts the wood, turning to the right a little farther up, and leads in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the *Rosimboden* (7940 ft.). A magnificent \*View of the Ortler, with the small *End der Welt Glacier* (see below), is gained from a projecting rock, called the *Kanzel*, or 'Pulpit', at the end of the wood.

To the \**Schaubachhütte*, a pleasant walk of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. there and back (guide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). A tolerable path leads from the *Gampenhöfe* to the S. across the *Rosimbach*, and ascends abruptly along the *Legerwand*; to the right lie the extensive moraines of the Suldén Glacier. After about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the path bends to the left, and then ascends, first over grassy slopes, and finally in zigzags over rubble, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Schaubachhütte*, situated on the *Ebenwand* (9430 ft.) and commanding an excellent view of the Suldén Glacier. Facing the spectator rises the imposing *Königswand*; to the right are the *Zebru* and *Ortler*, to the left the *Königsjoch*, *Kreilspitze*, *Forno Pass*, *Schrötterhorn*, and *Suldenspitze*. The hut, built by the Viennese society 'Wilde Banda' in 1876, and comfortably fitted up (shelter for the night 50 kr., bed 1 fl.; small ladies' room), is the starting-point for ascending the *Königsspitze*, the *Cevedale*, *Zebru*, *Eissee-Pass*, etc. — *Madritsch-Joch* and *Hintere Schöntaufspitze*, see below.

The *Hintere Grat* and *End der Welt* (there and back  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The route diverges to the right (W.) at the *Büchelhof*, below the *Gampenhöfe*, and ascends to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Schönleitenhütte*, whence a climb of 1 hr. brings us to the small *Hintere Grat See*, lying in a wild situation at the base of the almost perpendicular *Hintere Grat* (11,370 ft.). We

cross the ridge to the N. of the lake, and then the huge moraines of the *End der Welt Glacier* (to the left the gigantic precipices of the Ortler), and return by the meadows and woods of the *Kuhberg* to (2 hrs.) St. Gertrud.

The *Schöneck* (10,240 ft.), to the N.E. of St. Gertrud, ascended thence without difficulty in 3 hrs., commands a splendid view of the Ortler group (guide 3 fl.).

To the *PAYERHÜTTE* (10,058 ft.), 3 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), see p. 230; a pleasant excursion, even for those who do not intend to ascend the Ortler. — *HOCHLEITENSPIITZE* (9160 ft.), 3 hrs. (guide 3 fl.), an interesting and easy ascent (best combined with the passage of the *Hochleitensjoch*; see p. 218). — The ascent of the *TABARETTASPIITZE* (10,255 ft.), accomplished from the Payerhütte by the *Tabaretta Glacier* in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (guide  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), is laborious and not recommended (same view as from the upper end of the 'Kamin', p. 230).

Moderately experienced climbers are strongly recommended to ascend the \**Vertainspitze* (11,614 ft.; 5 hrs., without difficulty; guide  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The route is by the *Gampenhof* and *Rosimboden* (see above) to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Rosim Glacier*, part of which is crossed; it then ascends over rocks and loose stones, and lastly a snow-field. The *Vertainspitze* is an admirable point of view for the three huge pyramids of the Ortler, Zeburu, and *Königsspitze*. Magnificent mountain-scenery is disclosed on every side: the *Monte Cevedale*, the beautiful *Laas* group with its numerous lofty peaks (*Pederspitze*, *Orgelspitze*, *Ofenwand*, etc.), the *Tschengelser Hochwand* (11,060 ft.), and the E. slopes of the *Martellthal* (*Zufrittspitze*, 11,263 ft.), many of them presenting remarkably picturesque forms. Then the *Stubai* and *Oetzthal* snow-mountains (the *Venediger* and *Glockner* being also visible), those of the *Grisons*, the *Bernina*, the *Finsteraarhorn* group, and the *Adamello-Presanella Alps*. Finally, at a vast depth below the spectator, lie the houses of *Sulden* and the *Malser Heide*, which is visible almost as far as *Nauders*.

The ascent of the \**Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (10,892 ft.),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., amply repays the trifling fatigue incurred (guide  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The route leads from the *Schaubachhütte* (see above) over grass and moraine debris to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Ebenwand Glacier*, which is traversed to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Madritsch-Joch* (10,338 ft.), whence we proceed to the left by the crumbling arête to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit without difficulty. Magnificent \*View; comp. the *Panorama*. The ascent is generally combined with the passage of the *Madritsch-Joch* to *Martell* (comp. p. 225). — The *Innere Pederspitze* (10,768 ft.; 5 hrs., guide 5 fl.), the *Plattenspitze* (11,286 ft.;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), and the *Madritschspitze* (10,692 ft.;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), peaks of about the same height as the *Schöntaufspitze*, and commanding similar views, are also occasionally ascended. More difficult are the *Mittlere Pederspitze* (11,345 ft.; 5-6 hrs.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), the *Hohe Angelus-Spitze* (11,588 ft.;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), and the *Tschengelser Hochwand* (11,060 ft.;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 5 fl.).

The \**Monte Cevedale* (known in the *Martellthal* as the *Zefall*, or *Zufall*; also called *Fürkelen*, from the Ital. *forcolo*, a kind of pitchfork), the central mass of the Ortler Alps, and long regarded as their highest peak, is another magnificent point of view. (The N. peak 12,149, the S. 12,378, the central 12,339 ft.). The ascent presents no difficulty to skilled mountaineers (guide 7 fl.). The preceding night should be spent in the *Schaubachhütte* (p. 227), whence we traverse the *Sulden Glacier* to the *Fissee Pass* and the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) *Cevedale Pass*, see p. 281. The route from the pass ascends to the left over terraces of snow, at places somewhat steep, where steps must be cut, to the arête and to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) southern and highest peak. The \*\*View is at least equal to that from the Ortler, and is by many considered finer, the Ortler group being seen to much greater advantage. To the S.W. the beautiful forms of the *Adamella*, *Presanella*, and *Brenta Alps* are conspicuous. At the feet of the spectator lie the *Val di Cedeh* (*Val Furva*), *Val della Mare*, the *Martellthal*, and the *Upper Vintschgau*. — Descent by the *Cevedale Pass* to *Sta. Caterina*, see below (guide 10 fl.); by the *Zufall Glacier* to *Martell*, see p. 224. Over the *Vedretta la Mare* to *Pejo*, a laborious glacier-route (two guides at 14 fl.).

Masenoch 3254  
 027  
 Schützspitze 3411  
 028  
 Eichenpösch 3367  
 Hl. R. R. 3367  
 Venglsalp 3360  
 C. T. 3371  
 C. R. 3366  
 Prinsedilla 3061  
 029  
 G. 3361  
 G. 3361  
 M. 3361

WEST

Panorama from the Hintere Schöntaufspitze (10,982 ft.).



The ascent of the *Königspitze* (or *Königswand*, 12,648 ft.) is difficult, and should not be attempted except by thoroughly tried mountaineers; it has been materially facilitated, however, by the erection of the *Schaubachhütte* (from the chalet 5½-6 hrs.; guide 12 fl.). From the chalet over the *Sulden Glacier* to the foot of the *Königsjoch* in 1½-2 hrs.; the ascent for the next ½-1 hr. is very steep and difficult, and forms the worst part of the route (caution necessary on account of the falling stones). At the top of the *Königsjoch* we turn to the right and reach the *Schulter*, or 'shoulder', a projection on the E. side of the *Königspitze*, whence a stiff climb of 3 hrs. over snow and ice, and finally over rocks and detritus, brings us to the summit. The \*View is very fine, particularly of the Ortler, and to the S. — The ascent on the S. side from the *Val di Cede* (good accommodation at the *Malga di Cassina*, p. 221) is somewhat easier, as the route to the *Königsjoch* from the *Cede* Glacier is far shorter and less difficult than that from the *Sulden Glacier*. A still better plan is to ascend directly to the *Schulter*, avoiding the *Königsjoch*. — For the descent by the *Königsjoch* to *Sulden* two guides are necessary. — The *Königspitze* was ascended from the N. side for the first time in 1878 (very difficult).

The ascent of the *ZEBRU* (12,158 ft.), accomplished from the *Schaubachhütte* viâ the *Hochjoch* in 6-7 hrs., is also difficult, but interesting (guide 10 fl.); the descent may be made into the *Val Zeb* (p. 221). — The ascent of the *SULDENSPITZE* (11,105 ft.), by the *Eissee-Pass* and *Langenferner* in 5 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), is attractive and not difficult.

The \*Ortler (12,814 ft.), once reputed the highest mountain in Europe after *Mont Blanc*, is at least the highest of the Eastern Alps. It was ascended for the first time by the *Passeir* hunter *Josele* from *Trafoi* in the year 1804, and the following year by *Dr. Gebhard*; then in 1826 by *M. Schebelka*, an officer of engineers. No successful ascent was again made till 1864, when the summit was attained by *Mr. Tuckett*, who started from *Trafoi*. In 1865 *Dr. v. Mojsisovics* discovered the easier route from *Sulden*, and since that year the ascent has been frequently undertaken. The erection, by the German Alpine Club, of the *Payerhütte* (well fitted up; bed 1 fl.), on the *Tabaretta* ridge, has also greatly diminished the difficulties of the ascent, which may now be conveniently spread over two days and offers no serious difficulty to tolerably practised mountaineers. The path over the glacier, however, alters from year to year, and is at some seasons much more difficult than at others. Guide 10 fl.; with descent to *Trafoi* 11½ fl. (one enough for the experienced).

About ¼ M. below the last houses of *St. Gertrud* the route ascends gently to the left through wood; after ½ hr. it crosses the broad moraine of the *Marlt Glacier*, and then turns sharply to the left and ascends in steep zigzags through wood, afterwards over rubble, and finally, bending to the right, over slopes of turf to the (1½ hr.) *Marltschneid*, a grassy height on the left side of the *Marlthal*. Here we turn to the right, cross a steep slope of rubble, and then ascend the apparently vertical rocks of the *Tabarettawand* by means of a narrow but perfectly safe path, which finally leads up a flight of steps cut in the rock to the (1 hr.) *Tabarettascharte*, a depression in the *Tabaretta* range, about half-way between the *Bärenkopf* and *Tabarettaspitze*. Here a splendid \*View to the W. and N. is suddenly disclosed. By proceeding to the left along the arête from this point we reach the (¼ hr.) *Payerhütte* (10,058 ft.), lying in a sheltered saddle, commanding a view to the E. as well as to the W. From the hut we proceed to the right over the *Tabaretta Glacier* in ¼ hr. to the 'Scharte', or gap, below the *Tabarettaspitze*, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the Ortler, on this (N.) side entirely covered with snow. The route now descends through the steep 'Kamin', or chimney (toilsome in returning), to the (¼ hr.) *Obere Ortler Glacier*, which slopes down to the right into the valley of the *Hohe Eisrinne*. Here we ascend to the left over the glacier, which is at first very precipitous (caution against occasional falling stones), to the *Tschiefek* (a rock). The route now leads over névé, steep at places, to the 'Kluft', a large crevasse or 'Bergschrund', which was formed in 1873, and had afterwards to be crossed by

a ladder; but this is now unnecessary, as the cleft has closed again on its right side. Thence, still over névé, to the summit (3-4 hrs. from the Payerhütte), the N. and highest point of which is reached by a narrow ridge of snow 200 yds. in length (requiring a tolerably steady head). The \*\*View, as might be expected from such a height, is most imposing. The majestic Königs-Spitze, the Cevedale, the Thurwieserspitze, and the Cristallo peaks are the most conspicuous of the Ortler group. Towards the N. is the Tauern chain, with the Glockner, the Venediger, and the Dreiherrnspitze, then the Alps of the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Oetzthal; E. the Dolomites with the Marmolada and Pala di San Martino; W. the Silvretta, Bernina, Finsteraarhorn groups, and the Tödi; S. the Adamello and Presanella.

Another route to the top of the Ortler ('Gebhardsweg', comp. above), again brought into notice in 1872, leads from Suldén over the *Hintere Grat* (p. 227), to the S. of the End der Welt glacier, direct to the summit in 9 hrs.; it is, however, somewhat difficult (guide 13 fl.). A third route, discovered in 1875, which leads over the *Hochjoch* (11,824 ft.) and the *Vordere Ortler Peak*, is also very arduous (guide 16 fl.). In either case the night should be spent at the Schaubachhütte. — The descent by the *Stickle Pleiss* to the Three Holy Fountains (3½-4 hrs.) is fatiguing.

PASSES. FROM SULDEN OVER THE EISSEE-PASS AND THE CEVEDALE PASS TO STA. CATERINA IN THE VAL FURVA, a highly interesting expedition (9-10 hrs.), with which the ascent of the Cevedale (p. 228) may be easily combined (guide 8 fl.; including the Cevedale 10 fl.). The night is passed in the *Schaubachhütte* (p. 227). The route hence descends the slope to the left to the *Suldén Glacier*, which it then ascends, the last ½ hr. only being steep, to the (2 hrs.) *Eissee-Pass* (10,500 ft.). Immediately to the right rises the huge *Königsspitze* (12,648 ft.), beside which the Ortler and Zebbru look comparatively insignificant. Beyond the pass we cross the névé of the *Langen-Ferner*, which descends to the Martellthal, and ascending slightly (on the right the *Suldénspitze*, 11,105 ft.) soon reach the *Passo Cevedale*, or *Langenferner-Joch* (10,690 ft.), from which a view of the S. part of the Ortler group and of the Bernina and Val Tellina Alps is enjoyed. The S. side of the *Königsspitze*, as well as that of the entire Ortler group, consists of precipices of black rock. (The summit of the Cevedale may be attained from the pass in 1½-2 hrs., see p. 228.) The route now descends abruptly over slate and snow to the dirty *Vedretta di Cedeh*, which fills the entire basin of the valley. At the point where the Val di Cedeh debouches into the *Val di Forno* (2½-3 hrs. from the pass), is the *Malga* (Ital. for Alp) *di Cassina* (7200 ft.; tolerable quarters), which lies on the right side of the valley (the dirty *Malga di Forno* is passed on the left bank). To the S. the magnificent *Forno Glacier*, with its imposing ice-fall descends into the valley, and around rises a series of beautiful snow-mountains, the Piz Tresero, Punta di S. Matteo, Monte Saline, etc. From this point to (1½ hr.) *Sta. Caterina*, see p. 221.

FROM SULDEN OVER THE MADRITSCH-JOCH TO MARTELL (with ascent of the *Schöntaufspitze*), see p. 225. The route from this side is less fatiguing, but in the reverse direction it is more striking, the view of the Ortler group being then new to the traveller. Guide to Gand 7 fl. 50, to Salt 7 fl. 80 kr., to Latsch 9 fl.; with ascent of the *Schöntaufspitze* or *Madritschspitze* 50 kr. more.

TO TRAFOL OVER THE HOCHLEITENSPITZE (guide 5 fl.), see p. 218; BY THE PAYERHÜTTE (7½ hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), see p. 227. — Over the *Hochjoch* (11,824 ft.) and the *Ortler Pass* (10,980 ft.), a very difficult route, advisable only when the glacier is in a favourable condition.

OVER THE ROSIM-JOCH (10,480 ft.) TO THE LAASER-THAL (9-10 hrs. to Laas), a rather difficult route, particularly the descent over the *Laaser-Ferner* (guide 8 fl.). The *Vertainspitze* may be easily ascended in connection with this route.

## 47. From Botzen to Verona.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 236, 240.*

92 M. RAILWAY in 5½ hrs., express 4 hrs. 9 min.; fares 7 fl. 20, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.

**Botzen** (850 ft.), see p. 197. The train crosses the *Eisack*, which falls into the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, 3 M. lower down. The latter becomes navigable at (7 M.) *Branzoll*. On the right stretches the long porphyry ridge of the *Mittelberg* (p. 206), which separates the *Eppean* plateau from the *Adige Valley*. At *Gmund*, beyond (10 M.) *Auer* (Ital. *Ora*) the line crosses the river (690 ft.); to the right is the *Kalterer-See*, with *Kaltein* (p. 206) on the height above it. 14 M. *Neumarkt*; the village, Ital. *Egna* (*Krone*; *Engel*), with a population in which the German element still preponderates, lies on the left bank of the *Adige*, ¾ M. from the railway. Roads diverge on the E. to the *Fleimserthal* both at *Auer* and *Neumarkt* (comp. p. 253).

On the slopes to the right lie the villages of *Tramin*, *Kurtatsch*, and *Margreid* (p. 206). 19 M. *Salurn* (*Adler*), the last German village, lies on the left bank of the river, with a dilapidated castle on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle which once commanded the *Adige*. The valley is here flat and marshy.

To the right is the *Rocchetta Pass*, which leads to the *Val di Non* (p. 245). *Mezzo Tedesco* and *Mezzo Lombardo* (or *Deutsch* and *Wälsch-Metz*), situated on different sides of the pass, and separated by the *Noce*, are both Italian.

23½ M. **S. Michele**, or *Wälsch-Michael* (705 ft.; *Railway Hotel*; *Adler*), with a handsome old Augustine monastery, founded in 1143, but now suppressed, is the station for the *Val di Non*. The line recrosses the *Adige*. A little farther is the *Nave S. Rocco*, a very ancient ferry over the *Adige*, crossing to the road from the *Val di Non*.

28½ M. *Lavis* lies on the *Avisio*, which here descends from the *Val Cembra* (p. 253). This impetuous torrent with its different ramifications is crossed above its influx into the *Adige* by a bridge 1000 yds. in length.

35 M. **Trent**. — \*HÔTEL TRENTO, finely situated near the station, R. 1 fl. 25, L. and A. 50, B. 60 kr.; \*EUROPA, \*HÔTEL DE LA VILLE, R. 1 fl., B. 50, A. 25 kr., both in the town; CORONA. Of the second class: AQUILA BIANCA, near the castle; AGNELLO D'ORO; REBECCHINO, moderate. — Restaurants: \*All' Isola Nuova, at the station; Frassonè, at the theatre. — Cafés: Europa; Specchi; Nones, Piazza Macello Vecchio. Post Office near the cathedral. Swimming and other Baths on the *Fersina*.

**Trent** (685 ft.), or *Trento*, Lat. *Tridentum*, with 17,000 inhab., once the wealthiest and most important town in the *Tyrol*, founded according to tradition by the *Etruscans*, and mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Ptolemy*, possesses numerous towers, palaces of marble, and broad streets, and, despite many traces of dilapidation, still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town. The *Piazza del Duomo* is particularly striking.

The \*Cathedral, founded in 1048, begun in its present form in 1212, and completed in the 15th cent., is a *Romanesque basilica*,

surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at Botzen, is a pair of lions (p. 197). The flights of steps in the aisles are peculiar. In the S. transept are several old monuments, half-faded frescoes, and by the wall the porphyry tombstone of the Venetian general Sanseverino, whom the citizens of Trent defeated and killed at Calliano (see below) in 1487. The mouldings on the doors and windows on the exterior of the choir (back) deserve notice. In the Piazza of the cathedral, embellished with a fountain, are situated the *Courts of Justice*, with the *Torre di Piazza*.

*S. Maria Maggiore* (with an admirable organ), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir (covered by a curtain) with portraits of the members of the council: 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops. Adjoining the S. side of the choir is a column dedicated to the Virgin, erected in 1855 on the 300th anniversary of the meeting of the Council.

The most interesting of the old palaces, whose façades, in some cases still adorned with painting, conceal but imperfectly the poverty-stricken interiors, are the *Palazzo Zambelli*, opposite the Europa Hotel, erected in the 16th cent. by a scion of the wealthy Fugger family (fine view from the garden), and the *Palazzo Tabarelli*, Contrada del Teatro, said to have been designed by Bramante.

The *Museum*, in the Contrada S. Trinità, to the N. of the cathedral, contains a collection of Roman, Celtic, and other antiquities from S. Tyrol.

On the E. side of the town, to the N. of the spacious Piazza d'Armi, or drilling-ground, rises the considerable castle of *Buon Consiglio*, with remains of ancient frescoes, once the residence of the Prince Bishops, now a fortified barrack. The huge circular *Torre di Augusto* is said to be of Roman origin.

The rocky eminence of *Dos Trento* (950 ft.), on the right bank of the Adige, at the mouth of the *Buco di Vela* (p. 235), was fortified in 1857 (tickets of admission from the commandant of the town). The best point of view in the environs is the terrace of the *Capuchin Church*, on the opposite side of the valley. — By the *Ponte Alto*, on a height 1 M. to the E. of Trent, and just below the road to Pergine (p. 250), the *Fersina* issues from a wild and narrow gorge and forms a considerable waterfall (made easily accessible by a new path).

From Trent to Venice through the *Val Sugana*, see R. 51; through the *Val Sarca* to *Riva*, see R. 48; to *Giudicaria*, see R. 49.

The train resumes its course in the broad valley of the Adige, which has been very productive since the drainage of the marshes. To the S.W. of Trent, on the right bank of the Adige, is the village of *Sardagna*, with a considerable waterfall. Next comes *Ravina*, at the mouth of a gorge ascending to Monte Bondone; then *Romagnano* and *Aldeno*. 39 M. *Mattarello*. On a height to the left near

(45 M.) *Calliano* rises the extensive château of *Beseno*, the property of Count Trapp. Rocky debris here indicate the scene of an old landslip. The lower valley of the Adige, which is rich in the fruits of the south and produces excellent red wine, is called *Val Lagarina* (Ger. *Lägerthal*), as far as the Italian frontier. The train passes stat. *Villa Lagarina* and reaches —

50 M. **Roveredo** (680 ft.; *Corona*, indifferent), a busy town with 11,000 inhab., lying on both sides of the *Leno*, and noted for its silk-culture. The most remarkable building is the old *Castello* in the *Piazza del Podestà*.

On the right bank lies *Isera*, with vineyards, numerous villas, and a waterfall. On the left bank, to the E. of the railway, near *Lizzana*, is a castle in which Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence as an adherent of the Ghibellines. The line follows the left bank of the Adige. 52 M. *Mori*; the village, situated in a ravine opposite, on the road to *Riva* (p. 235), is noted for its asparagus.

Near *S. Marco* are traces of a vast landslip, which is said to have overwhelmed a town here in 833, and is described by Dante (*Inferno* xii., 4-9). At (55 M.) *Serravalle*, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

59½ M. **Ala** (415 ft.; *Posta*), a place of some importance (3800 inhab.), possesses velvet-manufactories which were once in high repute. 62 M. *Avio* is the last station in the Austrian dominions. The village, with a well-preserved castle of Count Castelbarco, lies on the right bank.

67½ M. *Peri* is the first Italian station. The *Monte Baldo* (7280 ft., p. 237), on the W., separates the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda. 47½ M. *Ceraino*. The line now enters the celebrated *Chiusa di Verona*, a rocky passage, by which the Adige penetrates the limestone mountains. This important military point was defended against the Veronese in 1155 by the German army under Otho of Wittelsbach, in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa. On a height on the right bank lies *Rivoli*, which was stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, who derived his ducal title from this village.

Stations *Domegliarà*, *Pescantina*, *Parona*. The train crosses the Adige, and at *S. Lucia* (p. 239) reaches the Verona and Milan line. A little farther on it reaches the railway-station outside the *Porta Nuova*, and then the main station outside the *Porta Vescovo*.

92 M. **Verona**, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

## 48. From Trent by Riva and the Lago di Garda to Verona.

*Comp. Map, p. 240.*

To *Riva* 25 M. (too fatiguing for walking in hot weather, especially between *Le Sarche* and *Riva*): STELLWAGEN at 9 a.m. (2 fl.). One-horse carriage from *Trent* to *Riva* 9, two-horse 16 fl. — STEAMER from *Riva* to *Peschiera* in 4½ hrs., see p. 238. RAILWAY from *Peschiera* to *Verona* in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.). — This route may be shortened by taking the railway as far as stat. *Mori* (see p. 234), and walking or driving thence to (10½ M.) *Riva*. OMNIBUS from *Mori* to *Riva* thrice daily (7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 7.10 p.m.; from *Riva* 4 a.m., 5.40 a.m., 4 p.m.) in 2½ hrs.; fare 80 kr., coupé 90 kr. (when the omnibus is full, additional open carriages are provided). One-horse carriage 4, two-horse 7½ fl. (*Mori* to *Arco* 5 or 9 fl.). — Travellers who intend to return from *Riva* without extending their journey farther S., should choose the route by *Mori*, if only for the sake of the magnificent view of the *Lago di Garda* obtained at *Nagò*.

FROM TRENT TO RIVA. The road crosses the *Adige* to the suburb *Piè di Castello* on the right bank, skirts the S.W. side of the *Dos Trento* (p. 233), and ascends through a series of wild, partly wooded ravines, called the *Buco di Vela*, the (3 M.) upper end of which is guarded by a fort. The road crosses a barren hill, and descends gradually to the small village of (1½ M.) *Cadine* (1715 ft.), whence the village of *Terlago*, with its small lake (1315 ft.), nestling at the base of the *Monte Gazza* (6515 ft.), is seen in the valley on the right. The road now descends past (1½ M.) *Vigolo-Baselga* to (3 M.) *Vezzano* (*Croce*, good wine), a considerable village, and to (1½ M.) *Padernione*, at the entrance to the *Val Cavedine*. Olive-trees now appear. The narrowest part of the *Toblino Lake* is soon after crossed by means of an embankment and bridge. The picturesque château of that name, the property of Count *Wolkenstein*, situated on a narrow tongue of land to the left (pension; the castellan keeps good wine, especially 'Vino Santo'), was the Roman *Tublinum*. At (1¾ M.) *Le Sarche* (700 ft.; Inn, indifferent) the *Sarca* emerges from a rocky gorge, and the road to *Giudicaria* diverges to the right (p. 240).

PEDESTRIANS are recommended to avoid the somewhat monotonous road through the lower part of the *Val Sarca* by taking the road from *Le Sarche* to *Giudicaria* (p. 240) as far as (4½ M.) *Comano*, and there turning to the left through the charming mountain scenery of *Giudicaria* viâ *Campo*, *Fiave*, *Balino*, and *Pranzo* to (12 M.) *Riva*.

Below *Le Sarche* the road crosses to the right bank of the *Sarca* and runs between the mountains and the river, traversing the desolate scene of old landslips. 1½ M. *Pietra Murata*. Near (4½ M.) *Drò* the *Sarca* is again crossed; on a rocky eminence to the left rise the ruins of the *Castello di Drena*. A highly fertile district, which extends to *Riva*, is now entered. Near (3 M.) *Arco* the road regains the right bank. (On the left bank a carriage-road to *Nagò*, see below, diverges to the left; on the right bank is the road to *Torbole*.) The small town of *Arco* (300 ft.; \**Corona*, R. 75, A.

25 kr.; D. 1 fl.; *Olivo*, in the piazza; *Pension Kirchlechner*, also *Caf *, with its handsome church, situated in the midst of luxuriant gardens, has of late come into notice as a winter residence for delicate persons, owing to its sheltered situation (the pensions are closed from April till the middle of October). A large new *\*Curhaus*, with 80 large rooms, a covered promenade, etc. was opened in 1878. The Archduke Albert has a new ch teau here. To the N., on a precipitous height (400 ft.), rises the castle of *Arco*, the property of the counts of that name, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with well-kept garden (key kept by the gardener, *Via degli Ulivi al Castello*; 40-50 kr.).

The road now leads towards the S.W. through the broad and beautiful valley, where *Mte. Brione* is visible to the S. and *Tenno* (p. 237) on the hills to the right, to (3½ M.) *Riva*.

FROM MORI TO RIVA (conveyances, see above; omnibus starts from the station; carriages to be had near the station). The road, which in suitable weather will reward even the pedestrian, crosses the *Adige* to *Ravazzone* and (2 M.) *Mori* (6604 ft.), a long and thriving village, famed for its asparagus. It then traverses a broad green valley to (3 M.) *Loppio*, the property of Count *Castelbarco* of Milan, passes the little *Lago di Loppio* (666 ft.) with its rocky island, and ascends in windings among fragments of rocks and loose stones, to the (1¼ M.) culminating point of the route (1050 ft.). We now descend to (¾ M.) *Nag *, a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of a castle of that name on a barren rock to the left (the direct road to *Arco* diverges here to the right, see above). Below the village the road leads through a fortified gateway, immediately beyond which we enjoy an exquisite *\*View* of the *Lago di Garda*, in its entire expanse, while *Torbole* lies at our feet, and *Arco* with its castle rises to the N. The road descends rapidly to (½ M.) the village of *Torbole* (*\*Bertolini*; small boat for 1-6 pers. to *Riva* 1 fl. 20 kr.; carriage to *Arco* 2, *Mori* 3½ fl.), charmingly situated. It then traverses the wide valley of the *Sarca*, crosses that river, and skirts the base of *Monte Brione* (see below) with the *Fort S. Niccol *, which rises precipitously from the lake, to (3 M.) *Riva*.

**Riva.** — *\*ALBERGO TRAFFELLINI AL SOLE D'ORO*, on the lake, with garden. R. from 80 kr., D. 1½ fl., A. and L. 50 kr., ordinary Trent wine 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2½-3 fl.; *\*H TEL-PENSION KERN* (formerly the *Giardino*), R. 1 fl., B. 40, A. and L. 30 kr.; *\*H TEL-PENSION AU LAC*, with large garden; *BAVIERA* (formerly *Kern*). — Caf s: *Andreis*, *Tschurtschenthaler*, both under the arcades, on the quay from which the steamboats start. — Beer: *Baviera Hotel*, on the lake; *Marchi's*, outside the *Porta S. Marco*; Beer-garden outside the *Porta S. Michele*. — Baths in the lake, to the E., beyond the barrack. — Omnibus to *Mori*, see p. 235; to *Arco* daily at 12.30 p.m. (fare 20 kr.; from *Arco* at 2 p.m.).

*Riva*, a busy town and harbour with 5000 inhab., is charmingly situated at the S.W. angle of the *Lago di Garda*, close to the foot of the steep *Monte Giumella*. On the declivity above the town





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stand the ruins of a round tower, which formed part of a castle said to have been built by the Scaligers. On the lake is the old castle of *La Rocca*, now converted into a fortified barrack. The *Church of the Minorites*, erected about the middle of the 16th cent. and overloaded with ornamentation in the taste of the period, contains altar-pieces by Guido Reni, Palma Vecchio, and other painters. The *Parish Church* in the town possesses several modern pictures and frescoes. Riva is recommended for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, the heat of summer being tempered by the proximity of the lake. Private apartments are easily procured.

**EXCURSIONS.** To the **Fall of the Ponale** (2 hrs.), best accomplished by boat (there and back 2 fl. and fee). The waterfall itself, which the Ponale forms shortly before it issues from the ravine of the Ledro and enters the lake, is insignificant, but its surroundings are very picturesque. We disembark at the point where the disused bridle-path from the Ledro valley reaches the lake, ascend a little, past some ruined houses, and, beyond the old bridge, just below the fall, reach the best point of view. — The walk to the fall by the new \*Road is also very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipices of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, to the Ledro valley, and commands very beautiful views (shade in the afternoon). At the point where it turns to the right into the valley, a path descending to the left, then ascending, and again descending, leads to the waterfall.

The **Monte Brione** (1184 ft.), a hill 1 hr. to the E. of Riva, affords a fine survey of the valley and almost the entire lake. It is most easily ascended from the N. side. The village of *La Grotta*, at the N. base of Monte Brione,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Riva (beyond S. Alessandro), is much resorted to in the afternoons.

An interesting excursion may be made towards the N.W. to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Varrone*, where there is a wild and picturesque \*Gorge with a fine waterfall, lately made easily accessible (attendant 20 kr. for each person; ring at the mill). The excursion may be continued by *Cologna* to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Tenno* (1312 ft.), from the old castle of which a charming view is enjoyed. The road then traverses richly cultivated uplands, at a considerable height, and leads by *Varignano* to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Arco*.

The **Monte Baldo**, a range 45 M. in length, which separates the Lake of Garda from the valley of the Adige, is best ascended from *Nagò* (see p. 236). The *Altissimo di Nagò* (6970 ft.), the summit towards the N. and the most beautiful point, is reached hence in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (with guide). Extensive panorama, comprising a great portion of Upper Italy, the lake, the valley of the Adige, and the snowy peaks of the Adamello-Presanella Alps and the Ortler. The ascent of the *Monte Maggiore*, or *Telegrafo* (7280 ft.), the central and highest point, 7 hrs. from *Torri* or *Garda* (see below) viâ *Caprino*, is fatiguing.

The **Valle di Ledro** affords another very attractive excursion (carriage to Pieve and back 5 fl.). Beginning of the road as far as the fall of the Ponale, see above. The road then turns to the W. into a green valley, and leads to *Biacesa*, *Brè*, *Barcesine*, the pretty *Lago di Ledro* (2135 ft.), on the N. side of which *Mezzolago* is situated, and *Pieve di Ledro* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Riva; Albergo alla Torre). At *Bezzecca*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther, is the entrance to the *Val Conzei*, in which lie the villages of ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Enguiso* and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Lenzumo*. (From Lenzumo to *Bondo* by the *Gavardina Pass*, see p. 244.) From *Bezzecca* the road leads to *Tiarno*, and through the sequestered *Val Ampola* to (9 M.) *Storo* (Cavallo Bianco) in the *Val Buona*, or *Val Chiese* (p. 244). Near the *Fort Ampola*, which formerly defended the road, but was destroyed in 1866 (3 M. before *Storo* is reached), the wild *Val Lorina* opens on the left; through this valley a rough path leads to *Magasa* in the *Val Vestino*, surrounded by lofty mountains (more

conveniently accessible from *Toscolano* on the *Lago di Garda*, or from *Bondone* or *Anfo* on the *Lago d'Idro*, p. 245).

From *Riva* to *Tione* in Upper Giudicaria, see p. 241.

The \**Lago di Garda* (155 ft.), the *Lacus Benacus* of the Romans, is 35 M. in length, and 4-11 M. broad. A small portion of the lake near *Riva* belongs to the Tyrol. Farther S. both banks are Italian. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and Virgil's description (*Geor. II.*, 160), '*Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino*', is sometimes vividly recalled. Boating excursions should be made in the morning, as in fine weather the S. wind usually makes the water very rough in the afternoon. The mountains on the banks at the N. end are lofty and abrupt, but slope gradually towards the S. until they become lost in the great plain of Upper Italy. The water of the lake is of an azure blue. Excellent fish are *carpione*, or salmon-trout, sometimes 25 lbs. in weight, *trutte* of 1-1½ lb., *agone*, and *sardene*.

Steamboat along the E. BANK from *Riva* to *Peschiera* daily at 5.30 a.m., except Tuesdays, in 4 hrs., fares 4½ fr., 2½ fr. (stations: *Malcesine*, *Assenza*, *Castelletto*, *Torri*, *Garda*, *Bardolino*, and *Lavise*); on Tuesdays it starts at 4.20 a.m. and after reaching *Bardolino* crosses to (4½ hrs.) *Desenzano*. Return from *Peschiera* at 4.10 p.m. — Along the W. BANK (between *Riva* and *Desenzano*) also daily (at 5 a.m. from *Riva*, and at 4.15 p.m. from *Desenzano*) in 4¼ hrs., fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 (stations: *Limone*, *Tremosine*, *Tignale*, *Gargnano*, *Maderno*, and *Salò*). — Trip round the lake in one day: by steamer along the W. bank to *Desenzano*, by railway to *Peschiera*, and by steamer thence along the E. bank to *Riva*. — The refreshments on board the steamers are poor.

STEAMBOAT ROUTE. A fine retrospect of *Riva* is obtained as the steamer leaves the harbour. The Fall of the *Ponale* soon becomes visible on the right; *Torbole* lies to the left, in the N.E. angle of the lake. The E. bank, from which rise the steep slopes of the long *Monte Baldo* (see p. 237), is now approached. First station *Malcesine*, a good harbour on the E. bank, with an ancient château of Charlemagne (recently restored), for sketching which Goethe once narrowly escaped incarceration as a spy. Beyond it is the rock of *Isolotto*, then the small island of *Trimelone*. The next places of importance on the E. bank are *Castello*, *S. Giovanni*, *Castelletto*, *Montagna* (a little way inland), and *Torri*. The banks gradually become lower. The promontory of *San Vigilio*, sheltered from the N. winds by the *Monte Baldo* (p. 237), extends far into the lake, and is the finest point of view on the E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of *Garda*, in a bay, at the influx of the *Tesino* which descends from *Monte Baldo*, gives its name to the lake. The château belongs to Count Albertini of Verona.

To the S. in the distance the narrow promontory of *Sermione* ('*Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocellus*'), 3 M. in length, extends far into the lake, which here attains its greatest breadth. A villa on this peninsula was once the residence of the poet Catullus, who composed his poems here. The ruins, consisting of two sub-

terranean vaults, remains of a bath, etc., still exist. A castle was also erected here by the Scaliger family, who for upwards of a century (1262-1389) presided over the republic of Verona.

The next places on the E. bank are *Bardolino* and *Lazise*. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of *Peschiera*, situated at the efflux of the Mincio, at the S.E. extremity of the Lago di Garda,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the railway-station (*Railway Restaurant*; omnibus 75 c.). A few miles to the S. lie *Custoza* and *Villafranca* to the E. of the Mincio, and *Solferino*, *Volta*, and *Goito* to the W., all places which have become historical in connection with the campaigns of 1848, 1859, and 1870.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsula of Sermione, is situated the small and busy town (4000 inhab.) of *Desenzano* (*Mayer's Hôtel*; *Posta Vecchia*, pens.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Vittoria*; *Aquila*), another station on the Milan and Verona railway; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c. — To Brescia and Verona, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

Near the W. bank, above Desenzano, and opposite the above-mentioned promontory of S. Vigilio, lie the small *Isola di S. Biagio* (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped *Isola di Garda* or *dei Frati*, the property of the Marchese Scotti of Bergamo. In the recess of a bay to the W. lies *Salò* (*Gambero*; *Sirena*), a town with 3400 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district. Charming prospect by evening-light from the adjacent *Monte S. Bartolommeo*, the shortest way ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) to which leads to the left through a farm-yard surrounded with walls, beyond the N. gate of Salò (descent to Maderno  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Toscolano* is situated *Maderno*, with a very old basilica (Roman inscriptions on the wall), at the base of the *Monte Pizzocolo*. Farther on lie *Toscolano*, *Cecina*, and *Bogliaco*, with the extensive *château* of Count Bettuno of Brescia. Then comes *Gargnano* (\**Cervo*), an important looking place, surrounded by lemon and orange-plantations, one of the most beautiful points on the lake.

Lemons flourish here in the open air, but are covered in winter; to facilitate which, pillars of brick are erected at intervals and connected by cross-beams. The lemons of Gargnano are less delicate than those of Sicily, but keep better. In abundant seasons they realise a price of 4 fr., but occasionally as much as 10 fr. per hundred.

The mountains become loftier. *Tremosine* lies high above the lake, from which it is scarcely visible; the path to it, traversing a precipitous rock, is not easily distinguished. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of *Limone*, another lemon and olive producing village. The *Ledro Valley*, with the *Fall of the Ponale* (see p. 237), and the new road (p. 237) running along the face of the cliff high above the lake, are next reached, and finally *Riva*.

The RAILWAY to VERONA from *Peschiera* traverses the chain of hills by which the Lago di Garda is bounded on the E. Stations *Castelnuovo*, *Somma Campagna*, *S. Lucia*.

Verona, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

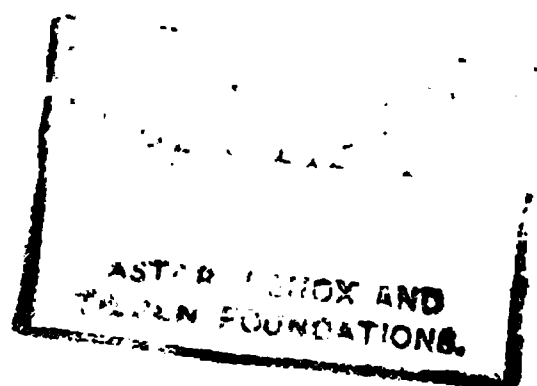
## 49. The Val Sarca. Giudicaria.

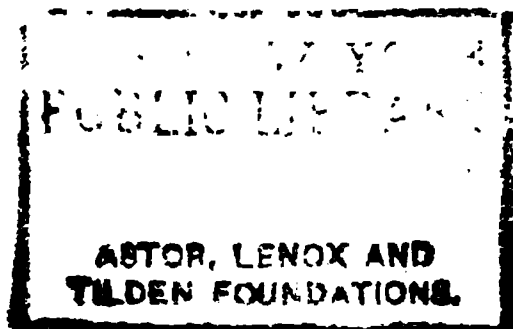
STELLWAGEN from Trent to (26 M.) Tione daily (9 a.m.) in 7 hrs. (back in 6 hrs.), fare 2 fl. 30 kr. (starting from the 'Rebecchino' at Trent, and from the 'Corona' at Tione); from Tione to (10½ M.) Pinzolo daily in 2½ hrs. (back in 2 hrs.), 60 kr.; from Tione to (12½ M.) Condino daily in 3 hrs., 1 fl. 20 kr.; from Condino to Riva by Storo and Val Ampola daily at 5 a.m. in 5 hrs., 2 fl.

The **Val Sarca**, running parallel with the **Val di Non** (R. 50) which lies farther N., consists of four different regions. The lowest, extending from **Le Sarche** to the mouth of the river near **Torbole**, is broad, and in its lower half luxuriantly fertile. At **Le Sarche** the valley turns to the W.; the **Sarca** emerges from a profound ravine, which expands above **Comano** and contracts again at **Stenico**. This is the second region. The third begins at **Tione**, where the valley turns to the N.; it is fertile and well peopled, and called *Val Rendena*. At length, near **Pinzolo**, the valley turns again to the W., being here named *Val di Genova*, and terminates as a strikingly imposing Alpine valley among the rocky wilds of the **Adamello-Presanella Alps**. — The short valley of the **Arno**, the upper **Val Chiese**, and the **Valle di Ledro** with their ramifications belong also to **Giudicaria** (principal villages **Stenico**, **Tione**, and **Condino**).

From Trent to (12½ M.) *Le Sarche*, see p. 235. The road to **Giudicaria** crosses the **Sarca** and ascends in long windings, commanding a beautiful retrospect of the lake and castle of **Toblino** (p. 235), surrounded by finely formed mountains. The **Sarca** has forced itself a passage through several deep and narrow ravines, while the road follows the windings of the stream, high above it, on the S. slope. At the end of the gorge a view is disclosed of **Lower Giudicaria** with **Stenico** and its castle. The road then descends to (4½ M.) the small sulphur-baths of **Comano** (1160 ft.), patronised by Italians. The spring is by the road-side, on the left; the bath-house, well fitted up, lies on the opposite bank of the **Sarca**. (Route hence to **Riva** by **Balino**, see p. 235.) To the right, farther on, is **Villa di Banale** on the hill-side, commanded by the precipices of the **Brenta**. At the (1½ M.) *Alle Tre Arche* inn, where we cross the **Marza**, a road to the left diverges to **Cavrazzo** (p. 241). Another road ascends in windings to the right to (1½ M.) **Stenico** (2178 ft.; *Castello*), the chief village of **Lower Giudicaria**, picturesquely situated on a lofty terrace, and commanded by a château of the same name (\*View). Near it is the picturesque fall of a brook descending from the *Mte. Pisso*.

FROM THE VAL DI NON TO STENICO. The road, which is very indifferent at places, ascends to the left above the **Rocchetta** (p. 246) to (3 M. from **S. Michele**) **Spormaggiore**, with the château of **Belforte**, the ancestral mansion of the Counts **Spaur** (*Sporminore* lies on the opposite bank of the *Sporreggio*). Then (3½ M.) **Cavedago** (2880 ft.), (1½ M.) **Andalo** (3405 ft.; Inn) with a small lake (3200 ft.), and (3 M.) **Molveno** (2820 ft.; *Aquila Nera*, rustic), at the N. end of the deep **Lago di Molveno** (2710 ft.), 3 M. long, nestling picturesquely at the E. foot of the **Brenta**, and without visible outlet. [Another, and more interesting road diverges just beyond **Mezzo-Lombardo** (p. 245), and mounts in numerous windings (a footpath ascending steeply to the left from the S. end of the town, through a ravine, effects a considerable saving) to the upland plain; fine retrospect of the **Val di Non**, and of the mountains bordering the valley of the **Adige** as far as the **Schlern** on the N. At (6 M.) **Fai** (3116 ft.; Inn, rustic), we ascend to the right, and at the (1½ M.) point where the road divides we turn to the left, enjoying





a succession of views of the Brenta, Val di Non, and valley of the Adige the whole way. The route unites with the one first mentioned at ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Andalo* (see above). From Molveno an imposing pass (guide necessary, B. Nicolussi of Molveno recommended) leads through the *Val delle Seghe*, which ascends towards the W., and over the \**Bocca di Brenta* (8356 ft.), a deep gap between the *Brenta Alta* (10,430 ft.) on the S. and the *Campanile di Mezzodi*, a spur of the *Cima Tosa* or *Cima di Mezzodi* (10,322 ft.) on the N. (the names of the two mountains are often confounded), to the *Val Brenta*, and thence through the *Val Nambino* to (10 hrs.) *Pinzolo* (p. 242). — A less fatiguing route (guide to the head of the pass necessary) leads to the E. of Molveno between the two peaks of the *Mte. Gazza* (6515 ft.), commanding a series of magnificent views, to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.) *Tertago* (p. 235) and (2 hrs.) *Trent* (p. 233). — Beyond Molveno the narrow road skirts the lake, winds round the slopes of the Brenta Mts., and leads past *Dorsino*, *Tavodo*, and *Villa di Banale* (opposite to which, beyond the valley of the Sarca, lies *Comano*, see above), to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Stenico* (see above).

Our road follows the right bank of the Sarca without touching *Stenico*, below which it enters a deep gorge, where it crosses the river twice (a tunnel and two galleries). The valley then expands. On the opposite bank opens the steep *Val d'Algone*, and farther on are the villages of *Ragoli* and *Preore*. The road passes through *Saone*, to the left of which, on the hill-side, is *Zucld* (see below), and crosses the *Arno* to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tione* (1840 ft.; \**Corona*; *Cavallo Bianco*), prettily situated at the confluence of the *Arno* (see below) and the *Sarca*, the principal village in Upper Giudicaria (2000 inhab.). From *Tione* to *Condino* through the *Val d'Arno* and *Val Chiese*, see p. 244.

FROM RIVA TO TIONE direct (6 hrs.), a very attractive excursion (carriage-road to *Balino*). The road leaves the town by the *Porta S. Marco* on the N. side, and gradually ascends amid the luxuriant vegetation of the mountain slopes. To the right is obtained a fine survey of the extensive and fruitful valley of *Arco*, and at intervals, a charming retrospect of the *Lago di Garda*. Farther on the road bends into the *Val Varone* (p. 237), on the opposite slope of which lie *Tenno*, with its castle, and *Pastiedo*. Beyond ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Franzo*, it ascends more rapidly and skirts the head of the *Varone* ravine. Near the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) picturesque green *Lago di Tenno* a road to *Tenno* diverges on the right. The small village of (3 M.) *Balino* is situated on the watershed. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, the direct route to *Tione* diverges to the left from the road to *Fiave* (and *Tre Arche*, see p. 240), and skirts the slope, at the same level, affording a fine view of the *Brenta* group. After  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. we descend, cross the *Marza*, and ascend again to (20 min.) *Cavradio*, and the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Durone Pass*, 10 min. on this side of which there is an excellent spring. The summit of the pass commands an admirable view of the E. chain of the *Adamello*: to the right is the lofty *Carè Alto* (11,355 ft.) with the extensive *Vedretta di Laris* on the right; in the foreground rises the *Crepa di Valbona*, to the left of which is the *Cima Cop di Breguzzo*; at our feet the *Val Sarca*. The path now descends gently to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Zucld* and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Bolbeno*, and then crosses the *Arno* to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Tione*.

The *Val Sarca* here turns suddenly towards the N., and this part of it is called the *Val Rendena*. At ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Villa* the *Val di S. Valentino* opens on the left, through which a fatiguing glacier route leads over the *Col di Mezzo*, between the *Cima Cop di Casa* (9728 ft.) on the left and the *Cima Col di Mezzo* (9635 ft.) on the right, into the upper *Val Chiese*, or *Val di Fumo* (comp. p. 244). *Javrè*, *Darè*, and *Vigo*, the next villages, are close together; then



(2¼ M.) *Pelugo* at the mouth of the *Val Borzago*, at the head of which the *Vedretta di Laris* is visible for a short time. The road passes a mortuary chapel with ancient frescoes. The next villages, *Borzago*, *Strembo*, and *Caderzone*, belong to the parish of *Pieve di Val Rendena*. The road crosses the *Sarca* and leads by *Giustino* to (6 M.) *Pinzolo* (2475 ft.; \**Aquila Nera*; *Corona*, well spoken of), a good starting-point for excursions among the Adamello-Presanella and Brenta Alps. The valley of the *Sarca* (*Val di Genova*) turns here to the W., while the *Val Nambino* ascends to the E.

On the road to *Campiglio* (see below), about ¾ M. to the N. of *Pinzolo*, stands the interesting mortuary chapel of *S. Vigilio*. On the exterior of the S. wall are frescoes of the Dance of Death dating from 1539, with descriptive Italian verses (traces of still older frescoes are visible in places where the whitewash has fallen off). The choir is embellished with scenes from the life of St. Vigil, bordered with arabesques in the best Renaissance style. — The traveller is recommended to ascend the *Doa di Sabione* (6876 ft.), which may be done without difficulty in 3½ hrs. (guide); the top affords a fine survey of the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella. The descent may be made through the *Val Nambino* to *Campiglio* (see below).

TO *MALE IN THE VAL DI SOLE*, 7-8 hrs. (carriage-road to *Campiglio*, thence a bridle-path). The road leads by *S. Vigilio* (see above; *Caresolo* is seen to the left), and ascends the *Val Nambino* on the left bank of the stream. After 2¼ M. it crosses the brook and leads past the mouth of the *Val Nambron*, which descends from the Presanella on the left, to the (1 M.) chapel of *S. Antonio di Marignolo*, whence a fine retrospect is obtained of the Brenta (*Cima Tosa*, *Cima di Naudis*) and Adamello (*Corno di Cavento*, *Carè Alto*). On the right, 2 M. farther, is the mouth of the *Val Agola*, beyond which is that of the *Val di Brenta*. (Passage of the *Bocca di Brenta* to *Molveno*, see p. 241.) The *Val Nambino* turns to the N.; the road ascends along the E. slopes of the *Monte Ritorto* (see below; opposite rises *Monte Spinale*) to (3½ M.) *Madonna di Campiglio* (4960 ft.), an old monastery now fitted up as a pension, and rebuilt since its destruction by fire in 1877. [The *Mte. Spinale* (6616 ft.) to the S.E., or the *Mte. Ritorto* (7890 ft.) to the S.W., may be ascended hence without difficulty; both command fine views.] Then another short ascent to the (½ hr.) summit of the *Ginevrie Alp* (5394 ft.), and down the wooded left side of the *Val Selva* to (2½ hrs.) *Dimaro* and (1 hr.) *Malè* (p. 257).

The \**Val di Genova*, a beautiful, wild Alpine valley, 13 M. in length, ascends from the neighbourhood of *Pinzolo* to the W. into the heart of the Adamello-Presanella Alps. (As far as *Massimeno* there is a well-kept cart-track, and beyond it a foot-path; wine and provisions should be carried, but a guide is unnecessary, unless as a porter.) The road leads from *Pinzolo* to the N.W. through the broad *Val Rendena*, and soon reaches *S. Maria de' Poveri* at the entrance to the *Val di Genova* (on the left a glass-work). Here we ascend to the right, by a pilgrimage-path flanked with stately chestnut trees, to the (½ hr.) sequestered church of *S. Stefano*, which stands upon a projecting spur and commands a fine \**View*. The exterior is embellished with frescoes of 1519 and 1534. We next reach (10 min.) a mill at the beginning of the first zone of the valley, called the *Pian di Genova*. On the right are huge piles of rocks and debris, above which tower the smooth sides of the Presanella. On the right of the path (½ hr.)

is a fine waterfall, 320 ft. in height, of the *Pisc di Nardis*, the discharge of the *Vedretta di Nardis* (see below). On the left,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther on, opens the narrow *Val S. Giuliano*, with a small cascade framed in dark woods, descending from a small lake of the same name, 2 hrs. higher up, where St. Julian is said once to have secluded himself as a penitent.. The track now ascends to a higher region of the valley. To the left are the picturesque \**Falls of the Sarca*, and near the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) large saw-mill of *Massimeno*, are those of the *Laris*, the discharge of the *Vedretta di Laris*, descending in three leaps. The path ascends a steep hill, from the top of which (20 min.) a fine retrospect of the valley and the *Bocca di Brenta* is obtained, and next reaches the (10 min.) extensive Alp called the *Malga Tedesca*. The path follows the left bank of the Sarca, ascending steeply at intervals, and leads round the wooded *Mte. Menicigolo* (8684 ft.), which projects conspicuously towards the S.; on the right tower the formidable precipices of the *Presanella*. Beyond the corner is disclosed a view of the beautiful and dazzling *Mandron Glacier* and the broad valley of ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Bedöle* (5080 ft.; poor hut built by the former Trentine Alpine Club, scarcely suited for spending the night; milk only at the chalet). Here we have a choice of two routes: we may continue to ascend the nearly obliterated path through the woods on the left bank of the Sarca to the *Malga Venezia*, which has been almost totally destroyed by floods and avalanches, and then proceed to the terminal moraine of the *Mandron Glacier* (1 hr.), which commands a magnificent view of the *Mandron* and *Lobbia* glaciers, the *Presanella*, and the lofty cliffs around the basin of *Bedole*. Or we may cross the Sarca below the *Bedole Alp*, and ascend on the right bank by a steep and stony path, crossing a wooded hill, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) last Alp *Materott*, where the best point of view is beyond the hill: to the S. is the imposing ice-fall of the *Lobbia* glacier, of which the Sarca is the outflow; on the W. is the *Mandron* glacier; to the E. the jagged and precipitous crest of the *Presanella*. — A club-hut was erected in 1879 by the German Alpine Club on the *Mandron-Alp* (p. 244),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. above *Bedole*.

The *Adamello* consists of a huge mass of granite, covered with imposing glaciers, which have recently been more thoroughly explored (chiefly by Hr. Payer and Mr. F. F. Tuckett). The highest peak is the *Mte. Adamello* (11,637 ft.), the ascent of which by the usual route from the W. side offers no great difficulty (from the new *Mandron* chalet in 5 hrs.). The view from the top is superb. The descent may be made on the N.W. to the *Val d'Avio*, in which lies the lake of that name (to the highest *Malga* 5 hrs., thence to *Ponte di Legno* 5 hrs.); the descent to the *Val Millero* on the S. is difficult. The next peaks in rank, are the *Carè Alto* (11,358 ft.), *Dosson di Genova* (11,270 ft.), *Corno Bianco* (11,234 ft.), *Monte Folletto* (11,168 ft.), *Corno di Cavento* (11,158 ft.), *Cima di Laris* (10,997 ft.), *Mte. Venerocolo* (10,873 ft.), and *Corno di Millero* (10,797 ft.). There is a great lack of able guides in the district; Antonio della Giacoma of *Caderzone* is the best, as *Girolamo Bottieri* of *Strembo*, Hr. Payer's guide, is now too old for any ascent. It is advisable to bring guides from *Sulden*; *Dangl*, *Johann* and *Alois Pinggera*, *Schöpf*, and others know this region.

Towards the N. the *Catena del Mandron Basso* connects the Adamello with the lofty *Presanella* range on the N. side of the Val di Genova, the mountains of which are so precipitous on every side that little room is afforded for the formation of glaciers. The ascent of the highest peak, the *Mte. Presanella* (*Cima di Nardis*, 11,686 ft.), presents no great difficulty, and amply repays the trouble: from Pinzolo to the *Malga Fiori* 3 hrs., thence to the summit 4 hrs. (the best route leads directly over the *Nardis Glacier*, but the Italian guides usually take to the rocks on the right). This peak was first ascended by Mr. Freshfield in 1863. The next highest peaks are the *Mte. Gabbioi* (11,188 ft.), *Cima Cornisello* (10,882 ft.), *La Busazza* (10,790 ft.), *Cima di Cercen* (10,751 ft.).

On the N. side the *Tonale Pass* separates the Presanella from the S. spurs of the Ortler Alps (Tonale route, see R. 50). The *PASSES* from the Val di Genova to the Val Camonica are fatiguing. The one most used by the inhabitants is the *Passo del Lago Scurò* (*Passo Naturale*) at the N. extremity of the Catena del Mandron, between *Mte. Venezia* on the left and *Mte. Pizgana* on the right. The route ascends the steep *Val Marocaro* from Bedole, in a N.W. direction, to the (2½ hrs.) *Alp Mandron* (8130 ft.; new club-hut, see p. 243), and thence toils past the small and sombre *Lago Scurò* (8730 ft.) to the top of the pass (9720 ft.), whence we enjoy a superb \*Prospect of the Adamello, Presanella, and, to the N., of the Ortler group. The descent through couloirs filled with snow and over extensive slopes of detritus to the *Val di Pizgana* is steep and fatiguing. At the foot of the glacier descending from the Passo Inghiacciato (see below) we turn into the *Val Narcane*, through which we proceed to (4 hrs.) *Ponte di Legno* (p. 284). — The *Passo del Lago Inghiacciato* (9710 ft.), so named from a small lake on the E. side, is equally laborious (from Bedole to Ponte di Legno 9-10 hrs.).

The high road through S. Giudicaria ascends from Tione (p. 241) to the S.W. on the left bank of the *Arno*, and crosses the river near (3 M.) *Bondo* (2675 ft.), where it issues from the *Val Breguzzo*, opening on the right. An easy path leads hence to the E. through the *Val Gavardina*, and over the pass of that name, into the *Val Conzei*, and to *Lenzumo* and *Pieve di Ledro* (p. 237). Between Bondo and (1½ M.) *Roncone* (2750 ft.) the road crosses the watershed between the Sarca and Chiese, and descends gradually by *Lardaro* (below are two small forts) and *Strada* to (3½ M.) *Creto* on the *Chiese*, which issues from the *Val di Daone* to the W.

The only village in the *Val di Daone* is *Daone*, ½ hr. from *Strada*. The highest part of the valley, ascending towards the N.E. between the *Carè Alto* on the right and the chain of heights running to the S. from the *Dosson di Genova* on the left, is called the *Val di Fumo*. Over the *Col di Mezzo* to Rendena, see p. 241. A pass leads by the *Lago di Campo* over the *Forcellina* (7500 ft.) to the N. of the *Monte Re di Castello* (9445 ft.), and then descends by the *Lago d'Arno* to *Cellero* (p. 248), in the Val Camonica. — Farther W. several parallel valleys run down from the Adamello to the Oglio (Val Camonica), the *Val dell' Adame*, *Val di Brate*, and *Val di Malga*.

The road next leads through the picturesque valley by *Cimego* to (4½ M.) *Condino* (1445 ft.; \**Torre di Londra*), the chief village in the *Val Buona*, or upper valley of the Chiese. At (3 M.) *Dazio* the road to *Storo* and the *Valle di Ledro* (p. 237) crosses the river. The valley expands; (¾ M.) *Darzo*; (¾ M.) *Lodrone* (1245 ft.), with the ruins of two castles of the family of that name, situated on the *Caffaro*, which forms the Italian frontier (on the left bank the

Austrian, on the right the Italian custom-house). The *Cima Spessa* (5948 ft.) on the E. side of the valley, easily ascended in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., affords the best survey of the environs.

The beautiful *Val Caffaro*, the principal village in which is *Bagolino*, turns to the N. farther up, and terminates in the *Mte. Frerone* (8770 ft.), one of the southernmost spurs of the Adamello. Routes lead from Bagolino by the *Passo della Maniva* to *S. Colombano* in the *Val Trompia*, and to *Brescia* by *Collio*, *Bovegno*, and *Gardone*; another route is from the head of the valley over the *Croce Domini Pass* to the *Val delle Valli*, and to *Breno* in the *Val Camonica* (p. 248).

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. lower down, the road reaches the *Lago d'Idro* (1200 ft.), 6 M. in length,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. in width, and skirts its W. bank. At the N. end of the lake, on a lofty height beyond the mouth of the Chiese, lies the hamlet of *Bondone*. (To the *Val Vestino*, see p. 237.) Then ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Anfo*, with the mountain castle of *Rocca d'Anfo*. On the opposite bank, to the S.E., lies the village of *Idro*. At (3 M.) *Lavenone*, at the S. end of the lake, begins the picturesque *Val Sabbia*, of which the chief village is (3 M.) *Vestone* (Tre Spade). At (3 M.) *Barghe* the road divides: that to the W. leads by *Preseglie* and through the *Val Garza* to (15 M.) *Brescia*; that to the E. by *Sabbio*, *Vobarno*, and *Volciano* to (12 M.) *Salò* on the *Lago di Garda* (p. 239).

## 50. From S. Michele (*Botzen*) to Tirano in the Val Tellina. Val di Non. Val di Sole. Monte Tonale.

*Comp. Map, p. 240.*

From S. Michele, a station on the Botzen and Verona Railway (p. 232), a STELLWAGEN runs daily to (28 M.) *Malè* at 10 a.m. in 8 hrs. (2 fl. 10 kr.), and from *Malè* to ( $9\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Fucine* daily in 2 hrs. (80 kr.). From *Fucine* over the Tonale to ( $13\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ponte di Legno* an open post-conveyance with seats for two passengers runs daily (starting at 6 a.m.) in 6 hrs. (4 fr.). From *Ponte di Legno* to (13 M.) *Edolo* diligence daily at 2 p.m. in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (2 fr. 25 c.). From *Edolo* to (24 M.) *Tirano* post-conveyance with seats for two persons daily in 5 hrs. (6 fr.). — These vehicles start from the 'Corona' at *Malè*, and from the 'Leone' at *Fucine*. One-horse carriages may also be hired at these inns (from S. Michele to Cles 5-6 fl.).

The VAL DI NON and VAL DI SOLE, the *Naunia* of Pliny, are among the most remarkable valleys in S. Tyrol. Although bearing different names, they are in reality a single valley, watered by the *Noce*, about 30 M. in length, several miles in width, well cultivated, and occasionally broken by narrow ravines. The *Val di Sole*, the upper portion, extends from W. to E.; the *Val di Non*, the lower part, stretches towards the S. The slopes of the mountains enclosing the valley are gradual, and cultivated nearly to the summit. The rapid *Noce* is generally concealed from view in its deep channel. It is visible from the road at the *Rocchetta* only, and from the lofty bridge which crosses it at the point where the *Val di Non* terminates and the *Val di Sole* begins. The language and character of the natives are Italian, with the exception of a few communities in the extreme N. ramifications of the valley, such as *Unsere Frau im Walde*, *Proveis*, *Laurein*, and *St. Felix*.

*S. Michele*, or *Wälsch-Michael*, see p. 232; the station commands a fine view of *Monte Paganella*, *Monte Bondonè*, etc., towards the S. The road leads to the W. in the broad valley of the *Adige* (omnibus 15 kr.) to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mezzo Lombardo*, or *Wälsch-Metz* (865 ft.; *Rosa*; *Corona*), a considerable village on the right

bank of the Noce. Opposite to it,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N., is *Mezzo Tedesco*, or *Deutsch-Metz* (\**Martinelli*), at the foot of huge precipices<sup>1</sup>, in which there is a large cavity above the village containing the ruined castle of *Kron-Metz*. Above *Wälsch-Metz* the rocks soon approach each other so as to form a defile, called the \**Rocchetta*, for the defence of which a fort was constructed in 1869. On the right, high above it, is the *Torre della Visione* (2064 ft.), an ancient watch-tower, supposed to be of Roman origin. Within the fortifications the road to Fondo diverges to the right (see below). The road crosses the Noce twice in the gorge. and then the *Sporreggio*. (Route to *Spormaggiore* and *Molveno*, see p. 240.) On the opposite bank, as we again approach the Noce, we observe the road ascending to Fondo (see below). The valley presently expands into the **Val di Non**, or *Nonsberg*, and we quit the broad stony bed of the Noce. The road now begins to ascend rapidly (several short-cuts), and ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Mezzo-Lombardo*) reaches the prettily situated village of *Denno* (1380 ft.). To the right, beyond the valley of the Noce rises the handsome château of *Thun*. Crossing a fertile plateau, yielding wine and silk, we next reach *Flavon*, Ger. *Pflaum*, and *Terres*; then descend in a wide circuit into the deep *Tresenga Ravine*, and again ascend laboriously in numerous windings to (6 M.) *Tuenno*, a thriving village, and (3 M.) —

18 M. **Cles** (2139 ft.; *Corona*; \**Aquila Nera*), the principal village in the Val di Non, and seat of the district authorities (3000 inhab.). Near it, in a deep ravine, is the confluence of the *Novella* and Noce. A celebrated temple of Saturn once stood here. The *Dos-Pez*, 5 min. to the N. of the church, is the best point of view in the neighbourhood. On the slope below the village, at the point where the road to Fondo (p. 206) descends into the valley, stands the castle of *Cles*, built in the 16th cent. and still in good preservation.

From Cles over the *Mendel Pass* to *Kallern* (and *Boizen*), see p. 206.

FROM CLES OVER THE GAMPEN PASS TO MERAN (12 hrs.) an interesting expedition. From Cles to *Romeno*, see p. 206. From *Romeno* the new carriage-road is followed to (9 M.) *Fondo* (*Cavallo Bianco*), a considerable village with a handsome new church. 6 M. to the W. of the Mendel Pass (p. 206). Then follows an ascent of 3 hrs. by *Trett* and *St. Felix* to the pilgrimage-church of *Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde*, Ital. *Senale* (4410 ft.; Inn, rustic.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. above the church). Another  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. brings us to the culminating point of the **Gampen Pass** (5140 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Adige Valley, and, in the opposite direction, of the Val di Non. (A still more extensive view is gained from the \**Laugenspitze*, p. 214, immediately to the W., ascended without difficulty from *Unsere Frau* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) From *Unsere Frau* to *Meran*, 7 hrs., by *Gfrill* (with the *Gall* on the left, p. 207), *Tisens* (p. 207), and *Lana* (p. 207). [As an alternative route from Cles we may follow the right bank of the *Novella*, at first by a carriage-road, to *Revo. Cloz*, and (9 M.) *Castelfondo* (3100 ft.), whence a road leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Fondo*.] — Travellers from S. MICHELE TO FONDO need not go to Cles, but follow the road diverging to the right in the *Rocchetta* (see above) on the left bank of the Noce. (Diligence from *Mezzo-Lombardo* to *Fondo* daily in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) As the *Rocchetta* is quitted, the castle of *Thun* (1975 ft.) is seen on the right, high above

*Vigo*. The road ascends gradually by *Tajo* to (5 hrs. from Mezzo-Lombardo) *S. Zeno*, situated upon a mountain-spur, and possessing an interesting Gothic church. *Romeno* (p. 206) is reached in another hour. — Pleasant excursion from *S. Zeno* to (1 hr.) the hermitage of *S. Romedio*, a great resort of pilgrims. The route leads through the wild gorge of the *Romedio* to the isolated crag on which is perched the hermitage with its five chapels, curiously piled one above another (Inn). A visit to the hermitage may also be combined with the route by *Don* and *Amblar* to the *Mendel*; comp. p. 206.

The **Val di Sole**, or *Sulzberg*, is wilder and more imposing than the *Val di Non*. The road ascends to the (1 M.) village of *Dres*; beautiful view from the chapel of *S. Chiatar*;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M., a bridge over the *Noce*, which dashes impetuously through a sombre and profound rocky gorge, and forms the boundary between the two portions of the valley;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., *Caldes*, with an ancient castle. Then, 2 M. farther, —

28 M. **Malè** (2530 ft.; \**Corona*; a café opposite), the principal village in the valley, at the entrance to the *Val di Rabbi*.

In the latter, to the N.W., 7 M. from Malè, are situated the **Baths of Rabbi** (4100 ft.), the most important in the Tyrol, the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron, and somewhat resembles that of Selters. Good accommodation at the bath-house (closed after the middle of September). — From the *Rabbi-Bad* through the *Ullenthal* to *Meran*, see p. 214; over the *Söllent-Joch* (9900 ft.) to the *Martellthal*, see p. 225. — A very attractive route leads over the *Cercena-Pass* (8515 ft.) to *Pejo* (see below) in 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). The summit of the pass commands a splendid view of the S. part of the Ortler group from the Cevedale to the Corno dei Tre Signori (the *Pallon della Mare*, *Monte Vios*, *Saline*, *Taviela*, *Giumella*, *Punta di S. Matteo*, etc.) to the N., and of the *Presanella* to the S. Descent through the *Val della Mare* to *Pejo* (see below).

From Malè the road proceeds at nearly the same level on the left side of the broad valley of the *Noce* to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Dimaro*, which lies to the left, at the mouth of the *Meledrio*. The *Noce* is crossed and re-crossed. (Route by *Campiglio* to *Pinzolo*, see p. 242.) Above *Dimaro* the character of the valley becomes more severe. Towards the S.W. rise lofty granite mountains, the buttresses of the *Presanella*.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Mezzana* (Moro; Sole) lies on a height to the right; then (3 M.) *Cusiano*, on a rock high above which is perched *Castello*. Opposite the traveller, towards the W., the summit of the *Tonale* is visible; somewhat to the left are portions of the *Presanella*; to the right a beautiful glimpse of the *Val di Peji*, with lofty ridges of ice in the background (*Mte. Vios*, *Mte. Saline*, etc.), and halfway up the mountain the village of *Pejo* (see below). The road crosses the *Noce* once more, and reaches ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Fucine** (3904 ft.; \**Leone*; \**Zanella*, clean and moderate), to the left of which lies *Ossana*, with the extensive ruins of the castle of that name.

The *Val di Peji*, which opens here to the N., and is traversed by a good road, divides at (3 M.) *Cogolo* (Morescini). To the W. runs the *Val del Monte*, at the mouth of which lie the small baths of *Pejo*, chiefly frequented by priests from the district of *Brescia* (the baths are in the valley; the village, 4450 ft., on the N. slope, 20 min. higher up). The season is over at the beginning of September, after which no accommodation can be procured. The lofty peaks of the S. Ortler region (*Pallon della Mare*, 12,414 ft.; *Monte Saline*, 11,876 ft.; *Punta di San Matteo*, 11,920 ft., etc.)

may be ascended from Pejo by skilled mountaineers. Guides, *A. Casarotti* of Cogolo, *G. A. Chiesa*, and his son *Domenico* at Pejo. — Through the *Val del Monte* (the upper part of which is called *Val Bormina*) and over the *Sforzellina Pass* to *S. Caterina* and *Bormio*, see p. 222. — To the N. is the *Valle della Mare*, through which difficult glacier-routes, crossing the *Hohenfernerjoch* and *Fürkelescharte* respectively, lead to the *Martellthal*; see p. 225.

Beyond Fucine the new road quits the Noce, which descends from the *Val di Peji*, and ascends towards the S.W. through the *Val Vermiglio* in windings to the (9 M.) summit of the pass. On the S., the whole way from Fucine to Edolo, the view is bounded by the peaks and ice-fields of the wild and imposing *Presanella* and *Adamello Alps* (p. 243), and on the N. by the spurs of the *Ortler* group. The **Tonale Pass** (6150 ft.) itself consists of a long and wide grassy valley. The well constructed road suddenly terminates at the Italian frontier, from which point to *Ponte di Legno* the new road over the *Monte Tonale* is practicable for light vehicles only. Close to the frontier there is an Italian excise guard-house.

The old road leads to the right higher up, and passes an inn. Traces of the intrenchments thrown up by the Austrians in 1866 are still observable on both sides of the road. The French general *Macdonald* crossed this pass in 1800 with a view to surprise the Austrians who were occupying the line of the *Mincio*. In 1799 and 1809 bloody contests took place here between the Tyrolese and the French, and again in 1848 and 1866 between the Italians and the Tyrolese. A new Austrian fort has been built here since 1866.

The road now descends steeply to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M) **Ponte di Legno** (4240 ft.; *Due Mori*, tolerable, bargaining advisable) in the *Val Camonica*, watered by the *Oglio*. (Route over the *Gavia Pass* to *S. Caterina*, see p. 221; to the *Val di Genova*, p. 244; guides not to be found here.) Beyond *Ponte di Legno* the road follows the course of the *Oglio*, and passes *Pontagna*, *Stadolina*, and *Vezza*, at the mouth of the *Val Grande*, and *Incudine*. It then reaches (13 M.;  $36\frac{1}{4}$  M. from *Malè*) —

**Edolo** (2287 ft.; \**Posta*; *Due Mori*; *Leone*), picturesquely situated on the *Oglio*, and commanded on the E. by *Monte Aviolo*. One-horse carriage hence to (24 M.) *Tirano*, in 5 hrs., 10 fr.

FROM EDOLO TO BRESCIA (54 M.). A post-omnibus runs daily in 7 hrs. to *Lovere* (one-horse carriage 15 fr.); thence by steamboat and railway (see below). The road leads through the *Val Camonica*, one of the most beautiful of the S. valleys of the Alps, the upper part narrow, enclosed by chestnut-clad slopes, the lower part fertile and well cultivated. Silk and iron wares are the staple commodities of the district. The valley is watered by the *Oglio* (see above), which the road crosses several times. Villages *Malono*, *Cedegolo*, *Cellero* (route hence to the *Val Daone* and *Giudicaria*, see p. 244), and *Capo di Ponte*.

At (16 M.) **Breno** (*Pellegrino*; *Italia*, unpretending), the chief place in the lower valley, the *Oglio* is confined within a narrow, rocky channel. The road crosses to the right bank. — Route to *Giudicaria* by the *Croce Domini Pass*, see p. 245.

Beyond the narrow pass, the village of *Cividate*, over which rise the ruins of a monastery, is seen on the left bank. The valley expands. At *Darfo* (left bank), the road to *Pisogne*, *Iseo*, and *Brescia* (see below) crosses the stream.

30 M. **Lovere** (\**S. Antonio*; *Leone d'Oro*; *Roma*), a busy harbour, is charmingly situated at the N.W. end of the *Lago d'Iseo*, near the influx



of the Oglio. — A good road leads hence through the *Val Cavallina* to (18 M.) *Bergamo*.

The *\*Lago d'Iseo* (*Lacus Sebinus*, 620 ft. above the sea-level), 15 M. in length, 1-4 M. in width, and 1000 ft. deep in the middle, vies with the Lago di Garda in the loveliness of its banks, which are luxuriantly clothed with southern vegetation. In the middle of the lake is situated the picturesque rocky island, *Mezz' Isola*, with the fishing villages of *Peschiera d'Iseo* and *Siviano*. STEAMBOAT twice daily from *Lovere* to *Sarnico* (Leone d'Oro) at the S.W. extremity, in 2¼ hrs.; stations, *Pisogne*, *Riva* (W.), *Tavernola* (E.), *Sarnico* (the *Villa Montecchio* near which affords an admirable \*View). — RAILWAY from *Paratico* (on the left bank of the Oglio, opposite *Sarnico*) in 26 min. to *Palazzola*, a station on the railway from *Milan* to *Verona* (to *Brescia* or *Bergamo* about 1 hr.); comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

The new ROAD TO TIRANO (24 M.) ascends gradually on the N. side of the *Val di Corteno*, commanding fine retrospects of the *Val Camonica*, with the snowy peaks of the *Adamello* in the background. Opposite (4½ M.) *Cortenedolo*, lies the large village of *Santicolo*, on the right bank of the *Corteno*. From (2 M.) *Galleno*, a direct foot-path leads to the N. over *Monte Padrio* to (3 hrs.) *Tirano*. The road now crosses the *Corteno*, and then recrosses it, for the last time, near the hamlet of *S. Pietro*, not far from the (6 M.) summit of the *Passo d'Aprica* (4050 ft.). About ¾ M. beyond the pass, near the poor village of *Aprica*, stands the new inn *\*Dell' Aprica*.

A view of the *Val Tellina*, with *Sondrio* in the background, is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the *Adda* (p. 222), with traces of the devastation caused by the river, is also well surveyed. Several of the snowy spurs of the *Bernina* come into view towards the N.; on the lower mountains above *Tresenda* rises the square watch-tower of *Teglio* (p. 223). On the road is the *\*Belvedere* (Inn), 1½ M. from *Aprica*. Fine view of the valley of the *Adda*.

The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit by *La Motta*, penetrates the rock by means of two cuttings, and finally reaches the bottom of the valley. Near (5¼ M.) *Tresenda* (p. 223) the *Adda* is crossed. From *Tresenda* to (6 M.) *Tirano*, see pp. 223, 222. Travellers bound for *Sondrio* (p. 223) need not go to *Tirano*, unless to hire a carriage, as conveyances are seldom to be had at *Tresenda*.

## 51. From Trent to Bassano (and Venice) through the Val Sugana.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

57 M. OMNIBUS from *Trent* to (21 M.) *Borgo* 3 times daily (starting from the railway-station) in 4 hrs. 40 min., fare 1 fl. 20 kr.; from *Borgo* via *Primolano* to (36 M.) *Bassano* twice daily in about 7 hrs., fare 2½ fl.; to (17 M.) *Primolano* in 4 hrs., fare 1 fl.; thence to *Feltre* and *Belluno* twice daily, morning and evening, see p. 283. RAILWAY from *Bassano* to (30 M.) *Padua* in 1¾ hr., fares 4 fr. 20, 3 fr. 15, 1 fr. 95 c.; from *Padua* to *Venice* in 1-1½ hr., see *Baedeker's N. Italy*. — One-horse carriage from *Trento* to *Levico* (*Lago di Caldonazzo*) and back 4 fl.

This route through the wild and beautiful *Venetian Mountains* is little frequented by tourists, chiefly owing to the defective means of communication, but is recommended to those who have some knowledge



of the Italian language, and do not object to Italian inns. The scenery is uniformly beautiful, and at places imposing. — Route from the Val Sugana to Belluno and the Val Ampezzo, see p. 283.

Immediately beyond Trent the road ascends, passing the (1 M.) *Ponte Alto* (p. 233) on the right, and soon enters the narrow valley of the *Fersina*, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks, and occasionally supported by masonry. Near Pergine it crosses the brook which here descends from the *Val Fierozza*, opening to the N.

7½ M. **Pergine** (1578 ft.; *Hôtel Voltolini*; *Rosa*) is a handsome village on the left bank of the *Fersina*, commanded by a château which once belonged to the bishops of Trent. Admission is readily granted to Signor Chimelli's extensive silk-spinning factory.

The *Val Fierozza* (Ger. *Vierhöfer-Thal*), or *Val dei Mocheni*, which here stretches to the N.E., contains several German communities amid its predominant Italian population: *Gereut*, *Aichlait*, *Aichberg*, *Floruz* or *Vierhof* (*Fierozzo*), and (5 hrs. from Pergine) *Palai* or *Palu* (Inn, rustic). A visit to this pretty valley is recommended. The curés of *St. Franziskus* (with a charmingly situated little church) and *St. Felix*, two fractions of the parish of *Floruz*, give a friendly reception to strangers.

The road now crosses a ridge, which stretches to the S.E. between the lakes of *Levico* and *Caldonazzo* (see below), and descends to the small *Lago di Levico* (1436 ft.), which it skirts on the N. side.

To the W. of this lake, and separated from it by a small chain of hills, lies the larger and more beautiful \**Lago di Caldonazzo* (1466 ft.), the discharge of which forms the *Brenta*. Pedestrians should proceed from Pergine between the two lakes, by *Ischia*, *Tenna*, and the ruined castle of *Brenta*, to (2 hrs.) *Levico*, a route far preferable to the road, and commanding charming views of the *Terrarossa*, which rises on the W., and of the still loftier *Monte Scanuppia*. Or they may follow the carriage-road on the W. side of *Lago di Caldonazzo*, passing *Calceranica*, which possesses the oldest church in the valley (2½ hrs.). — This tour may be attractively extended as follows. From *Calceranica* in ½ hr. (from *Levico* in 1 hr.) to *Caldonazzo* (1595 ft.), a prosperous-looking village. Then up the *Val Centa* by a narrow road, often hewn through the rock, to (2½ hrs.) *Lavarone*, Ger. *Lafraun* (3615 ft.; *Cervo*); thence round the profound gorge of the *Ritorto* and over the Alp *Monte Rover* (*Aichberg Inn*) to the German village of *Lusarn* (4370 ft.; Inn; information from the curé), situated on a bleak plateau. We now return to the Alp, below which to the right is the Alpine village of *Vezena*, and thence descend the steep declivity of the *Cimone* (Ger. *Hochleiten*, 5000 ft.) to (2 hrs.) *Caldonazzo*. — *Asiago*, the chief place of the *Sette Comuni* (p. 251), may be reached from *Lusarn* in 8 hrs.

Near (5½ M.) *Levico* (*Corona*) there is a *Stabilimento di Bagni*, where passing travellers also find accommodation (previous notice often necessary; near the baths is the *Vicenzi Hotel*). *Levico* is an insignificant town at the entrance to the *Val Sugana*. Numerous villages testify to the fertility of the valley, in which mulberries and vines are chiefly cultivated, and many of the surrounding heights are crowned with picturesque ruined castles.

The road to *Borgo* skirts an eminence crowned by the considerable château of *Selva*, passes *Masi di Novaledo* (S.E. the peaks of the *Cima Dodici*, 7647 ft.; to the left, on the slope, lies the village of *Roncegno*, with a handsome bath-house), and leads to (8 M.) —

21 M. **Borgo di Val Sugana** (1230 ft.; \**Croce*), with 4185 inhab., the principal village in the district, and the seat of the local authorities. The E. side of the village was almost entirely burned down in 1862, but has since been rebuilt. On an eminence to the N. rises the ruined *château* of *Telvana* (still partly occupied), once the seat of the powerful counts of Caldonazzo, high above which are the remains of a second castle, *S. Pietro*.

FROM BORGO TO PRIMIERO (10-11 hrs.). The road (Stellwagen to Castel Tesino daily in 4 hrs.) leads past *Strigno* on the N. side of the *Val Chieppina*. to (9 M.) *Pieve di Tesin* (2700 ft.), descends into the *Val Tesino*, where the *Grigno* is crossed, and remounts to (2½ M.) *Castel Tesino* (2930 ft.; Inn). A cart-track leads hence, round the N. and W. slopes of *Monte Agaro* (6770 ft.), to the (2½ hrs.) *Osteria del Brocon* (5260 ft.), a little below the culminating point of the pass. We then descend by *Ronco* to (2 hrs.) *Canale S. Bovo* (p. 257), whence the *Gobbera* saddle (p. 257) is crossed to (3 hrs.) *Primiero* (p. 258).

The road now follows the left bank of the *Brenta* the whole way to Bassano. It crosses the broad gravelly channel of the *Ceggio*, and then, beyond (1½ M.) *Castelnuovo*, the *Maso*, which descends from the *Val Calamento*. At the (1½ M.) \**Le Barricate Inn* the *Chieppina* is crossed; the road into the *Val Tesino* diverges here to the left (see above). On the wooded ridge to the N. is the handsome *château* of *Ivano*, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Trostburg. 2¼ M. *Ospedaletto*; 5 M. *Grigno* (855 ft.), where the *Grigno* issues from the *Val Tesino*. For many miles beyond *Grigno* the valley is confined between lofty cliffs, often leaving little room for the passage of the road. The Austrian custom-house is at (3 M.) *Le Tezze*, the Italian about ¾ M. beyond it. (3 M.) —

38 M. **Primolano** (*Posta*, poor), an insignificant village, is remarkable for its singularly confined situation. Severe engagements took place here in 1866 between Italian and Austrian troops. A road ascending in windings to the N. leads to *Feltre*, *Belluno*, and *Primiero* (pp. 283, 284), while that to Bassano enters a wild and most imposing ravine, bounded by precipices 3000-4000 ft. in height. In a rocky grotto beyond the village are perched the ruins of the fortress of *Covelo*, a mediæval frontier stronghold, which could only be reached with the aid of a windlass. Opposite the castle lies *Enego*, whence a footpath leads to the *Sette Comuni* (see below). About 3 M. farther is the mouth of the *Cismone*, descending from the *Val Primiero* (p. 258). The village of *Cismone* is ¾ M. lower down. (6¾ M.) —

48½ M. **Valstagna**, on the right bank of the *Brenta*, which the road crosses by a wooden bridge, is beautifully situated. Broad-brimmed hats are the staple commodity of the place. A footpath ascends hence to the W., through the wild and romantic *Val Frenzela*, in 2 hrs. to *Asiago* (*Croce*, tolerable), the chief of the *Sette Comuni*, with 5000 inhab., two churches, and a number of handsome buildings.

The **Sette Comuni** are seven isolated German parishes, in the midst of an Italian population. During the 16th cent. the inhabitants were considered by Italian savants to be descendants of the *Cimbri*, who were

defeated by Marius at Verona in the year 100 B.C., since no affinity could be traced between their language and the written German of the period. In all probability they are relics of the Alemanni who flocked to the Ostro-Goth Theodoric after the battle of Tolbiac in 496, as their dialect bears most resemblance to the Swabian. The majority of the 30,000 inhabitants of this bleak upland plain now speak Italian only. Their chief occupations are cattle-breeding and straw-hat making. Down to 1797 the *Sette Comuni* formed a small republic under the protection of Venice.

An interesting trip may be made to the *Grotte di Oliero*, near the village of Oliero, on the right bank of the Brenta, 1 M. S. of Valstagna. The two caverns form the outlet for the subterranean reservoir of the various streams draining the *Sette Comuni*. One of the caves, containing a small lake and beautiful stalactites, may be entered by a boat.

From Valstagna there is a road to Bassano on the right as well as on the left bank of the Brenta. At (5 M.) *Solagna* the sombre valley of the Brenta at length expands, and the traveller emerges from it with a sensation of relief. After 1½ M. the road suddenly turns, and (2 M.) —

57 M. **Bassano** (470 ft.; *S. Antonio*, near the principal piazza; *Mondo*), situated in an extensive plain, and surrounded with olive plantations, becomes visible. The town (15,000 inhab.) is surrounded by picturesque old ivy-clad walls. Near the N.W. gate rises the once fortified tower of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino, which commands a fine view, and contains a library and armoury. The *Museum* in the Piazza S. Francesco contains a collection of pictures by Jacopo da Ponte (surnamed Bassano, from having been a native of this place), Bonifazio, Paolo Veronese, and other painters, a library of 60,000 volumes, and collections of casts (including copies of all Canova's works), coins, engravings, autographs, fossils, etc. Bassano possesses 35 churches, the chief of which is the *Cathedral*, containing some fine pictures, especially by Bassano. His best work, a Nativity, is in the *Oratorio S. Giuseppe*. The *Villa Rezzonico*, 1½ M. from the town, contains several valuable works of art, e. g. Canova's Death of Socrates (oil-painting), and commands charming views, extending to the Euganean hills and the mountains of the *Sette Comuni*. The *Villa Parolini*, in the suburb of Borgo Leon, stands in a beautiful park. The covered wooden bridge over the Brenta was constructed in place of a bridge blown up by the French in 1796; a still earlier bridge, designed by Palladio, was destroyed by a flood in 1748.

**Passagno**, Canova's birthplace, is beautifully situated at the base of *Monte Grappa*, 12 M. N.E. of Bassano. A good road leads to it by *Romano*, the birthplace of the tyrant Ezzelino, and *Crespino*. The church, in the form of a circular temple, resembling the Pantheon at Rome, was designed by Canova and contains his tomb. The altar-piece was painted by him, and a fine bronze relief of the Entombment forms another monument of his genius. The *Palazzo*, as his house is termed, now contains models and casts of his works.

RAILWAY from Bassano by (9 M.) *Cittadella* to (30 M.) *Padua* and (53 M.) *Venice*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

## 52. The Valley of the Avisio (Fiemme and Fassa Valleys).

*Comp. Map, p. 276.*

The **Valley of the Avisio**, 60 M. in length, is divided into three sections. The lowest, from Lavis to Val Florianana (21 M.), is called the *Cembra* (or *Zimmers*); the central part, as far as Moëna (24 M.), the *Fiemme* (or *Fleims*); the highest region, extending to the boundary of Gröden and Buchenstein (15 M.), the *Fassa* (Evas). The *Fassa Valley* is remarkable for its **DOLOMITE** mountains (comp. p. 275).

From *Lavis* (p. 232), where the *Avisio* emerges on the plain of the Adige from a narrow rocky gorge, the valley is seldom visited (from Lavis to *Cavalese* 27 M.). The usual route is from stat. *Auer*, or stat. *Neumarkt* (p. 232), direct to the central part of the valley.

POST-OMNIBUS from *Neumarkt* to (20 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Cavalese* twice daily in 5 hrs., fare 1 fl. 30 kr. (from *Cavalese* to *Neumarkt* in 3 hrs., 1 fl.); from *Auer* to *Predazzo* daily at 8 a.m. in 8 hrs. (1 fl. 42 kr.). Omnibus daily from *Cavalese* to (9 M.) *Predazzo* and *Vigo* (9 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther) at 1 p.m. in 4 hrs. (from *Vigo* at 5 a.m., arrival at *Neumarkt* 3.30 p.m.); from *Vigo* to (25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Campidello* thrice weekly. — The shortest routes for pedestrians from the valley of the Adige into the *Upper Fassa Valley* lead from *Botzen* through the *Eggenthal* and over the *Caressa Pass* (p. 201), or through the *Grödner-Thal* and over the *Sella Pass* (p. 203), or lastly over the *Seisser Alp* (p. 203).

*Neumarkt* (920 ft.), see p. 232. The road at first ascends rather rapidly, and on the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) first plateau of the mountain unites with the road coming from *Auer* (p. 232). On the slope to the right, commanded by the ancient, but well-preserved château of *Enn*, lies the village of *Montan* (Löwe; Rose), which the new road does not touch (pedestrians should follow the old road through the village). The road now ascends in numerous windings, affording fine views of the valley of the Adige with the *Kalterer-See* and the *Mendel*, and then bends round the N. slope of the wooded *Cistlon* into a green, gently rising valley, through which the *Hohlenbach* (left) has cut itself a deep rocky channel. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kalditsch* (\*Inn), picturesquely situated; then (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the brewery of *Fontane Fredde*, or *Kaltenbrunn* (3115 ft.; inn); hence by *Radein* to the *Weisshorn*, see p. 202. To the right a road leads to the German village of (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Truden*, or *Trodona* (3770 ft.), a summer resort of the inhabitants of *Neumarkt*. — From the culminating point of the road (3 M.), near *S. Lugano* (3600 ft.), a view is obtained of the *Fiemme* mountains. The road now descends to the left, passing *Carano*, a sulphur-bath of some reputation, above the road to the left, and *Castello* to the right, to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Cavalese* (3230 ft.; \**Ancora*; *Uva*; *Stella*), the principal place (2500 inhab.) in the *Fiemme* valley. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, the former lords of the soil, adorned with frescoes, is now employed as a prison. The Gothic parish-church, with an ancient marble portal and several good pictures by native artists, stands on an eminence on the E. side of the town.

The *Fiemme*, or *Fleimserthal*, is an Alpine valley of moderate width, watered by the *Avisio*, which is always visible from the road. The mountains enclosing it are clothed with pines, which are inter-

spersed with green pastures, villages, and solitary houses. Many of the cattle belonging to the valley of the Adige spend the summer here.

From the hill on which the church stands, the villages of ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Tesero*, ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Panchia*, and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Ziano* appear quite near, but the intervening gorges compel the road to make frequent circuits. Beyond *Ziano* the road enters another region of the valley, the broad dale of (3 M.) **Predazzo** (3335 ft.; \**Nave d'Oro*; *Rosa*), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors' book at the 'Nave' contains autographs of many eminent men of science. To the E. opens the *Val Travignolo*, through which leads the road to *Paneveggio* and *Primiero* (see R. 53).

The last portion of the *Fiemme* is a narrow and sequestered dale. The road continues level, and leads by (3 M.) *Forno* to (3 M.) **Moëna** (3868 ft.; *Cappello di Ferro*), the first village in the *Fassa* (one-horse carriage from *Cavalese* to *Moëna* 5 fl., a drive of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.).

FROM MOËNA TO CENCENIGHE (7 hrs.) a tolerably easy route. Road through the *Val S. Pellegrino*, which opens to the E. of *Moëna*, to (9 M.) *S. Pellegrino* (Inn, rustic), and thence a bridle-track over the *Passo di S. Pellegrino* (6270 ft.) to *Falcade* (see above) and (4 hrs.) *Cencenighe* (p. 286).

From *Moëna* or *Vigo* to *Botzen* over the *Caressa Pass*, see p. 201.

Immediately to the left of the road rise the dolomite rocks (p. 275) of the *Rosengarten*, *Rothwand*, etc., the W. side of which presents so imposing an aspect from *Botzen*. To the N. the *Langkofl* (10,430 ft.) and the adjacent *Plattkofl* (9700 ft.) rear their white summits above the valley. To the right is the *Punta di Vallaccia*, or *Sasso di Loch* (8648 ft.). The road crosses the *Avisio*, but at ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Soraga* (3945 ft.) returns to the right bank; it becomes more stony and rugged, but is practicable for carriages, if necessary, as far as *Penia*.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. *S. Giovanni*, the parish-church of *Vigo di Fassa* (4500 ft.; \**Corona*, good cuisine, bargaining advisable), the chief village in the *Val Fassa*, which lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the left (one-horse carriage to *Campidello* 3, *Penia* 4, *Predazzo* 3, *Cavalese* 6 fl.).

The ascent of the \**Sasso dei Mugoni*, a spur of the *Rothwand* rising above *Vigo* on the W., is recommended (2 hrs.; guide desirable). Beyond the village we diverge to the right from the road to *S. Giuliano*, and ascend the gorge by a fair path. The principal feature in the magnificent view from the summit is formed by the lofty pinnacles of the *Rosengarten* (Ital. *Vajolone*), which rise immediately opposite; to the N. are the *Langkofl* and *Sella*; E. the *Punta di Vallaccia*, to the left of which is the *Marmolada*, to the right the *Cimon della Pala* and *Cima di Lastè*. — The \**Sasso di Damm* (8058 ft.), on the E. side of the valley (ascended by *Pozza* in 3 hrs.), commands a more extensive prospect: to the S. is the *Val Monzoni* terminated by the syenite mass of the *Riccobetta*; to the E. the *Marmolada*, *Sasso di Valfredda*, etc.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond *Vigo* a road diverging to the right and crossing the *Avisio* leads to *Pozza* at the mouth of the *Val Monzoni*, a region abounding in minerals. (Ascent of the *Sasso di Damm*, see above.) Beyond ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Perra* (*Rizzi*) the road crosses the *Sojalbach*, which descends from the *Rosengarten* through the wild *Vajolet Gorge*, and then crosses to the left bank of the *Avisio*, returning to the right near ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Mazzin*, a hamlet picturesquely situated at the

mouth of the *Val Antermoja*. (Over the *Rosengarten Chain* to the *Tierser-Thal*, see p. 202.)  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Campidello** (4666 ft.; \* *Al Mulino*), at the influx of the *Duronbach* into the Avisio, well situated for excursions in the upper Val Fassa (Giorgio and Antonio Bernard, and Ant. Mazell, guides).

FROM CAMPIDELLO TO THE SEISSER ALP ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the head of the pass). A bridle-track ascends to the W. through the *Duron-Thal*, to (1 hr.) the *Duron-Alp*; on the right rises the *Plattkofl*, and in front the serrated *Falban*. By the last chalets the path ascends gently to the right, following the course of the brook, in the direction of the rocky pinnacles of the *Rossezähne*, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Mahlknecht-Joch* (p. 204). Thence across the Alp to (3 hrs.) *Ratzes*, or *Seiss* (p. 204), a guide is desirable. Travellers bound for the Gardena proceed to the N. through the wild *Saltrie Gorge* to St. Ulrich (3 hrs., over the *Puflatsch*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). — The *Langkofl* (10,430 ft.) may be ascended from Campidello by the *Sella Joch*, in 6 hrs. (comp. p. 203).

From Campidello to *Gröden* or *Enneberg* over the *Sellajoch*, see p. 203.

The Val Fassa now turns to the E.; the scenery is uniformly attractive and imposing.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gries*;  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Canazei* (4790 ft.), where the path mentioned at p. 203 descends from the Sella Pass.

FROM CANAZEI TO BUCHENSTEIN ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). The ascent for the first  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. is by the Sella path; the route then turns to the right, crosses to the E. side of the valley, and ascends in windings to the (2 hrs.) *Pordoi-Joch* (7390 ft.), a wide opening on the S. side of the *Mte. Pordoi* (9668 ft.), one of the principal peaks of the Sella group. [The ascent of the \* *Cima di Rossi*, 7800 ft.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the Joch, is recommended; the view embraces the Marmolada, *Langkofl*, and *Rosengarten*.] Then an uninteresting descent, skirting the *Cordevole* part of the way, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Araba* (5240 ft.; Inn) in the upper *Val Livinalongo* (route hence over the Campolungo Pass to Corvara, see p. 275), and (2 hrs.) *Pieve di Livinalongo* (see p. 285).

At *Canazei* the Val Fassa turns to the S.E. After 20 min. *Alba* (*Rösse*) is passed above the route on the right; 20 min. *Penia*, at the mouth of the *Contrin Valley* (see below), the last village in the Fassa, which here again turns to the E.

FROM PENIA TO CAPRILE BY THE FEDAJA PASS (5-6 hrs.), a most attractive route, chiefly owing to the immediate proximity of the huge Marmolada (guide 3 fl., unnecessary for practised mountaineers, though necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-track ascends on the right bank of the Avisio, at first gradually through a broad green valley, and afterwards more abruptly along the margin of a wooded ravine, from which rise the colossal cliffs and pinnacles of the *Vernel* (10,818 ft.), a part of the Marmolada mass. The ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Fedaja Pass* (6650 ft.) is a sequestered Alpine valley with a few chalets, overshadowed on the right by the snowy sides of the Marmolada (best surveyed from the grass slopes of the *Padon*, to the N.). At the E. end of the valley is a small lake, filled with grey glacier-water, past which runs the frontier between Italy and the Tyrol. On the N. rises *Monte Padon* (8667 ft.), on the E. of which is a pass called the *Forcella di Padon* (7790 ft.), leading to (4 hrs.) *Pieve di Livinalongo* (fine view of the Marmolada from the pass; to the S.E. towers the huge *Civetta*, p. 286). The path, at first somewhat steep, then descends over pastures into the *Val Pettorina*, where it makes a circuit round the towering white precipices on the E. side of the Marmolada. On the S.E. rises the pyramidal *Sasso Bianco*. On the right is the mouth of the *Val Ombretta* (see below). The path then enters the imposing \**Serrai* (i.e. Ravine) of *Sottoguda*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. in length, which is so narrow at places that the path has to be carried on wooden galleries above the brawling stream, while the perpendicular walls of the gorge nearly meet above our heads. At the end of the ravine lies the poor village of (2 hrs.) *Sottoguda* (4270 ft.), where the valley expands. We cross the *Pettorina* brook, pass ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Rocca* (3895 ft.), and after a steep descent cross the *Cordevole*, and reach ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.)

*Caprile* (p. 285). — Another very interesting but fatiguing path leads to Caprile by the S. side of the Marmolada, passing through the *Contrin Valley* (see above) and over the *Forcella di Ombretta*, or *Contrin-Joch* (9050 ft.), between the Marmolada and the *Sasso Vernale* (10,308 ft.). The descent lies through the *Val Ombretta*, which debouches on the *Pettorina Valley* near the *Sottoguda* gorge (see above).

The ascent of the *Marmolada*, the highest summit of the S. limestone Alps, is often undertaken from the *Fedaja* pass, and presents no material difficulty to experienced mountaineers. Good guides (e.g. G. Bernard of *Campidello*; see also *Caprile*, p. 285, and *Cortina*, p. 279), rope, etc. are necessary. From the pass to the foot of the glacier 1 hr. The route then leads along the W. margin of the glacier, which under certain conditions is very trying, and is sometimes fissured with numerous crevasses, to the (3 hrs.) W. peak. About 1 hr. below the summit, amid the rocks to the left of the glacier, is a *Cavern* fitted up as a shelter by the Italian Alpine Club; the huts at the *Fedaja* Pass are, however, preferable for spending the night, as the cave lies too high, and can be attained only by a fatiguing afternoon's walk across the melting surface of the glacier. The \*View from the summit is superb. The *Marmolada* is a huge mountain mass with several different peaks; the W. and highest peak is called the *Marmolada di Penta* (11,045 ft.), the central peak the *Marmolada di Rocca* (10,584 ft.), the E. peak the *Saraut* (9748 ft.). The N. slope is comparatively gradual, and is covered with a vast mantle of snow, while the S. side descends in huge and almost vertical precipices. The first ascent of the highest peak was made in 1864 by Herr Grohmann.

### 53. From Predazzo to Primiero.

*Comp. Map, p. 276.*

26 M. DILIGENCE in summer daily, except Sundays, in 11 hrs. (4 fl.). One-horse carriage from Predazzo to Paneveggio 3 fl., from Paneveggio to S. Martino 5, to Primiero 10 fl. — The picturesque *Val di Oismon* is now easily accessible by the new road. The best places for a prolonged stay are *Primiero* and *S. Martino di Castrozza*.

*Predazzo* (3335 ft.), see p. 254. The road leads along the right bank of the *Travignolo*, at first level and afterwards ascending to the left (short-cut for walkers), to (4½ M.) *Madonna di Neve*, a mountain hamlet with a poor inn. The valley is monotonous. To the S., beyond the thickly wooded foreground, rises a chain of bare porphyry peaks, culminating in the *Cima di Vallon*, *Cima di Lastè*, and *Colbricon*. 1 M. Bridge over a gorge stretching to the left. Then an ascent through wood, round the rock-strewn flanks of the *Dossaccio* (6024 ft.), to (4 M.) *Paneveggio* (5165 ft.; \*Inn), an old hospice surrounded with pines. To the E. the *Cimon della Pala* and *Cima di Vezzana* (see below) tower majestically over the intervening green hills.

FROM PANEVEGGIO TO CENCENIGHE over the *Valles-Pass* (6680 ft.), 6 hrs., bridle-track (guide to the summit of the pass desirable). At Paneveggio the *Val Travignolo* bends to the N.E. The path follows the right bank of the stream, after ¾ hr. passes on the right the bridge leading to the *Val Venigia*, and ¼ hr. farther on crosses the *Juribruttbach*. The ascent thence (on the hill to the left is the *Juribrutt Alp*) to the (1 hr.) culminating point of the pass (Italian frontier) is more abrupt. In descending we enjoy a fine view in front of the *Civetta*, *Pelmo*, *Tofana*, etc., while behind us rise the *Cimon della Pala* and *Cima di Vezzana*. At (2 hrs.) *Falcade*, in the *Val Biois*, the route from S. Pellegrino joins ours on the left (p. 254); thence by *Forno di Canale* to (2 hrs.) *Cencenighe* (p. 286).



Beyond Paneveggio the road crosses the Travignolo, and ascends in long windings (short-cuts by the old bridle-path) amid lofty pines, and farther on over scanty pasturage, to the ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Rolle** or **Costonzella Pass** (6415 ft.). The *Cantoniera di Rolle* (rustic inn) lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond. The pass commands an imposing view of the *Cimon della Pala* (10,968 ft.), a huge rocky pinnacle, rivalling the Matterhorn in boldness (ascended for the first time by Mr. Whitwell in 1870), and of the rugged chain which culminates in the *Pala di S. Martino* and extends to the *Sasso Maggiore*. (The crest of *Monte Castellazzo*, to the E. of the inn, and reached thence without difficulty in 1 hr., affords the best survey of the *Cimon della Pala* and the *Cima di Vezzana*, with their two small glaciers and the wild ravine in which the huge slopes of detritus end.)

The road descends gradually from the pass on the left side of a barren valley to the *Alp Posse di Sopra*, before reaching which we enjoy a good survey of the valley before us. Beyond the Alp the road winds down a barrier of rock, crosses the *Cismone*, and proceeds in numerous windings, which may be avoided by the old bridle-path, to ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **S. Martino di Castrozza** (4800 ft.), originally a monastery, grandly situated in a broad depression at the base of the *Cimon della Pala* (large new \**Hotel*, R. 70 kr. to 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 30 kr.). Towards the S. a fine view is obtained of the *Primiero* valley with the imposing chain of the *Vette di Feltre*; on the W. are the *Cavalazza*, *Cima di Colbricon*, and *Cima di Lastè*.

Another pass, less interesting than the high-road, leads from Paneveggio to S. Martino over the *Colbricon Pass* (6270 ft.), between the *Cima Colbricon* and the *Cavalazza*. Two small lakes are passed near the head of the pass. Descent by the *Alp Ces*.

The mountain-pastures and forests around S. Martino afford abundance of picturesque walks. The best survey of the imposing scenery is obtained from the *Cima di Tognazza* (7728 ft.) on the W. side of the valley, which may be ascended by the *Tognola-Alp* in 2 hrs.

A laborious but interesting route leads from S. Martino over the *Passo delle Comelle* (8545 ft.), to the S.E. of the *Cimon della Pala*, into the *Val delle Comelle*, where it follows the slope to the right, and then leads by the village of *Gares*, magnificently situated, to (8 hrs.) *Forno di Canale* (p. 286). Instead of descending the *Val delle Comelle* to *Gares*, we may cross to the E. by the *Forcella Gesuretta* to the *Val di S. Lucano*, *Taibon*, and *Agordo*. Or we may turn to the right before reaching the *Passo delle Comelle* and cross the plateau in an eastward direction to the *Passo di S. Lucano* (8595 ft.), whence the path descends abruptly through the *Val d'Angoraz* and *Val di S. Lucano* (from S. Martino to *Agordo* 8 hrs.). — Another passage leads from S. Martino over the *Passo di Ball* (*Passo Roderà*), between the *Pala di S. Martino* and *Cima di Ball*, to the *Val di Pravitati* (p. 258).

A bridle-path (guide desirable) leads to the W. by the *Tognola-Alp* to the *Tognola Pass* (6520 ft.), whence it descends through the *Val Sorda* to (5 hrs.) *Oauria* (2755 ft.; *Inn*), in the *Val di Canale S. Bovo*, at the N.E. base of the *Cima d'Asta* (9330 ft.). (This peak may be ascended hence through the *Val Regana* in 6 hrs.) A poor road descends the *Val Canale*, which is watered by the *Vanoi*, past a lake formed by a land-slip in 1819-23, to (2 hrs.) *Canale S. Bovo* (2476 ft.; *Inn*, tolerable). Thence over the *Brocon Pass* to *Castel Tesino* and *Borgo di Val Sugana*, see p. 251; to *Imer* in the *Primiero Valley* (see below) over the saddle of *Gobbera* (3280 ft.),



2 hours. The valley farther down contracts into an almost impassable ravine, and joins the Val di Cismone below Pontett (see below).

The road follows the right side of the Cismone valley, at first through wood, passing a poor wayside tavern, and afterwards along the unshaded hill-side, high above the river. Opposite rise the rocky pinnacles of the *Cima di Rosetta*, *Pala di S. Martino*, the *Sasso Maggiore*, and the *Cima Cimedò*; to the S. is the beautiful Val Primiero with the *Vette di Feltre*, and the *Monte Pavione* to the right. Finally the road descends in a wide bend (footpath shorter) and crosses the Cismone to ( $6\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Siror* and (1 M.) *Primiero*, or *La Fiera* (2345 ft.; \**Aquila Nera*), the capital of the valley, with an early Gothic church and several interesting old houses (such as the castellated court-house near the church). It formerly derived considerable wealth from its now exhausted silver-mines. The environs of Primiero are rendered extremely picturesque by the contrast between the rich southern vegetation (maize, chestnuts, mulberries, etc.) and the huge barren peaks of the Dolomites on the N.

The best \*SURVEY of the charming valley is gained from a cross, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. above the village on the W., the route to which leads to the right by the church, and keeps to the left where the path forks. Below, on the richly cultivated floor of the valley, lie the villages of *La Fiera*, *Tomadico*, and *Transacqua*; on the left towers the *Sasso Maggiore*, and farther back the *Pala di S. Martino*; in the centre, beyond the picturesque *Castel la Pietra*, rise the *Rocchetta*, *Tacabianca*, and *Cima d'Oltro*; farther to the right, above *Transacqua*, is the *Sasso della Padella*; and to the S., in the background, are the *Vette di Feltre* with the finely-formed pyramid of *Monte Pavione*.

EXCURSIONS (*Stefano Colussi* is a good guide). To the (1 hr.) *Castel la Pietra*, see p. 287;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther to the N., in the *Val Canale*, stands a shooting-lodge of Count Welsperg, which commands a capital survey of the lofty Dolomites forming the background of the valley. — By *Siror* (see above) to the (2 hrs.) small *Calaita Lake* (5220 ft.), and thence in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the top of the *Cima d'Arson* (7982 ft.), which affords an admirable view of the Mts. of Primiero, and of the *Cima d'Asta* to the S.W. — The *Val della Neana*, a wild and imposing ravine, which joins the valley of the Cismone at *Imer* (see below), may be sufficiently inspected by ascending the cart-track through it for 1 hour. Farther on it forks into the *Val Fonda* on the right, through which an attractive route leads over the *Passo della Finestra* to *Feltre* (p. 284), and the *Val d'Asinozza* on the left, at the head of which rise *Il Piz* and the *Sasso di Mur*. — The \**Monte Pavione*, or *Col di Luna* (7850 ft.), the highest summit of the *Vette di Feltre*, may be ascended by *Mezzano* (see below) in  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. (guide). It affords a superb view of the Dolomites on the N., and of the plain as far as the Adriatic on the S. (good accommodation at the *Agnerola Alp*, 5160 ft.). The flora of the mountain is rich. — The *Val di Pravitali*, a wild glen surrounded by lofty limestone peaks, is reached by an ascent to the left from the *Val di Canale* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from Primiero). On the E. side of the ravine towers the *Cima della Fradusta* (9744 ft.), the ascent of which, passing a small glacier, presents no serious difficulty. To the S. is the *Cima di Ball* (about 9850 ft.), to the N.W. the *Pala di S. Martino* (10,644 ft.), ascended for the first time in 1878 from *S. Martino*. — Toilsome passes lead hence over the *Passo di Ball* (see above) to *S. Martino*; over the *Passo di Pravitali* to the *Comelle Pass* (p. 258); and over the *Passo di Canali* to the *Val d'Angoraz*, *Val di S. Lucano*, and *Agordo* (p. 287).

FROM PRIMIERO TO AGORDO over the *Cereda Pass* (7 hrs.), see p. 287.

— To PRIMOLANO in the Val Sugana 10-11 hours. A carriage-road traverses the Val Primiero by *Mezzano* and *Imer* to the (2½ hrs.) Italian frontier at *Pontett* (refreshments at the custom-house), below which the Cismone dashes impetuously through savage, inaccessible gullies. From *Pontett* a fatiguing cart-track ascends past the ruined castle of *Schener* to *Zorzoi* and *Sorriua* (opposite *Lamon*). It then crosses the deep gorge of the *Ausore*, and finally descends to (4 hrs.) *Fonzaso* (Angelo), on the road from *Feltre* to (12 M.) *Primolano* (p. 284). — To BORGO DI VAL SUGANA over the *Brocon Pass* (10 hrs.), see p. 251.

## 54. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 142, 276, 108.*

131 M. RAILWAY in 6½-8 hrs.; fares 10 fl. 8, 7 fl. 56, 5 fl. 4 kr.

Passengers should take refreshments with them, as there is a great deficiency of railway restaurants on this line. Dinners (1 fl.) are handed into the carriages at *Lienz*, if previously ordered through the guard; comp. p. 109).

The *Pusterthal*, one of the longest valleys in the Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the *Rienz* and the upper *Drave*, separated by the low saddle of *Toblach*. The W. part is German, while to the E. of *Lienz* the inhabitants and the names of the places betray indications of Slavonic origin. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at *Franzensfeste*, near *Lienz*, and at a few other points. Between *Niederdorf* and *Lienz* the bold forms of the Dolomites are visible from time to time beyond the green hills enclosing the valley. The *Ahrenthal*, *Iselthal*, *Möllthal*, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions; and, since the completion of the railway, the *Ampezzo valley*, in particular, has attracted numerous visitors.

*Franzensfeste* (2460 ft.), see p. 194. The train passes through part of the fortifications and crosses the *Eisack* by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 263 ft. above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. About 100 ft. lower is the *Ladritsch Brücke*. Beyond *Aicha*, a tunnel 275 yds. in length is passed through. To the S. beyond it a view of the *Schlern* is obtained. At *Schabs* the line passes through the watershed between the *Eisack* and *Rienz* by means of a cutting, turns to the left into the *Pusterthal*, and is carried along the slope of the valley by a lofty embankment. On the right is *Rodeneck*, the ancestral castle of the counts of *Wolkenstein-Rodeneck*. To the left on the hill lies the village of *Spinges*. Beyond (5 M.) *Mühlbach* (2540 ft.; *Sonne*), a considerable village at the mouth of the *Valser Thal*, the valley contracts to a narrow ravine called the *Mühlbacher Klause*, once defended by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French in 1809. The valley begins to expand again. 9 M. *Unter-Vintl* (\*Post), a village at the mouth of the *Pfunderthal*.

A good cart-track leads through the *Pfunderthal* to *Weitenthal* and (2½ hrs.) *Pfunders* (3790 ft.; Inn), a picturesquely situated village. Thence across the *Weitenberg-Alpe* and over the *Pfunders-Joch* to (8 hrs.) *Kematen* in the *Pfätscher-Thal*, see p. 147; to *Lappach* (and *Taufers*) by the *Passen-Joch*, *Riegler-Joch*, or *Bisbrucker-Scharte*, see p. 267. — The ascent of the \**Eidechsenpitze* (8962 ft.), accomplished from *Ober-Vintl* by *Terenten* (3940 ft.; Inn) and the *Terenten Valley* without difficulty in 5 hrs. (guide), is recommended; the view embraces the *Zillerthal* and *Rieserferner* snow-mountains, the S. Limestone Alps, etc.

The train crosses the Rienz. To the left are the villages of *Ober-Vintl*, *St. Sigmund*, and *Kiens*. In a valley on the right lie the small sulphur-baths of *Illstern*. 14 M. *Ehrenburg*, with a château of Count *Künigl*. Several deep cuttings. Before reaching stat. *Lorenzen* (*Rössl*) the train crosses the *Gader*, which descends from the *Enneberg* (p. 272). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of *Sonnenburg*; on a rock to the right the *Michaelsburg*.

19 M. *Bruneck* (2670 ft.; \**Post*; \**Sonne*; \**Stern*; *Hirsch*; *Bräu*; *Lamm*), the chief place in the W. *Pusterthal* (1819 inhab.), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Tauferer-Thal* (p. 266), is much frequented by summer visitors. The *Château* (2880 ft.), formerly a seat of the Prince Bishops of *Brixen*, is now a prison; the tower (admission granted) affords the best survey of the environs. The *Church*, destroyed by a conflagration in 1850, has been rebuilt in the Romanesque style, and contains frescoes by *Mader* and altar-pieces by *Hellweger*.

**WALKS.** To the S.W. through the new grounds on the *Kühberg* to the (1 hr.) *Kresswasserl* (a spring of excellent water) and to (1½ hr.) *St. Lorenzen* (good inns); we may then visit the adjacent *Sonnenburg* and *Michaelsburg* (see above), and return by the high-road (¾ hr.) or along the river by *Stegen*. — To the S.E. by (¾ M.) *Reischach* (\**Kappler*), at the base of the *Kronplatz* (see below), to the (25 min.) *Lamprechtsburg*, picturesquely perched on the verge of the profound gorge of the Rienz, and now occupied by peasants; back through the narrow, wooded Rienzthal, past the *Lochmühle* (Inn), in ¾ hr. — On the right bank of the Rienz to (¼ hr.) *Dietenheim* (Bock, near the church), charmingly situated on the hill-side; to (½ hr.) *Aufhofen*; to the (1½ hr.) hill of *Ameten*, which affords a fine view; to the (1¾ hr.) castle of *Kehlburg* (p. 267).

The ascent of the \**Kronplatz* (Romanic *Plang de Coronas*, 7444 ft.) is very attractive, whether made by *Reischach* and the *Ochsen-Alpe* (shortest, but somewhat steep route) in 3½ hrs., or by the small baths of *Schartl* (magnificently situated) and the *Kappler-Alpe* in 4½ hrs. (guide desirable, 3½ fl.). The expedition is shorter and easier from *Olang* (see below), either by *Geiselsberg* (\**Inn*), or by *Schartl* (3¼ hrs.). The summit commands an admirable \**View* of the *Tauern*, the *Rieserferner*, *Zillertaler-Ferner*, and *Oetzthaler-Ferner* on the N., and of the *Limestone Alps* from *Ampezzo* to the *Schlern* on the S. About 20 min. from the summit, on the S.E. side, is a small club-hut. The lower, N.E. peak is named the *Spitzhörndl* (7014 ft.). — The descent may also be made over the *Furkl* to (2 hrs.) *St. Vigil* in the *Enneberg*; comp. p. 273.

The train crosses the Rienz, describes a wide curve round the town (fine glimpse of the *Tauferer-Thal* with the *Schwarzenstein* and *Löffelspitze*), and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the *Lamprechtsburg* (see above). At *Percha* it recrosses the stream, the left bank of which it follows by means of cuttings and viaducts. Beyond two more tunnels the train reaches (26 M.) *Olang* (3320 ft.), station for the villages of *Nieder*, *Mitter*, and *Ober-Olang*, situated at the mouth of the *Geiselsberger-Thal* (ascent of the *Kronplatz*, see above; over the *Furkl* to *St. Vigil* in the *Enneberg*, see p. 273). Opposite, at the village of *Rasen*, opens the *Antholzer-Thal*, from which rise several peaks of the *Rieserferner*. To the S. are the slopes of the *Hochalpe* (8408 ft.).

The **Antholzer Thal** is traversed by a good road, which leads by (1½ M.) *Nieder-Rasen* (Zur Windschnur, carriages for hire) and (3 M.) *Ober-Rasen* to the (3 M.) *Antholzer Bad*, or *Salomonsbrunnen* (3585 ft.), a small watering-place, enjoying considerable local repute for the cure of female ailments. The road continues thence to (1½ M.) *Niederthal*, or *Antholz*, and (3 M.) *Mitterthal*, or *Gassen* (4070 ft.; \*Brugger, unpretending), where it terminates. (Passes hence into the Mühlbacher-Thal and Reintal, see pp. 267, 269.) Beyond Mitterthal a path leads over meadows and through wood (guide advisable, 2 fl.) to the (1½ hr.) beautiful \**Antholzer See* (5390 ft.), at the base of the Rieserferner (*Wildgall*, *Hochgall*, *Ohrenspitzen*; see p. 270). The path skirts the lake for ½ hr., ascends in ¼ hr. more to the *Staller Sattel* (6740 ft.), and then descends past (5 min.) the small *Staller-See* into the *Stallerthal*, the S.W. ramification of the *Defereggenthal*, and to (¾ hr.) *Erlsbach* (5055 ft.; Stumpfer) and (¼ hr.) *St. Jacob* (see p. 288).

Beyond Olang the line runs in numerous windings high up on the left side of the deep ravine of the Rienz. The train passes through a short tunnel, which had to be constructed in a tubular form in consequence of the loose nature of the soil, and reaches (31 M.) *Welsberg* (3537 ft.; \**Löwe*; \**Lamm*; *Rose*), the seat of the district court, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Gsiesthal*. (To the Defereggenthal by *St. Magdalena* and the *Gsieser-Joch*, see p. 288.) To the N. stand the ruins of *Welsberg* and *Thurn*; to the S., opposite the station are the unpretending baths of *Waldbrunn*.

About 2 M. to the E., halfway to Niederdorf, the attractive \**Pragser Thal* opens to the right. A road leads from Niederdorf round the foot of the *Golser Berg* (a footpath diverging to the left at the railway-station is pleasanter) to the (3 M.) *Hofstadt* in *Ausser-Prags*, where the valley divides into *Alt-Prags* on the left (E.), and *Inner* or *Neu-Prags* on the right (W.). About 1½ M. up the E. branch of the valley (steep carriage-road) lie the favourite baths of *Alt-Prags* (4518 ft.; unpretending, but good), amidst superb scenery (E. the *Sarlkofel* and *Dürrenstein*; in the background, to the S., the lofty *Hohe Gaisl*, to the W. the *Rosskofel* group). Ascent of the *Sarlkofel* from this point, see below; over the *Sarlriedel* to the Ampezzo road, about 3 hrs. — To *SCHLUDERBACH* by the *Seelandthal*, an attractive passage of 4½ hrs. A good path leads below the *Heimwaldkofel*, and then ascends along the W. base of the *Dürrenstein* to the (2½ hrs.) summit of the pass (6177 ft.), which commands a fine view of the *Cristallo*, *Marmarole*, and (W.) the *Hohe Gaisl*, *Rauhe Gaisl*, *Rosskofel*, etc. The descent leads over the extensive meadows of the *Plätz-Wiesen*, and past the *Dürrensteinhütte* (p. 277) and *Seelandhütte*. At the *Knollkopf* the route turns to the left, and traverses the *Seelandthal* to (2 hrs.) *Schluderbach* (p. 276). Another path (not recommended) leads to the right from the *Knollkopf* through the *Knappenfussthal* to *Ospitale* (p. 277). — The ascent of the *Knollkopf* (7220 ft.), an admirable point of view, may easily be combined with the Seeland pass.

The *Inner-Prags*, or W. arm of the valley, stretches, between the *Rosskofel* on the left and the *Hochalpe* on the right, to the *Joch* leading to *Vigil*. From the *Hofstadt* (see above) a good footpath leads past the hamlet of *Schmieden*, and afterwards through wood, to the small and unpretending baths of (¾ hr.) *Neu-Prags*, or *Möselbad* (4345 ft.); opposite, on the left bank of the *Pragser-Bach*, lies the village of *St. Veit*. Thence in ¾ hr. more to the beautiful, dark-green \**Pragser Wildsee* (4850 ft.), in which the huge form of the *Seekofel* (9214 ft.) is reflected (boats for hire). On the left rise the precipitous sides of the *Herstein* (8366 ft.), to the right is the *Schwarzberg*. At the (10 min.) S. extremity of the lake opens the *Grünwald-Thal* (to the W.), from which there are several passes to the *Rauhtal*. The easiest crosses the *Kreuzjoch* to *St. Vigil* in 4 hrs., but it possesses few attractions: from the lake past the

*Grünwaldhütte* and *Altkaserhütte* to the (2 hrs.) *Hochalpe* (retrospect of the *Rosakofel*, *Seckkofel*, *Ricegogn*; to the S., *Monte Sella di Senes*);  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the *Jöchl am Kreuz* (*Grünwaldjöchl*, 7395 ft.); descent through the narrow *Fossadura-Thal*, between the *Paratsch* on the left and the *Piz da Peres* on the right, to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *St. Vigil* (p. 273).

The line crosses the *Pragser Bach* (the *Hohe Gaisl* is conspicuous at the head of the *Pragser Thal*, see p. 276), and then ascends a slight gradient to (35 M.) **Niederdorf** (3800 ft.; \* *Post*; \* *Schwarzer Adler*; *Bräu*, inexpensive), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to for summer quarters. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant is the E. is the *Weiherbad* (\* *Pension Moser*).

**WALKS.** To *Bad Maistadt* (4080 ft.), situated on the mountain-side,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the S.E., a pleasant centre for excursions in the woods. By *Weiherbad* to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Gratsch* (*Fink's Inn*) and to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Toblach* (see below.) To (40 min.) the village of *Aufkirchen* (4340 ft.), lying to the N. upon a terrace of the *Eggerberg*, and to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Wetterkreuz*, which commands an admirable view of the *Prags* and *Höhlenstein Dolomites*. The ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Thaler Bauer* (refreshments) and the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Klein-Sinne* are good points of view. — A pleasant round of about 3 hrs. may be made by proceeding by *Maistadt* and *Gratsch* to *Toblach*, and returning by *Aufkirchen*. — The ascent of the \* *Sarlkofel* (7736 ft.; 3 hrs.; with guide, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fl.) which rises to the S. between the *Pragser-Thal* and the *Höhlensteiner-Thal*, is not difficult, though the short passage of the 'Steig' is disagreeable for those disposed to giddiness. The fatigue is amply repaid by a splendid view of the *Pusterthal*, the *Tauern*, the *Rieserferner* and *Zillerthal* snow-mountains, and the S. Limestone Alps. Descent over the *Sarlriedel*, and then either to the right to *Alt-Prags* (p. 261), or to the left to the *Toblacher-See* (p. 276). — To the *Pragser-See*, see above.

The train now crosses the *Rienzen*, which descends from the *Val Ampezzo*, for the last time, and at (38 M.) station *Toblach* (\* *Hotel Toblach*, at the mouth of the *Val Ampezzo*, built by the Austrian S. Railway Company, R. from 1 fl., B. 40, A. 30, D. 1 fl. 50 kr.; \* *Baur's Hotel and Restaurant*, at the station) reaches its highest point, the *Toblacher Feld* (3950 ft.), the watershed between the *Rienzen* and the *Drave*, and the boundary between the upper and lower *Pusterthal*. The village of *Toblach* (\* *Goldnes Kreuz*), with its handsome new church, lies at the foot of the *Pfannhorn* (see below),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N. of the station. A road leads from *Toblach* southwards, through the *Val Ampezzo*, to *Cortina* and *Belluno* (R. 57). Fine view from *Toblach* of the narrow mouth of the valley guarded by pinnacles of dolomite (to the left the *Neunerkofel*, to the right the *Sarlkofel* and *Dürrenstein*), with the *Cristallino* in the background.

**EXCURSIONS** from *Toblach*. The *Wetterkreuz* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), *Gratsch*, *Maistadt*, *Aufkirchen*, *Niederdorf*, see above. To *In die Rienzen*, a brewery  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the W. of the station. To the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Toblacher-See* (p. 276). — The ascent of the \* *Pfannhorn* (8733 ft.) is easy and interesting (3-4 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 80 kr.); excellent view of the *Ampezzo Dolomites*.

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the *Drave* on the right, to (40 M.) *Innichen* (3825 ft.; \* *Bär*, R. 60, B. 26 kr.; \* *Goldner Stern*; *Rössle*), the Roman *Aguntum*, a favourite summer resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Sextenthal*. The handsome church of the village, dating from the

13th cent., possesses a much more ancient portal of great interest. To the S.E. rises the *Helm* (see below), a fine point of view; to the S. are the lofty *Dreischusterspitze* (10,367 ft.) and other Sexten Dolomites.

The **Sexten-Thal** is traversed by a carriage-road, which turns to the S. at the *Bär Inn*, crosses the brook, and ascends on the left bank. After  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. a road diverges to the right to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Innicher Wildbad* (4370 ft.), in the woods above the main road, a favourite watering-place with a good \*Bath House. (The baths may also be reached in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by a pleasant footpath over the *Burg*, the extreme N.W. spur of the *Helm*, which commands a magnificent view.) The road then passes the mouth of the *Innerfeld-Thal* (fine view of the *Haumold* on the right, and the *Gsellknoten* and *Dreischuster* on the left), crosses the *Ixenbach* at the *Sommerermühle*, and reaches ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sexten*, or *St. Veit* (4300 ft.; \*Fuchs; \*Kofler), the capital of the valley. — The ascent hence of the \**Helm* (7972 ft.), which commands a splendid panorama, is an enjoyable expedition of 3 hrs. (guide; from Sillian in 4 hrs., see below).

[An interesting passage leads through the highly picturesque *Innerfeld-Thal*, and over the *Wildgraben-Joch*, to (8 hrs.) *Höhlenstein* (guide indispensable, see below). From the *Sommerermühle* to the *Lower Chalet* at the end of the valley, 2 hrs. The route then ascends to the right to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Upper Chalet* (6377 ft.), which affords an admirable view of the *Schusterplatte*, *Dreischusterspitze*, *Schwalbenkofel*, *Bullköpfe*, etc. Thence through the *Innicher Wildgraben*, past the *Wasserkamm*, to the (2 hrs.) head of the pass, lying between the *Schwabenalpenkopf* and the *Schwalbenkofel*, and affording a capital view of the *Cristallo*, *Sorapiss*, *Marmarole*, *Antelao*, and other peaks. The steep and toilsome descent leads through the *Grosse Wildgraben* (to the left are the *Drei Zinnen*, p. 277) and the *Rienzthal* to (3 hrs.) *Höhlenstein* (p. 276). — The ascent of the *Hochebenkofel* (9518 ft.), from the upper hut by the *Hangenalpel* and the *Lückel* (pass to the *Ampezzo* road, 8300 ft.) in 3-4 hrs., presents no difficulty to the practised mountaineer, and is recommended (guide *Franz Innerkofler*, see below). The plateau of the *Hochebenkofel* is connected with the *Birkenkofel* (9530 ft.) on the N. by a narrow arête, the passage of which requires a perfectly steady head.]

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. above *St. Veit*, to the right of which rises the *Dreischusterspitze*, is *Moos*, or *St. Joseph* (4365 ft.), situated at the point where the valley forks. Following the right arm we reach ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the unpretending *Bad Moos*, or *Sextner Bad*, whence an extremely picturesque excursion may be made to the \**Fischleimboden* (4755 ft.), commanding an admirable view of the imposing *Dreischusterspitze*, *Bachernspitze*, *Zwölferkofel*, *Elferkofel*, *Rothwand*, and other mountains at the head of the valley; the traveller should go as far as ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the end of the pasture. Farther up, the *Fischlein-Thal* branches into the *Altenstein-Thal* on the right (S.W.) and the *Bachern-Thal* on the left (S.E.). A tolerably easy route leads through the former, over the *Sextner Böden*, and past a small lake, to the *Toblacher* or *Toblinger Riedel* (7844 ft.), which lies between the *Paternkofel* and *Morgenalbspitze*, and commands an excellent view of the *Drei Zinnen* (immediately facing us), the *Cristallo*, *Hohe Gaisl*, etc.; descent through the upper *Rienzthal* to (6-7 hrs.) *Höhlenstein* (p. 276). *Franz* and *Jos. Innerkofler*, and *Jos. Egarter*, all of *Sexten*, are good guides. — *Auronzo* may be reached from the S.E. ramification of the *Fischleinth* (the *Bachernthal*) by two difficult passes, one over the *Giralba-Joch* (8190 ft.), immediately to the left of the *Zwölferkofel*, and by the *Sandebühel* (8230 ft.); the other over the *Forcella della Cengia* (8440 ft.), between the *Zwölferkofel* and *Paternkofel* (10-11 hrs. to *Auronzo*, p. 282). — Through the *Sextenthal*, as the principal ramification of the valley to the E. is still called, the road ascends steeply to the (2 hrs.) *Kreuzberg-Joch*, or *Monte Croce Pass* (5350 ft.), where it crosses the Italian frontier. Thence by *Padola* to *Auronzo* (4 hrs.), see p. 282; by *S. Stefano* to *Sappada*, see p. 282. From the *Monte Croce* (two poor inns) to the *Schuss*, the extreme

E. spur of the Rothwandspitze, a pleasant walk of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; fine view to the S. of the Val Comelico, etc.

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the Drave, now augmented by the Sextenbach, and crosses the river to (48 M.) Sillian (3600 ft.; \*Post; Adler). To the N., at the mouth of the *Villgrattenthal*, stands the well-preserved castle of *Heimfels*. (To *Hopfgarten* over the *Villgrattenjoch*, see p. 288.) About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W., in a sheltered position on the S. side of the Pusterthal, are the baths of *Weillahnbrunn* (good quarters). — The *Helm* (7972 ft.), ascended from Sillian by the *Forscher-Alp* in 4 hrs. (Johann and Anton Schett, guides), is an admirable point of view (see above).

FROM SILLIAN TO KÖTSCHACH (p. 265), 13-14 hrs. The route (at first a narrow carriage-road) ascends on the left side of the *Kartitsch-Thal*, past *St. Leonhard*, or *Kartitsch*, to (4 hrs.) '*In der Innerst*', the head of the pass (4980 ft.), the watershed between the Drave and the Gail, and descends through the *Lessachthal*, as the upper Gailthal is called, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ober-Tilliach* (Inn) and (3 hrs.) *Maria-Lukau* (3720 ft.; two tolerable inns), a frequented pilgrimage resort. The road from this point to Kötschach (about 20 M.) is very bad, and scarcely practicable even for the lightest vehicles. It leads over rough, hilly ground, and is intersected by innumerable ruts formed by brooks descending from the precipitous Kreuzkofel chain. — *St. Lorenzen*, *Liesing*, *Kornath*, and *St. Jakob* are insignificant villages. *Kötschach*, see p. 348.

The train passes the mouth of the *Kartitsch-Thal* (see above), crosses the Drave, and descends to station *Abfattersbach* (3100 ft.), whence there is a charming view down the valley. To the right the *Spitzkofl* (8990 ft.) is seen from time to time, towering over the intermediate hills. The scene becomes wild and lonely. The line is carried along the declivity by lofty embankments, descending at a gradient of 1:40. Stations *Mittewald* and *Thal* (2625 ft.); opposite is the entrance to the short, but wild and romantic *Gams-thal* (interesting walk of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. as far as the waterfall, 230 ft. in height). The train now enters the *Lienzer Klause*, a defile 9 M. long, which has often been successfully defended by the Tyrolese.

66 M. **LIENZ** (2193 ft.). — \*Post; a café next door; \*WEISSES LAMM; \*ROSE; SONNE, starting-point of the *Stellwagen*; ADLER; \*RÖSSL; FISCHWIRTH, on the left bank of the Isel; *Railway Restaurant*, with beds, R. 1 fl. One-horse carr. to Dölsach 2, two-horse 3 fl.; to Winklern 6 or 9 fl.; *St. Johann im Wald* 3 or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fl.; Huben 4 or 6; *Windisch Matrei* 7 or 10 fl.

*Lienz*, the last town in the Tyrol towards the E., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the Drave and the *Isel*, a river three times as large. The *Lieburg*, a large edifice with two towers in the spacious Platz opposite the Post, dating from the 16th cent., is now the seat of the district authorities. To the N.W., on the slope of the *Schlossberg*, rises *Schloss Bruck*, once a seat of the counts of Lurn and Pusterthal, now a brewery; the tower affords the best survey of the town and its environs. Travellers from the N. here perceive for the first time the remarkable dolomite formations of this district in the chain which separates the valleys of the Drave and Gail. To the S. of *Lienz*, on the oppo-



site side of the Drave, rise the wild and jagged *Rauchkofl* (6256 ft.) and the *Spitzkofl* (8990 ft.) which materially contribute to the picturesqueness of Lienz when seen from the Iselsberg (p. 300).

From Lienz to the *Iselthal* (Windisch-Matrei, Pregratten), see R. 59; to *Kals*, see R. 60; to the *Möllthal* (Heiligenblut), see R. 61. The charming excursion to the \**Kalser Thörl* may be made in one day from Lienz by driving to Windisch-Matrei at 4 a.m. and ordering the carriage to be in waiting at Huben at 6 p.m.

WALKS. To *Amlach*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., on the right bank of the Drave. To ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Bad Leopoldsdorh*, commanding a fine view of Lienz. By *Tristach* to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) picturesque little *Tristacher-See* (2660 ft.), and to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the baths of *Jungbrunn*. To (1 hr.) *Ober-Lienz* on the N.W., returning by *Schloss Bruck*.

MOUNTAIN EXPEDITIONS. To the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Kerschbaumer Alp*: the path leads by *Amlach*, and round the W. slope of the *Rauchkofl*, into the *Galizen-thal* and to the interesting *Klammbrücke*, and ascends thence in zigzags to the Alp (5800 ft.), which occupies a wild situation at the base of the *Ganskofl* (8983 ft.; ascent from the Alp in 3 hrs., fatiguing, view admirable). A trying route leads from the Alp over the *Zochen Pass* (7390 ft.) to (4 hrs.) *Maria-Lukau* (p. 264). — The *Böse Weibele* (8264 ft.), an excellent point of view, is ascended with little exertion in 5 hrs., by *Schloss Bruck*, chiefly through wood (or from the S. by *Leisach* and the high-lying village of *Bamberg*). — A very attractive ascent is that of the *Schleinitz* (9520 ft.), the southernmost summit of the *Schober* group ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 4 fl.). The path ascends steeply to the N., past *Oberdrum* in the *Schleinitztobel*, to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Feldweibel-Alp* (6522 ft.), whence a stiff climb of 3 hrs. more brings us to the top (magnificent prospect). — *Weisse Wand* and *Hochschober*, see p. 288.

The train crosses the Isel and traverses the broad valley of the Drave to (69 M.) *Dölsach* (\**Putzenbacher*; route over the Iselsberg to the Möllthal and to Heiligenblut, see p. 300). To the right a picturesque glimpse of the dolomite mountains of the Gailthal. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Nikolsdorf* (2070 ft.), the last Tyrolese village. The ascent of the *Hochstadel* (8785 ft.), which rises here to the right, is recommended on account of its magnificent view (by *Pirkach* and the *Pirker Kammern* in 6 hrs., with guide). The Drave and the frontier of Carinthia are now crossed. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Oberdrauburg* (2000 ft.; \**Post*), an unimportant place with an old château of Prince Porzia.

To *Tolmezzo* by *Kötschach* and the *Plecken* (12 hrs.), an interesting route. As far as *Mauthen* a good road; thence to *Paluzza* a cart-track or bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The road, the ancient Roman route from *Leontium* (Lienz) to *Aquileja*, crosses the Drave, and mounts a wooded slope to the low *Gailberg* or *Kötschach Pass* (3327 ft.). It then descends southwards to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kötschach* (p. 348), crosses the Gail, and leads to the solitary village of *Mauthen*, at the mouth of the *Valentin Valley*. The latter is ascended (practicable for small vehicles for 2 hrs.), leading straight through the wood at the bifurcation, to (3 hrs.) *Auf der Plecken* (4124 ft.; \**Inn*, with whey-cure), prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. On the E. rises the *Pollinick* (7825 ft.), on the W. the *Kollinkofel* with the *Kellerwand* (9852 ft.). Then an ascent of 20 min. more to the *Monte Croce Pass* (4500 ft.) commanding a fine view to the S. and E., from which the path winds down to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Timau* and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Paluzza* (1985 ft.), the principal village in the *Val di San Pietro* (no tolerable inn), which is watered by the *But*. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tolmezzo* (Leone Bianco) in the broad *Val Tagliamento*, and (6 M.) *Stazione per la Carnia* on the new railway from *Resiutta* to (25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Udine* (p. 355).

The train crosses the Drave (passing the old fortress of *Stein* on



the right), and follows the left bank. To the right of stat. *Dellach* is the *Reisskofl* (7963 ft.). Below (89 M.) *Greiffenburg* (*Post*), the Drave is navigable.

To *VILLACH* a direct and in several respects interesting route leads through the *Weissensee Thal* (9 hrs. to Paternion). Tolerable road by *Weissach* to (5 M.) *Gatschach*, at the W. end of the narrow *Weissensee* (9 M. long; 2940 ft.). At *Weissenbach*, at the E. end of the lake, numerous relics of lake-dwellings have been discovered. The picturesque lake should be traversed by boat, as the path on the N. bank is indifferent. Carriage-road again from *Weissenbach* to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Stockenboi* (*Fischer*), with iron-mines, and through the attractive *Weissensee-Thal*, which opens into the valley of the Drave at *Feistritz*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. below Paternion (see below).

To THE *GAILTHAL* a pleasant road over the *Kreuzberg* to *Weissbriach*, and through the picturesque wooded *Gitschthal* to *Hermagor* (p. 348), 16 M.

To the N. rises the *Kreuzeck*, a mountain from which numerous brooks descend to the Drave. Stat. *Kleblach-Lind*; then ( $103\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sachsenburg* (1840 ft.; *Post*), a village partially enclosed by the Drave, with a ruined castle. It lies at the mouth of the *Möllthal*, through which the road mentioned at p. 301 leads to *Ober-Vellach* and *Heiligenblut*. The line describes a wide curve round the village and crosses the Möll. Several traces of a Roman settlement have been discovered at *St. Peter im Holz*. On the slope to the right is the ruin of *Ortenburg*.

$106\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Spittal* (1770 ft.; \**Post*), a considerable village, with a handsome château of Prince Porzia. Post-road from *Spittal* to the N. over the *Radstädter Tauern* to *Radstadt*, see R. 67. Pleasant walk through the *Lieser-Thal* to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Millstadt* (\**Burgstaller*; \**Sicherer*; *Lebzelter*; *Trebsche*), pleasantly situated on the *Millstädter See* (1900 ft.), with much frequented lake-baths.

The line crosses the *Lieser*. On the *Schüttbach*, on the opposite side of the Drave, rises *Schloss Oberaich*. 114 M. *Rothenthurm*, with a château of that name; 119 M. *Paternion-Feistritz*, two villages on the right bank of the Drave, at some distance from the railway. From *Paternion* through the *Stockenboi* and *Weissensee* valleys to *Greiffenburg*, see above. 125 M. *Gummern* (on the right the *Dobratsch*, p. 347). Then (131 M.) *Villach* (p. 347).

## 55. The Tauferer Thal or Ahrenthal.

*Comp. Map, p. 142.*

The *Tauferer Thal*, 39 M. in length, which opens from the *Pusterthal* at *Bruneck*, extends at first northwards to *Luttach*, and then in a N.E. direction, between the *Zillerthal-Ferner* and *Bieser-Ferner*, towards the *Tauern* chain. The central part of the valley from *Luttach* to *St. Peter* is named the *Ahrenthal*, while the upper end is known as the *Prettiau*. Several toilsome passes lead from this valley to the *Zillerthal* and the *Pinzgau* on the N., and the *Virgenthal* and *Defereggenthal* on the E. In August, 1878, the valley was visited by an extensive inundation (occasioned by heavy rains and the sudden melting of the glaciers), which swept away numerous houses, bridges, and paths, and covered much of the most fertile ground in the valley with mud and debris. — *DILIGENCE* from *Bruneck* daily to (9 M.) *Taufers* at 1 p.m. in 2 hrs., fare 70 kr. (from *Taufers* at 7 a.m.). One-horse carriage from *Bruneck* to *Taufers*  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , two-horse 6-7 fl. One-horse vehicle from *Taufers* to *Luttach* in

$\frac{3}{4}$  hr. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), to Steinhaus in 3 hrs. (3 fl.), to St. Valentin in 6 hrs. (6 fl.). If necessary the traveller may drive as far as Kasern.

**Bruneck**, see p. 260. The Taufers road diverges to the left, just beyond the bridge over the Rienz, crosses the railway, and mounts gradually. Fine retrospect of Bruneck; to the S.E. rise the Prags Dolomites, and to the N. the Keilbachspitze and Frankbachsattel. Farther on, the road descends to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Georgen* (the villages of *Dietenheim* and *Aufhofen* remaining on the right), and then ascends to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gais* (2795 ft.; Inn); on the hill to the right stands the *Kehlbürg*. Before reaching Gais we obtain a view of the Löffelspitze on the N., adjoining the Frankbachsattel on the left. To the S. the Peitlerkofel (p. 274) in the Enneberger-Thal towers over the intervening hills.

About 4 M. up the *Mühlbach-Thal*, which opens here to the E., lies the village of *Mühlbach* (4795 ft.), 3 M. above which is the rustic *Mühlbacher Bad* (6060 ft.). Rough passes (guide requisite) lead hence to the N. over the *Grubschartl* and the *Elferscharte* to (5-6 hrs.) *Rein* (p. 269). A pleasant and easy route leads to the E. by the *Oberwielenbacher-Alp* and the *Mühlbach-Joch* to (5 hrs.) *Antholz* (p. 261).

The road crosses to the right bank of the Ache, and leads past the ruin of *Neuhaus* on the left to (3 M.) *Uttenheim* (2750 ft.), which is commanded by the ruined castle of that name, perched on a precipitous crag (4035 ft.). It then intersects meadows, dotted with clumps of alder-trees (N. the Löffelspitze), to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Mühlen* (rustic inns), at the mouth of the *Mühlwalder Thal*.

The entrance to the *Mühlwald-Lappacher Thal* (12 M. long) is formed by a profound and narrow ravine, called the *Aussermühlwalder Kamm*. There is a path on each side of the valley. The route ordinarily used (at first practicable for vehicles) leads southwards from Taufers (see below), parallel with the post-road, for 1 M., and then ascends to the right on the N. side of the valley, passing above *Mühlen*, which lies to the left. On the S. side ('*Schatten-Seite*' or 'shady side') another path ascends the valley from *Mühlen*, somewhat steeply at first, but afterwards more gradually. After  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. it crosses a bridge, below which the brook forms several cascades, before it disappears in the gorge at the mouth of the valley. Beyond the bridge the path joins the route on the N. side (see above), and remains henceforth on the left bank of the stream. Near ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Mühlwald* (4035 ft.; Inn), with its loftily situated church, we obtain a view of the *Mühlwalder-Joch* (p. 371) and the *Speikboden* (p. 268) to the right, and of the *Reisnock* and *Stechwand-Spitze* in front. The track now undulates considerably (better to descend by the church and follow the footpath along the stream). At a ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) chapel the valley turns towards the N.W. (opposite is a waterfall), and a fine view is enjoyed of its head with the snow-clad *Weisszint* (10,722 ft.). In 1 hr. more we reach (1 hr.) *Lappach* (4675 ft.; Inn, poor; better entertainment at the '*Rinsbacher*', the first house beyond the trench behind the church; guide, Joseph Auer, or the *Rinsbacher* farmer, who is well acquainted with the district). Here the valley forks into the *Zösenthal* on the W., and the *Nevesthal* or *Evisthal* on the N. — **PASSES** from Lappach. To **PFUNDERS**: over the *Passenjoch* or *Posenjoch* (7930 ft.) in 5 hrs. (guide 3 fl.); through the *Zösenthal* and over the *Rieglerjoch* (7985 ft.) in 5 hrs. (3 fl.); through the *Nevesthal* and over the *Eisbrucker-Scharte* (8345 ft.) in 7 hrs. (5 fl.), all unattended with difficulty. — To **PFITSCH**: over the *Eisbrucker-Scharte* and the *Pfunders-Joch* in 11 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), or over the *Weisszintjoch* and the *Gliederferner* in 10 hrs. (6 fl.), fatiguing. The ascent of the *Hochfeiler* (11,502 ft.) may be combined with the latter route. — To the **SCHLEGEISEN THAL** (p. 147): over the *Schlegeisenscharte*

between the Weisszint and the Breitnock, or over the *Ewis* or *Neves-Sattel* (9800 ft.), between the Mutnock and Mösele in 9 hrs. (7 fl.), very fatiguing passes. — To **WEISSENBACH** (p. 270): over the *Weissenbacher Scharle* (*Neveser Jöchl*, 9240 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Rieserferner, etc., in 7 hrs. (3½ fl.); or through the *Rinsbachgraben* and over the *Lappacher Joch* (7730 ft.) in 5 hrs. (3 fl.).

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS** from Lappach. The ascent of the *Hochfeiler* (11,502 ft.), which affords a superb prospect, occupies 7-8 hrs. (see above) and is rather laborious (comp. p. 147; guide 6 fl., with descent to Pfitsch 8 fl.). — The *Weisszint* (10,722 ft.) presents considerable attractions and no serious difficulty (6-7 hrs.; guide 6 fl., with descent to Pfunders 7, to Pfitsch 8 fl.). — The *Grosse Mösele* (11,417 ft.) commands a magnificent view, but the ascent is difficult; the route leads from the upper *Neves-Alp* across the *Neves* or *Mösele Glacier* to the depression on the E. side of the summit, and then climbs very steeply to the top (8 hrs.; guide 6, with descent to Weissenbach 7, to Waxegg 8 fl.). — The *Ringelstein* (8962 ft.), which presents no difficulty, and affords a beautiful view, may be approached either from Lappach direct (3½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), first through wood and then over mountain pastures, or from the Lappacher Joch (see above).

Beyond Mühlen the *Tauferer-Boden* is entered. To the N.E. beyond the mouth of the *Reinthal* rises the *Grosse Moosnock* (10,030 ft.), on the slope of which lies the village of *Ahornach* (p. 269); on the left are the precipitous sides of the *Burgsteinwand*. About ¾ M. farther stands the parish church of *Taufers*, a Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., adjacent to which is the much more ancient chapel of St. Michael. Then (¾ M.) **Taufers** (2830 ft.; \*Post, R. 60 kr. to 1 fl., D. 70 kr., fine view from the balcony; \**Elephant*; *Plankensteiner*), consisting of the villages of *Sand* on the right, and *St. Moritz* on the left bank of the stream, the capital of the valley, and seat of the district court. Its situation, commanded by the old castle of *Taufers*, is extremely picturesque; in the background to the N. is the *Schwarzenstein*, with the *Trippach* glacier on the left and the *Schwarzenbach* glacier on the right, while more to the left rise the *Hornspitzen*.

**WALKS.** The *Rifle Range* (*Schiessstand*), reached by traversing the meadows for a few hundred paces to the E. of the Post Inn, commands an unimpeded view of the valley and of the glaciers to the N. By the targets the path divides; that to the left leads to (½ hr.) *Bad Winkel*, plainly fitted up (Inn), that to the right to (½ hr.) *Kematen* (Stockmaier). At the last house of Kematen a path ascends somewhat steeply to the left over pastures, crosses a torrent, and leads in zigzags to the (½ hr.) *St. Walburgkapelle*, whence we obtain a fine view of the *Mühlwalder Thal*, etc. — To the \**Falls of the Reinbach* (there and back 1½-2 hrs.) we may either proceed by Bad Winkel, or go from Sand to St. Moritz, crossing the brook by the second bridge, beyond which the two routes unite. The path, at first level, then leads along the left bank; it afterwards ascends, but has at places been obliterated by mountain-torrents. As soon as the brook re-appears below us on the left, we descend and reach the (¾ hr.) broad *Lower Fall*. We then retrace our steps, ascend a few paces to the right, follow the steep path on the left, leading to the \**Second Fall*, the larger of the two, and view it from the top of the wild gorge into which it is precipitated. We next ascend the steps to the right and cross the hill to the *Schuppenboden*, a shady spot in the forest, strewn with fragments of rock. We may either return hence direct through the wood, or ascend for another hour to the *Tobel Fall* (p. 269; bad and fatiguing path, guide 1 fl.).

To \**Schloss Taufers* (3130 ft.; 20 min.). At the chapel to the N. of Sand our route crosses the bridge to the right and ascends the hill by a

roughly paved cart-track. In 10 min. a second chapel is reached, whence we may either proceed to the right by a zigzag path direct to the castle, or follow the broader path to the left, leading round the rock on which the castle stands, and approaching it at the back. (This second path may also be gained by following the Luttach road for  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond the castle, and then crossing the bridge and ascending to the right.) The Schloss, in the middle ages the seat of the knights of Taufers, is still in part occupied. It possesses an ancient chapel, and one of the rooms contains an old inscription carved on the panelling. The windows on the S. side command a fine view of the Tauferer-Boden, and those on the N. a survey of the glaciers. — From the Schloss we may ascend to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Aschbach*, and thence follow the tolerable forest-path to the right to the high-lying church of (1 hr.) *Ahornach* (4365 ft.), which affords an admirable survey of the Rieserferner and the Enneberg Dolomites; or we may turn to the left at Aschbach and walk to (1 hr.) *Bojen*, another excellent point of view.

**LONGER EXCURSIONS.** (*Johann Niedermieser*, *Martin Reden*, *Michael Oberleiter*, known as *Matzmichl*, and *Joseph Steger*, are qualified guides.) Ascent of the \**Speikboden* (*Speikberg*, 8264 ft.), not difficult,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide 3 fl.; with return by Mühlwald or Weissenbach, 3 fl. 30 kr.; if night spent in the Sonklarhütte, 4 fl.). The path diverges to the left from the Luttach road about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. of Sand, and ascends over pastures and through wood to (1 hr.) *Michelreiss*, a cluster of houses visible from the valley below, and commanding a fine survey of the Rieserferner, Hornspitzen, Schwarzenstein, etc. Thence through wood, over very steep ground at places, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Innere Michelreisser-Alp*, where we ascend to the right through rhododendrons. Farther on, we follow the new path leading up a slope of detritus, at the head of which is a basin filled with debris. We now make a digression to the left, and a little farther up regain the path, which leads to the right along the ridge without farther difficulty to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit. Splendid \**Panorama*: N. the chief range of the Zillerthal Alps from the Weisszint to the Birnlucke; E. the Tauern with the Simonyspitze and Dreiherrnspitze, the Rieserferner; S. the Dolomites; S.W. the Adamello and Ortler; W. part of the Oetzthaler-Ferner. A few hundred paces below the summit, on the W., in a position commanding a good view, lies the *Sonklarhütte* (hay-bed, 60 kr., use of the hut by day 30 kr.). — The descent through the *Mühlwalder Thal* is recommended as a change in returning. The path descends abruptly from the chalet over steep pastures and rubble, through woods, and over meadows to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) upper farm of *Mitterberg* (milk). The path, generally in good condition, here turns to the left and leads chiefly through wood, finally joining the cart-track, which we follow to (2 hrs.) *Taufers* (Mühlen lies below on the right, comp. p. 267).

The ascent of the *Grosse Moosnock* (10,030 ft.) occupies 6 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). The shortest route, somewhat toilsome, leads by *Ahornach*. Another route leads by *Bojen* (see above) to the (3 hrs.) *Bajer-Alpe* (6575 ft.), where the night is spent; next morning the ascent is continued on the W. side, chiefly over fatiguing tracts of detritus, to the (3 hrs.) summit. The most striking object in the \**View* is formed by the Rieserferner, towering in the immediate vicinity. Descent to (3 hrs.) *Rein* (see below), laborious.

A visit to the \**Reinthal* (to Rein  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide, 2 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary) is recommended. Near St. Moritz we ascend gradually to the left through wood (by the upper path) and, passing a few houses, reach the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Plattenschmied* (Inn). We then follow a paved track to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Tobel Waterfall*, cross the bridge (on the right the scanty remains of an old convent), and ascend through the *Reinwald*, on the left side of the impetuous brook with its numerous rapids and cascades. The path is bad at many places. After 1 hr. we cross to the right bank, and in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. reach the first houses of *Rein*; to the right opens the *Gellthal* between the *Putzernock* on the right and the precipitous *Gatternock* on the left. The path then leads past the chapel through the level valley of the *Reiner Au*, and crosses two bridges. At the bifurcation of the path we may either proceed to the right to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Lower Inn* ('Zum Hochgall'), or

ascend to the left to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) church of Rein or St. Wolfgang (5240 ft.; *Bacherwirth*, near the church, poor, meat seldom to be had; guides Joseph, Johann, and Bartholomäus Ausserhofer). The village lies most picturesquely at the junction of the (N.) *Knüttenthal* and the (S.E.) *Bacherthal*, the latter of which is encircled by the snow-clad *Rieserferner*. The best point of view is at the cross a few hundred yards to the N. of the church; the peaks visible are (from E. to W.) the *Stuttenock*, *Lengstein*, *Riesernock*, *Hochgall*, *Wildgall*, and *Schneebigge Nock*. — Pleasant walk up the *Bacherthal* to the *Tristenbach Waterfall* (there and back  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.); 1 hr. farther on are the waterfalls at the base of the *Hochgall*. — MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. (The ascent of several peaks has been greatly facilitated by the erection, in 1877, of the *Rieserfernerhütte*, which lies  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Rein, near the end of the W. *Rieser Glacier*, at a height of 7175 ft. above the sea-level, and is itself a good point of view; night-quarters 60, use by day 30 kr.) The \**Schneebigge Nock* (*Ruthnerhorn*, 11,122 ft.) commands a superb view; its ascent, in 3 hrs. from the chalet, is not difficult (guide 5 fl.). — The *Hochgall*, the highest peak of the *Rieserferner* (11,282 ft.), and an admirable point of view (4 hrs. from the hut; 7 fl.), and the *Wildgall* (10,725 ft.;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 7 fl.) afford two very laborious ascents. — The *Stuttenock* (8986 ft.) is easy and interesting ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Rein; 3 fl.). — The *Grosse Moosnock* (10,080 ft.) is ascended from Rein in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (4 fl.; with descent to Taufers 5 fl.), somewhat fatiguing (comp. p. 269). — PASSES. Over the *Antholzer Scharls* (9000 ft.) to *Mitterthal* in the *Antholz Valley* (p. 261), a passage of 8 hrs., with a laborious and disagreeable descent (guide 6 fl.). — Over the *Klamml* to the *Defereggenthal* (to Jagdhaus 3, to St. Jakob 7 hrs.), on the whole unattractive; guide unnecessary (to Jagdhaus 2 fl. 80 kr., to St. Jakob 5 fl.). The path ascends from the church through the *Knüttenthal* to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Knüttlen* (8190 ft.), crosses the bridge, and mounts to the right, finally passing the small *Klamml-See*, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the summit of the pass (7600 ft.). The descent leads somewhat steeply (on the left a good spring) over the pastures of the *Affenthal*, or upper *Defereggenthal*, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Jagdhaus*; accommodation in the lowest chalet to the left (*Sternalpe*). Hence to *Erlsbach* and *St. Jacob*, see p. 288; over the *Schwarze Thörl* to *Pregratten*, see p. 295; over the *Merbjöchl*, or the *Rothenmann-Scharls*, to *Prettau*, see p. 272.

The return-journey from Rein to Taufers may be made viâ *Ahornach*. The route turns to the left (N.W.) at the church of Rein and ascends over mountain pastures for 1 hr., affording a fine survey of the *Rieserferner*. Then along the slope by a fair path (as soon as a view of the bottom of the valley is gained, the margin of the wood should be followed). The *Zillerthaler-Ferner* are gradually disclosed to view. We next descend by a rough path to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) church of *Ahornach* (see p. 269), and proceed by *Aschbach* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Sand*.

Above *Sand* the valley contracts. The road ascends for some distance, and then becomes level. The *Bojerbach Fall* is passed on the right after  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.; then comes ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Luttach* (Inn), where the valley (above this point called the *Ahrenthal*) trends to the N.E. The view of the E. part of the *Zillerthal* crest now becomes unimpeded, embracing (from W. to E.) the *Hornspitzen*, *Schwarzenstein*, *Löffelspitze*, *Keilbachspitze*, *Hollenzkopf*, *Napfspitze*, and *Wagnerschneid*. On the W. opens the *Weissenbachthal*.

The *Weissenbachthal* affords opportunity for picturesque excursions. The path ascends from the inn to the left, over the hill, in the direction of the church. It then crosses the stream and mounts somewhat abruptly on the left bank, finally over meadows, to (1 hr.) *Weissenbach* (4300 ft.; Inn). Beyond the church the *Mitterbach* flows into the *Weissenbach* from the N., while farther up the valley the *Tristenbach* joins it from the S. The N.W. prolongation of the valley is called the *Trattenbach-Thal*.

**MOUNTAIN TOURS.** (Stephan Kirchler, known as 'Gröber', of Ober-Luttach, and Jacob Mayrhofer, or 'Auerjackl', of St. Johann, are good guides; Georg Treffer of Luttach is suitable for the easier excursions.) The *Speikboden* (8264 ft.) is ascended in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., guide 3 fl. (better from Sand by Michelreiss, see above). — The ascents of the *Ringelstein* (8362 ft.;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 3 fl.) and the *Pfaffenock* (9888 ft.;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl.) are best made in connection with the passages of the *Lappacher Joch* and the *Weissenbacher-Scharte* to Lappach (see below). — The *Grosse Mösele* (11,417 ft.) is fatiguing to climb ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; 6 fl.); the path leads through the Trattenbach to the *Göge-Alp* (night-quarters), and then crosses the *Weissenbacher Scharte* and the *Neves Glacier* to the summit, which it approaches from the E. — The ascent of the *Thurnerkamp* (11,200 ft.) is difficult (7-8 hrs.; 6 fl.); from the *Göge* over the *Göge* or *Trattenbach Glacier* direct to the summit (first reached in 1874).

**PASSES.** To *MÜHLWALD* over the *Mühlwalder Joch* (7700 ft.) in 5 hrs. (3 fl.), an interesting route. — To *LAPPACH* over the *Lappacher Joch* (7730 ft.) in 5 hrs. (3 fl.) or over the *Weissenbacher Scharte* (9240 ft.) in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), see above. — To *THE ZILLERTHAL* over the *Tratterjoch* (9750 ft.) between the Thurnerkamp and Vordere Hornspitze, with descent over the *Horn Glacier* to the *Waxegg-Alp* (p. 146) in 8 hrs. (6 fl.), a fatiguing excursion. The route over the *Mitterbachjoch*, on the W. side of the third and highest Hornspitze, is likewise trying (9 hrs. to Waxegg;  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fl.).

The *Weissenbach* is crossed, and (1 M.) *Ober-Luttach* reached. About 1 M. to the W., in the ravine of the *Schwarzenbach*, which stretches to the N., is the beautiful *Ober-Luttach Waterfall*; at the head of the valley rise the *Hornspitzen*.

A difficult passage leads through the steep gorge of the *Schwarzenbach* and over the *Schwarzenbach Glacier* to the *Schwarzenbach-Joch* (three different openings), between the E. Hornspitze and the *Schwarzenstein*; descent over the *Schwarzenstein Glacier* to the *Schwarzenstein-Alp* (p. 146; 9 hrs., guide 6 fl.). — The ascent of the *\*Schwarzenstein* (11,046 ft.), accomplished by the *Rothbach-Alpe* (night-quarters) in 7 hrs., is laborious (5 fl.); the view is magnificent. Descent by the *Schwarzenstein Glacier* to *Waxegg* in 4 hrs., unattended with danger if proper caution be used (guide 7 fl.). — From the *Rothbach-Alpe* over the *Trippachsattel* (about 9650 ft.) to the *Baumgarten-Alp* in the *Floienthal*, an attractive expedition of 7 hrs. (7 fl.); comp. p. 146.

From *Ober-Luttach* the road leads past a copper-mill belonging to Count Enzenberg (destroyed by the inundation in 1878, see p. 266), and over the promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Rohrbach*, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Martin* (Inn). It then crosses the *Trippbach* (the *Trippachferner* and *Löffelspitze* rising on the left) and reaches ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *St. Johann* (3325 ft.; Tschachen). Fine view from the churchyard wall of the *Dreiherrnspitze* to the E.

The *Grosse Löffelspitze* (11,096 ft.) is a rather trying mountain to ascend (8-9 hrs.; guide  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.), comp. p. 146. To the *Hofer-Alpe* in the *Trippach Valley* (night-quarters), 2 hrs.; then over slopes of turf, moraines, and the extensive *Trippachferner* to the (5 hrs.) saddle on the W. of the summit, which is reached thence by a steep climb of 1 hr. up the S.W. shoulder. Descent into the *Floienthal* steep and difficult (guide  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fl.).

The road now leads past the entrance of the *Frankbachthal* (terminated by the *Frankbach Glacier* and *Löffelspitze*) and reaches (3 M.) *Steinhaus* (3440 ft.; *\*Inn*), a comfortable-looking village with several important buildings (Oberhollenzer at the inn is a good guide). From *Steinhaus* over the *Keilbach-Joch* to the *Stillupthal* (to Mairhofen 11 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), a fatiguing expedition; comp. p. 145. The road then ascends more steeply to a new zone



of the valley, crosses the Ahrenbach twice, and leads to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *St. Jacob* (3930 ft.), which lies on an eminence to the left. (Route over the *Hörnloch* and through the *Zillergrund* to Mairhofen 11 hrs., guide 7 fl., see p. 144.) Beyond (3 M.) *St. Peter* (3940 ft.; Klamm, rustic) the valley contracts to a narrow gorge, in which there is barely room for the road and the stream. At the end of the defile we enter the *Prettau*, or uppermost zone of the valley;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Valentin* (4580 ft.; Wieser, rustic). The carriage-road ceases 1 M. farther on, at the copper mines of the Ahrner Mining Company. Then comes ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Kasern* (5300 ft.; Abner), the last hamlet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. beyond which is the church of *Heiliggeist*.

PASSES. (*Anton Abner*, known as '*Kaserer Tonig*', is an able guide.) From *St. Peter* over the *Hundskehlloch* (8980 ft.) to the *Zillergrund* (to Mairhofen 13 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), see pp. 144, 145. — From *St. Valentin* over the *Merbjöch* (9300 ft.) to *Jagdhaus* (p. 289) in the *Defereggenthal*, 7 hrs. (4 fl.), a fatiguing route (from the S. side of the pass we may proceed to the *Klamml* and *Rein*, see p. 270). Over the *Rothenmann-Scharte*, 7 hrs. from *Kasern* to *Jagdhaus* (5 fl.), see p. 289. — From *Kasern* over the *Feld* or *Heiligengeist-Jöch* (8760 ft.) to the *Zillergrund* (to Mairhofen 12 hrs.; 7 fl.), see p. 145. — Over the *Krimmler Tauern* (8645 ft.) to *Krimml*, 9 hrs. (6 fl.), see p. 133. The route ascends the valley on the right bank of the stream, to a finger-post pointing out the way to the *Tauern*; it then ascends abruptly to the old, or *Prettau Tauernhaus*, and to the summit of the pass, which affords a fine view of the *Rödtspitze* and *Dreiherrnspitze*. The descent leads through the *Windbachthal* to the *Krimmler Tauernhaus* and to *Krimml* (p. 132). — Over the *Birnlucke* (8790 ft.) to *Krimml*, 9-10 hrs. (6 fl.), laborious; in descending, the extensive *Krimml Glacier* (p. 133) is passed. — Over the *Vordere Umbalhörl* (9720 ft.), or the *Hintere Umbalhörl* (9270 ft.), to *Pregratten*, 9 hrs. (7 fl.), a toilsome but interesting route (p. 294).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The *Rauchkofel* (10,656 ft.) may be ascended from *St. Valentin* viâ the *Wieser-Alpe* in 5 hrs. (4 fl.); admirable view of the *Reichenspitze* and the *Venediger* group. — The ascent of the *Dreiherrnspitze* (11,480 ft.) by the *Lanerkees* or the *Hintere Umbalhörl* (9 hrs.; 7 fl.), is laborious (better from the *Clara-Hütte*, p. 294). — The ascent of the *Welitzspitze* or *Rödtspitze* (11,457 ft.) direct from the *Rödthal* is difficult (7 hrs.; 7 fl.); better from the E. side (p. 295).

## 56. The Enneberg Valley or Gaderthal.

*Comp. Map, p. 276.*

The Enneberg Valley is traversed by a CARRIAGE ROAD as far as *St. Leonhard* and *St. Vigil* (Stellwagen from *Bruneck* to *St. Vigil* Wed. and Sat. at 3 p.m. in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., fare 1 fl. 20 kr.); the only other means of communication in the valley are cart-tracks or bridle-paths. — The LADIN DIALECT spoken in the Enneberg and Gardena valleys (p. 202) is alike unintelligible to Germans and Italians. As a specimen, the title of a prayer-book, printed at *Botzen* in 1812, but long out of print, may be given: — *La Stations o la via della S. Crusch, che cunteng de bella cunschiderazions i urazions. Metudes del Talian tel Parlè de Goerdeina* ('translated from the Italian into the dialect of the Gardena'). The dialect has most affinity with the Ladin of the Lower Engadine in the Grisons. The dialects of Enneberg and Gardena themselves often differ considerably; thus, *l'fre*, *l'fra*, the brother; *la so*, *la sor*, the sister; *la prossa umma*, *la bravia oma*, the pious mother; *la bona vischina*, *la bona uschina*, the good neighbour. The patois of the natives is being gradually superseded by Italian in the Gardena, where the prayer-books are now almost without exception printed in Italian, and where eight pastors out of twelve

preach in that language (three preach in the dialect, one in German). On the other hand German is becoming the predominant language in the Enneberg.

By the first houses of *St. Lorenzen* (p. 260),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W. of Bruneck, the road into the **Enneberg Valley**, or **Gaderthal**, diverges to the left. (A shorter footpath follows the slope to the left, just beyond the railway viaduct, halfway to *St. Lorenzen*.) It ascends gradually past the hamlets of *St. Martin*, *Moos*, and *Mauern*, and the castle of *Michaelsburg* (fine view of the Pusterthal the whole way) to (3 M.) *St. Maria-Saalen* (Inn), a favourite resort of pilgrims, pleasantly situated on the declivity high above the Gader. Beyond *St. Maria-Saalen* the road skirts the heights, passing in places through wood, and looking down on the villages of *Monthal* and *Onach* on the opposite side of the deep rocky bed of the Gader; 3 M. *Palfrad* (Inn). High up on the slope on the other side of the valley lies the village of *Welschellen*. From the *Plaiken* saddle a fine survey to the S.E. is obtained of the *Vigilthal* (see below), at the head of which rise the *Sella*, *Lavinores*, *Eisengabel*, etc. The road now descends, describing a wide circuit towards the left (a shorter footpath descends to the right by a cross), to the junction of the *Vigilthal*, or *Rudo Valley*, and the *Gaderthal*, at the bottom of which lie the (3 M.) houses of *Lunghiega*, Ger. *Zwischenwasser* (Inn).

[The name *Enneberg* is properly restricted to the branch of the *Gaderthal*, opening here to the S.E., called the *Vigilthal* by the Germans; the part above *St. Vigil* is also known as the *Vallon di Rudo*, or *Rauthal*. *St. Vigil* (3900 ft.; \**Stern*), the chief place in this valley and seat of the district authorities, lies  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. above *Lunghiega*, amid magnificent scenery. To the right rise the *Crosta-fels*, *Paresspitze*, *Eisengabel*, and *Nönöres*, with the *Croda di Vallon Grande* in the background; to the left are the *Sella*, *Paratsch*, and *Piz da Peres*; to the N. the *Kronplatz*. The village has a considerable reputation as a summer resort, and is well adapted for a prolonged stay. In the vicinity, on the *Fossadura*, are the small baths of *Cortina*, efficacious in rheumatic affections (bath 15 kr.).

EXCURSIONS (guides, the brothers *Vleitl*). To the *Jöchl* (5200 ft.; over which leads a path to *Piccolein*), commanding a fine \*View as far as the *Marmolada*, 1- $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — To the top of the *Kronplatz* (7444 ft.) by the *Furkl* (see below) in 3 hrs., a very attractive ascent (comp. p. 260). — To *OLANG* (p. 260) over the *Furkl*, an easy excursion of 3 hrs.; the route leads through the *Geiselsberger-Thal*, past the small baths of (2 hrs.) *Bergfall*. An interesting path leads from the *Furkl*, past the village of *Geiselsberg* (\*Inn) and the baths of *Scharll*, to *Reischach* and (3 hrs.) *Bruneck* (comp. p. 260). — To *PRAGS* through the *Fossadura Valley* and over the *Kreuzjoch*, see p. 261. — To *ST. CASSIAN* (see below), a charming expedition (guide). The route leads over the saddle *Bus dal Lega* (to the W. of the *Paresspitze*) to (3 hrs.) *Spessa* in the upper *Wengenthal* (see below); then over the lofty Alpine terraces of *Armentara*, which command a splendid prospect (on the left the precipitous sides of the *Kreuzkofel*), to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) church of *Heilgkreuz* (see below) and to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *St. Cassian*.

The *VAL AMPEZZO* may be reached from *St. Vigil* by two different routes, both attractive. The first leads through the *Rudo Valley* (on the



left opens the *Fossadura Valley*; farther on, the *Krippes Valley*), past the small *Kreidensee*, to (2 hrs.) *Tamers* (4770 ft.), the last Alp, and to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) head of the valley, known as *Pederù* (4975 ft.). A good but steep path ascends hence to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the extensive *Alp Fodara Vedla* (*Rudo di Sotto*, 6500 ft.), which affords a capital survey of the Hohe Gaisl, Lavinores, Croda di Vallon, Eisengabel, and other peaks. The summit of the pass is reached in 10 min. more. The path then descends steeply through the *Boita* valley to the chalet of *Campo Croce* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), and thence past *La Stua* and *Pauses*, two magnificently situated Alps, to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Ampezzo road, which is reached at the apex of the long curve below Peutelstein (comp. p. 278). Thence to Cortina,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — The ascent of the *Seekofel* (9215 ft.) may be conveniently combined with this expedition (recommended, and not difficult for practised mountaineers). In this case we turn to the left  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. beyond Pederù (see above), and ascend to the (1 hr.) extensive *Sennes Alp* (*Rudo di Sora*, 7840 ft.), which lies amidst splendid scenery; thence to the top of the *Seekofel*, which commands a superb view, in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. more. The descent may be made to *Fosses*, and thence by *La Rosa* and *Gottres* to *Ospitale* (comp. p. 277); or from *Sennes* through the *Val Salata* to the *Campo Croce Alp* in the *Boita Valley* (see above). — The second pass to the Val Ampezzo (laborious but interesting) leads from Pederù through the uppermost S. ramification of the *Vallon di Rudo*, between the *Eisengabel* and the *Col de Rù*, to the *Klein-Fannes Alp* (6855 ft.), E. of the *Kreuzkofel* (see below). The path then turns to the S.E., crosses the *Limo-Jock* to the *Gross-Fannes Alp* (7225 ft.), and traverses the *Ampezzo Fannes Valley* to (8 hrs.) *Fiammes* on the Ampezzo road (p. 279). ]

The Enneberg road immediately re-ascends to about halfway up the mountain slope (opposite opens the *Untermoy Valley*, in which lie the small baths of that name; to the S.W. is the *Peitlerkofel*, 9428 ft.), and leads past (3 M.) *Piccolein* (two inns) and (right) *St. Martin*, with the old castle of *Thurn*, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Preromang*, at the mouth of the *Campill Valley* (from Campill or Untermoy to *Villnöss*, see p. 196). At *Pederoa* (Inn),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, the *Wengenthal* opens on the E., with the hamlet of *Wengen* and the small baths of *Rumaschlung*. The next place in the *Gaderthal*, here called the *Abtei-Thal* or *Val Badia*, is ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) —

**St. Leonhard** (4450 ft.), or *Abtei*, Rom. *Badia (Evangelista)*, the largest village in the valley; it lies on the E. slope, and is overshadowed by the sheer walls of the *Heiligkreuz-Kofel* (9530 ft.). On the W. rises the *Guerdenazza* (*Puezberg*, 8753 ft.). Not far off, on the left bank of the *Gader*, are the small baths of *Pederazzes* (Inn, poor).

Pleasant walk of 2 hrs. to the pilgrimage-church of *Heiligkreuz* (6686 ft.; Inn, rustic), an admirable point of view. — The ascent thence of the *\*Heiligkreuzkofel* (9530 ft.), in 3 hrs., is not difficult, but requires a guide (the sacristan). We ascend to the right to the plateau, cross the *Klein-Fannes Alp*, and proceed finally over detritus to the summit, which affords a noble prospect. Descent to *St. Vigil*, or to the E. by the *Gross-Fannes Alp* and the *Ampezzo Fannes Valley* to *Cortina*, see above.

At (3 M.) *La Muda* the valley divides. In its principal branch, running towards the S.E., lies (3 M.) *St. Cassian* (5000 ft.; Inn, fair), in the neighbourhood of which fossil fish and shells are frequently found.

FROM ST. CASSIAN TO CORTINA by the *Valparola Alp* (6-7 hrs.), less

interesting than other routes in this district. Beyond the culminating point ('*Passo Trai Sassi*', between the *Lagazuoi* on the left and the *Sasso di Stria* on the right), the path unites with the Falzarego route (p. 284). — FROM ST. CASSIAN TO BUCHENSTEIN by *Piccol* and *Prelongei* (7000 ft.), an interesting route of 4 hrs. (guide); fine view of the Marmolada, etc. A more extensive panorama is enjoyed from the \**Sett Sassi* (8395 ft.), an admirable point of view, the ascent of which may be easily combined with the last-named route by proceeding from Prelongei over the crest to the S.E. (1¼ hr.).

Our route leads high up on the left bank of the Gader to (3¾ M.) *Stern* (4816 ft.; Inn), and then follows the left side of the valley which here diverges to the S.W. to (4½ M.) *Colfosco*, or *Kolfuschg* (5390 ft.; inn very poor, that of *Corvara*, see below, far preferable), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region (S. the Sella group, with the Boè, Pissadù, and Meisules; N. the Sass Songer and Sass da Tchampsch, peaks of the Guerdenazza group). About ¾ M. before Colfosco is reached, a road crosses to *Corvara* (5157 ft.; Inn), which lies in a lateral valley, 1½ M. to the E.

FROM CORVARA TO BUCHENSTEIN. One route, a fair bridle-track, leads by the *Alp Campolungo* (6200 ft.) to *Araba* and (4 hrs.) *Pieve* (p. 285); another and more attractive path crosses the *Incisa Alp* (7060 ft.), which affords a fine survey of the Marmolada, Civetta, etc., and descends by *Cherz* and *Corte* to (3½ hrs.) *Pieve* (guide desirable).

FROM CORVARA TO THE VAL FASSA there are two routes: one leading as above to (2 hrs.) *Araba*, and then crossing the *Pordoi-Joch* (p. 255) to *Canazei* in 3½ hrs.; the other, far more attractive, crosses the *Gardena* and *Sella* passes, reaching *Campidello* in 5½ hrs. This latter route first ascends from Colfosco in 1¾ hr. to the *Gardena Pass*, or *Grödener Joch* (see below). The ill-defined path, descending through the upper region of the valley (*Ferrara Alp*, see below), leads to the left, close to the precipices of the Sella (descent to S. Maria to be avoided), and ascends to a slight pass. It then leads down to a ravine, descending from the Sella, and crosses the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from S. Maria is reached. The path now ascends to the (2¼ hrs.) *Sella Pass* (p. 203), whence it descends to (1¼ hr.) *Campidello* (p. 255).

TO THE GARDENA VALLEY (from Corvara to St. Maria 3 hrs.). From Colfosco the bridle-path ascends through wood towards the W., to the (1¾ hr.) *Gardena Pass*, or *Grödener Joch* (6990 ft.), between the *Spitzkofel* on the right and the *Meisules* (Sella) on the left, which commands a superb view of the huge *Langkofl* (p. 203), the *Plattkofl*, *Schlern*, etc., and of the *Kreuzkofl* in the opposite direction. In descending, the path bears to the right, and leads steeply by the *Ferrara Alp* to *Plan* and (1¼ hr.) *St. Maria*, or *Wolkenstein* (5140 ft.), the highest village in the Gardena. Thence carriage-road by *St. Christina* to (6 M.) *St. Ulrich* and (9 M.) *Waidbruck* (comp. p. 203).

## 57. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.

67 M. POST-OMNIBUS from *Toblach* station to (18½ M) *Cortina* twice daily in 5½ hrs. (7 a.m. and 2.50 p.m.; from *Cortina* to *Toblach* at 6.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.); fares 1 fl. 75 kr., banquette 2 fl. (to *Schluderbach* 85 and 92 kr.). One-horse carriage from *Toblach* to *Cortina* 6 fl. (there and back 9 fl.), two-horse 12 fl. (there and back 15 fl.); in the height of summer carriages should be telegraphed for beforehand. POST-OMNIBUS from *Cortina* to (48½ M.) *Belluno* daily at 11.40 a.m. in 12¾ hrs., fare 3 fl. 32 kr.

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drave, Rienz, Eisack, Adige, Brenta, and Piave, and generally known as the

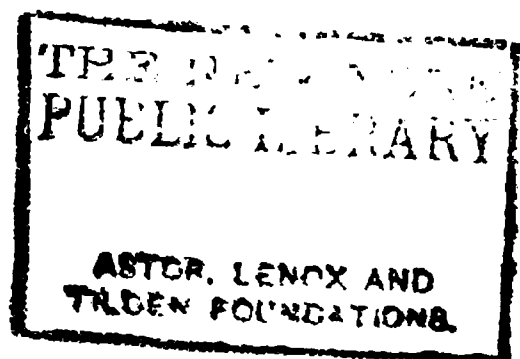
**DOLOMITES** (from Dolomieu, the geologist, who first examined this formation), is now greatly facilitated by the Pusterthal railway. Strictly speaking, the geological term *Dolomite* is confined to formations of magnesian limestone, such as the Fassa Mts., the Langkofel, Rosengarten, and Schlern. This limitation would exclude the lofty Limestone Alps of the Ampezzo: the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, Tofana, Sorapiss, Antelao, Pelmo, etc.; but as these mountains are widely known as the 'Ampezzo Dolomites', the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook.

The **AMPEZZO ROAD** quits the Pusterthal at station *Toblach* (p. 262), leads due S., between the *Sarlkofel* on the right and the *Neunerkofel* on the left, into the *Höhlensteiner Thal*, watered by the *Rienz*, and passes the small, dark *Toblacher See* (4045 ft.). The valley gradually contracts, and is shut in by rocks. On the left diverges the *Birkenthal*, at the head of which are the *Birkenkofel* and *Hochebenkofel*. Farther on, the *Hundsstall* towers conspicuously to the left, while the serrated *Dürrenstein* rises to the right. The view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the *Monte Pian*. Above the *Klausbrücke* (4310 ft.) the *Rienz* (see below) issues from its subterranean channel.

6 M. **Höhlenstein**, or *Landro* (4615 ft.; \**Post*), a diligence station. At the head of the valley of the *Schwarze Rienz*, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty, glistening peaks of the *Drei Zinnen* (9720 ft.). A few paces farther on is the light green *Dürrensee*, partly surrounded by pines. In the background rise the huge *Monte Cristallo* (10,695 ft.), with its wilderness of snow and ice, and its neighbours, the *Monte Popena* (10,600 ft.) and the *Cristallino* (9318 ft.), presenting a most striking picture. The lake is generally dry in autumn, but fills again in spring. The *Rienz* here flows for 1½ M. through a subterranean channel, under fragments of limestone rock, and re-appears at the *Klausbrücke* (see above). The road skirts the W. side of the lake (passing *Monte Pian* on the left), and 1½ M. from *Landro* reaches —

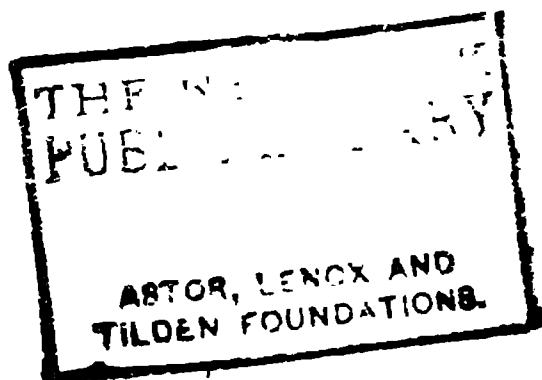
7½ M. **Schluderbach** (4730 ft.; \**Zum Monte Cristallo*, admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, and generally full in mid-summer; *Ploner*, the landlord, is well acquainted with the mountains; one-horse carriage to Cortina and back 6, to Lago Mesurina and back 3 fl.), in a beautiful, sequestered situation at the mouth of the *Val Popena* (p. 281). The *Monte Cristallo* is here concealed by the sombre *Rauhkofel*, and the less imposing *Cristallino* only is visible. To the right rises the vast limestone pyramid of the *Croda Rossa*, *Rothwand*, or *Hohe Gaisl* (10,328 ft.), which forms the boundary between the German and Italian tongues. On the left, at the head of the *Val Popena*, are the *Cadini*.

The \***Monte Pian** (*Hochalpe*, 7533 ft.), the W. slopes of which rise abruptly here from the valley, may be easily ascended in 2½-3 hrs.; guide desirable (one of the attendants at the hotel, 2 fl.). We ascend the *Val Popena* by the new Auronzo road (see p. 281), which after 12 min. crosses the Italian frontier. At a (¾ hr.) finger-post we diverge to the left, and follow a steep footpath, much improved of late, over the *Forcella Alta* to the (1 hr.) summit, which consists of a rocky plateau,









1 M. in length, with curious fissures. The highest point is on the N.W. margin, facing the Rienzthal. Four stakes with wisps of straw indicate the way to the best point of view. The panorama is very fine: to the S. are the Cristallo, Sorapiss, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and the Lago Mesurina; S.W. the Tofana and the distant Marmolada; to the W., at the spectator's feet, far below, lie Schluderbach and Höhlenstein with the Dürrensee, while on the same side rise the Hohe Gaisl and Seekofel; N. the Schwalbenkofel, Birkenkofel, and Dreischusterspitze, with the Zillertaler-Ferner and Tauern (Venediger and Glockner visible) in the background; E. the Drei Zinnen and the Mts. of Auronzo. — The Monte Pian may also be ascended from Landro through the Rienzthal in 3 hrs. (fatiguing). — From the Monte Pian over the *Forcella Bassa* to *Mesurina*, and over the *Tre Croci Pass* to *Cortina*, an interesting expedition, see p. 281.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from Schluderbach. (*Michael Innerkofler* is a good guide.) Ascent of the \**Dürrenstein* (9305 ft.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., not difficult and very attractive (guide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The route leads through the *Seelandthal* (p. 261) and over the *Plätzwiesen* to the (2 hrs.) herdsman's hut (*Dürrenstein-Hütte*); it then mounts to the right over slopes of turf and debris, finally over the arête, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit. The view is similar to that from Monte Pian, but more extensive.

The *Cristallino* (9318 ft.) presents no difficulty to the experienced mountaineer; interesting ascent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (guide 3 fl.). — The ascent of *Monte Cristallo* (10,695 ft.) viâ the *Cristallo Pass* (see below) in 6-7 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), is difficult (comp. p. 280). — Another difficult ascent is that of the *Hohe Gaisl* (10,328 ft.) from Ospitale by *Gottres* (see below) and *Valles Buones* in 5-6 hrs. — The *Drei Zinnen* (9720 ft.; according to Herr Grohmann, 9858 ft.) should be attempted by skilled mountaineers of steady head only (7 hrs.). From Landro through the Rienzthal (or from Schluderbach over the *Forcella Bassa*) to the (2 hrs.) *Rimbianco Alp*, where the night is spent; thence in 5 hrs. to the central peak. Interesting and not difficult passes (*Forcella di Rimbianco*, *Forcella di Marzon*) lead from Rimbianco over the jagged chain of the *Cadini* to the *Val Marzon* and to *Auronzo* (p. 282).

From Schluderbach to *Prags* through the *Seelandthal*, see p. 261; over the *Toblinger Riedel* or the *Wildgrabenjoch* to *Sexten*, see p. 263. — OVER THE CRISTALLO PASS TO CORTINA 7-8 hrs., a fatiguing route, practicable for thorough mountaineers only. The path ascends the *Val Ponda* over detritus and rocks, and crosses the *Cristallo Glacier*, with its frequent crevasses, to the *Glacier Pass* (9270 ft.), between Monte Cristallo and Monte Popena. The abrupt descent leads over snow and rubble to *Tre Croci* (p. 280) and *Cortina*.

The road ascends over the *Seelandbach*, and beyond the *Knollkopf* (p. 261) crosses the bed of the *Knappenfussbach* (p. 261), which is generally dry. It then reaches the *Gemärk*, the low watershed (5000 ft.) between the Rienz and Boita, which forms the boundary of the Ampezzo district. To the right rise the precipices of the *Col Freddo* (8954 ft.) and the *Croda Rossa*; in front the peaks of the *Tofana* are seen overtopping the *Col Rosà*; to the left is the *Cristallo*; behind us, the *Monte Pian* and *Cadini*. The road descends gradually, passing the shallow *Lago Bianco* (4865 ft.) on the left, and crossing the *Rufreddo*, which descends from the right and has formed a deep and rocky channel lower down. The *Gottresbach* is then crossed, after which we reach (4 M.) *Ospitale* (4960 ft.; *Inn*, rustic), once a hospice for poor travellers, nestling picturesquely at the base of the *Croda delle Suoghe*. Opposite is the *Punta Forame* with the valley of that name, whence the *Felizon* rushes down to the *Rufreddo*.



Farther down is the *Val Grande*, from which rises the *Pomagagnon*. To the S.W. are the *Tofana*, *Col Rosà*, and *Vallon Bianco*.

Beautiful WALK by the *Gottres Alp*, between the *Col Freddo* on the right and *Monte Cadin* on the left, to the (1¾ hr.) *La Rosa Alp*, which commands a fine view of the mountains of Fannes and Travernanzen (see below), and, to the right, of the wide plateau of Sennes with the See-kofel (p. 274). The walk may then be continued by descending to the (½ hr.) *La Siua Alp* and traversing the [narrow valley of the Boita to (¾ hr.) Peutelstein (see below) on the Ampezzo road; or (somewhat toilsome) we may follow the slope to the right farther on, and proceed by the *Forcella di Giralbes* to the large sheep pasture of (1½ hr.) *Fosses* (7015 ft.), with a small lake, and to the (¾ hr.) saddle of *Cocodain*, a splendid point of view, and then return by the *Forca di Sora* and the *Val Salata* to the chalet of *Campo Croce* (p. 274) and the (1 hr.) *La Stua Alp* (see above).

OVER THE FORCA TO CORTINA (4 hrs.), an attractive route. A good track descends to the *Felizon*, crosses it, and ascends to the S. in the *Val Grande*, between the *Pomagagnon* (7513 ft.) on the right and the *Cristallo* on the left, to the (1½ hr.) *Padeon Alp*. Thence we may proceed to the right to the (½ hr.) saddle of *Zumelles* (6790 ft.), a fine point of view, and then descend over steep slopes of debris to (1½ hr.) Cortina; or we may turn to the left on the Alp and walk to the (¾ hr.) *Forca* (7000 ft.), and descend through the *Val Bigontina* (p. 280) to the *Larieto Alp* (refreshments) and to (1½ hr.) Cortina (the Forca may also be reached from *Zumelles* in 25-30 min.; comp. p. 279).

For some distance the road, now level, traverses the slope of *Monte Cadin*, the precipitous side of which is pierced by a singular opening high above us. On the left are the profound ravine of the *Felizon* and the *Val Grande*. (A finger-post by the telegraph-post numbered 179 indicates a footpath which crosses the dizzy abyss of the *Felizon* by the \**Ponte Felizon*, rejoining the road below the *Ponte Alto*, and effecting a considerable saving.) The road ascends for a short distance, and then descends. About 1 M. beyond *Ospitale* the prominent *Peutelstein* (4944 ft.) rises on the left; the ruins of the castle of that name (Ital. *Poddestagno*), which formerly crowned it, were removed in 1866. The road bends sharply to the right, and then descends circuitously into the valley of the *Boita*. In the foreground is the *Col Rosà*, overtopped on the right by the *Vallon Bianco*, to the right of which again are the *Col Becchei di Sotto*, *Taè*, *Croda d'Antruilles*, and *Lavinores*. The turning-point of the long curve, where a finger-post indicates the way to the *Vallon di Rudo* on the right (comp. p. 274), commands a fine survey of the valleys of *Fannes* and *Travernanzen*, and (right) that of the *Boita*; in the distance to the S. are visible the bold outlines of the *Cima di Formin*, *Becco di Mezzodi*, *Monte Pelmo*, and others of the *Ampezzo Dolomites*.

The road now descends the precipitous hill-side in a S. direction and on the S. side of the *Peutelstein* crosses the deep gully of the *Felizon* by the (1½ M.) *Ponte Alto* (to which the above-mentioned footpath descends from the *Ponte Felizon*). The following stretch of the valley is monotonous; the *Boita* runs at the bottom in its broad stony bed, between pine-clad banks, over which tower the rocky masses of the *Tofana* on the right and the *Pomagagnon* on

the left. At the lonely custom-house of ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Fiammes* a finger-post indicates to the right the route to St. Cassian (p. 274) by Travernanzen and Fannes; facing us is the jagged Sorapiss (p. 280). The road passes a ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) lime-kiln on the right. About 1 M. farther on, the wood is quitted, and a view obtained of the noble valley of Cortina, with the snow-clad pyramid of the Antelao (p. 281) in the background. After  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. more we reach —

$18\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Cortina di Ampezzo** (3970 ft.). — \**AQUILA NERA*, the dining-room and the exterior of the *dépendance* decorated with paintings by the sons of the late landlord *Ghedina*; \**STELLA D'ORO*; \**CROCE BIANCA*; \**ANCORA*. — *Santo Siorpaes*, *Alessandro Lacedelli*, *Angelo Sangiacomi*, *Arcangelo Dimai*, *Pietro Dimai*, and *Aug. Menardi*, are recommended as guides for long expeditions, and *Eugenio Sisti* for short ones; most of the guides speak a little German.

*Cortina*, superbly situated, and admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, is the principal village in the valley, and carries on a considerable traffic in timber, especially with Italy. The parish of Cortina is said to be the wealthiest in the Tyrol, and the structure of the houses and appearance of the inhabitants seem to bear out this reputation. Language and character Italian. There is a school for teaching filigree-work and carving here (fine mosaics). The church contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the handsome detached *Campanile* adjoining it (above 200 ft. in height; 235 steps) commands an admirable survey of the surrounding landscape: on the N.E. rises the mass of the Cristallo with the Pomagagnon, the Croda di Cesdellis, and the highest Cristallo peak; E. the Tre Croci saddle; S.E. the Sorapiss (highest peak not visible) and Antelao; S. in the background the Pelmo, and the Rocchetta and Becco di Mezzodi nearer; S.W. Croda di Formin, Nuvolau, and, in the foreground, the Crepa; W. Lagazuoi and Tofana; N. Col Rosà, Lavinores, Seekofel, and Monte Cadin. — On the other side of the Boita,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W., picturesquely situated at the mouth of a rocky gorge, are the small baths of *Campo di Sotto*, belonging to the proprietor of the 'Aquila Nera' at Cortina (refreshments).

A fine survey of the valley, for which the evening lights are most favourable, is obtained from the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) \**Belvedere* on the Crepa (5036 ft.), a prominent hill on the W. side of the valley. The Falzarego road (p. 284), trending to the right, is followed to a point beyond Monte Crepa, where a finger-post indicates a path to the left which leads in 5 min. to the *Inn* on this side of the rock (guide unnecessary; horse  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , light carriage  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The return-route by the new footpath along the vertical cliffs is unpleasant for persons inclined to giddiness. — Similar views are afforded by the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Col d'Alfiere* and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Col Drusciè* (5718 ft.), on the S.E. slope of the Tofana.

To the \**Zumelles* saddle (6794 ft.; 2 hrs.), a very pleasant expedition. The route ascends to the left before the Tre Croci (see below) are reached, and crosses the *Forca* (p. 278); and we may return through the *Val Grande* and by *Ospitale* to the high-road (4 hrs.). — To the \**Tondi di Faloria* on the *Monte Casadio*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The path diverges to the right from the Tre Croci route (see below) about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below the pass, and ascends to the wooded *Pian della Bigontina*. At the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) bifurcation of the path, we proceed to the right to the (1 hr.) verdant hill

of the *Tofana*, which commands a magnificent prospect of the Ampezzo Valley, the *Tofana*, *Cristallo*, *Drei Zinnen*, *Cadini*, etc.; to the S. is the lofty *Cima Negra* (9632 ft.), with the rocky range stretching from it to the N.E. and interposing between *Monte Casadio* and the *Val Sorapiss*. — Practised mountaineers are strongly recommended to mount the *Seletta* (8700 ft.), the col to the N.E., between the *Cima Negra* and the *Cesta*. It commands a superb view of the *Val Sorapiss* with its little lake (p. 282) and of the lofty, perpendicular sides of the *Sorapiss*. From the bifurcation of the path at the beginning of the *Pian della Bigontina* to the summit of the pass, 2 hrs., the last  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. being very steep (guide requisite). The descent from the *Seletta* to the *Val Sorapiss* is unattended with danger; thence either down to the *Val Bona* (p. 282), or to the left along the slopes of the *Cadin del Laudo* and over the *Malcoira Alp* to of *Tre Croci* (see below).

The ascent of the *Nuvolau* (central peak, 8445 ft.;  $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 hrs.) is very attractive and not difficult (guide 2 fl. 70 kr.). By the *Falzarego* road to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Pocol*, see p. 284; at *Ciamp Zoppè*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on, the path diverges from the road to the left, crosses the stream, and ascends amid trees and over meadows to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Alp Averau*, at the foot of the *Nuvolau*; on the left towers the vast *Cima di Formin*, on the right the singularly-shaped *Torre di Averau* (7762 ft.). Thence by the *Potorre* col and the *Forcella di Nuvolau* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) middle peak, which commands a noble panorama: to the W. is the *Marmolada*, adjacent to which appears the remote *Ortler*, while the *Rosengarten Mts.* are seen a little more to the N.; N.W. the Mts. of the *Gaderthal* (*Boè*, *Guerdenazza*, *Gaislerspitzen*), with the *Zillertal* and *Oetzthal* snow-mountains in the background; N. the huge, triple-peaked *Tofana*; farther back, part of the *Tauern*; then the *Cristallo* and *Cadini*; E. the *Sorapiss* and *Antelao*, with the *Croda di Formin* (or *del Lago*) and the *Becco di Mezzodi* in the foreground; S.E. the *Pelmo*; S. the *Civetta*; S.W. the *Pala di S. Martino*. — The descent may be made by the *Potorre* col (see above) to the *Alp* of that name and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) hospice of *Falzarego*; thence to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Cortina*, see p. 284.

Among the more important mountain-ascents which may be made from *Cortina*, all suitable for practised mountain-climbers only, that of the *Tofana* (*Tofana di Mezzo* 10,725 ft., according to *Herr Grohmann*; *Tofana di Razes* 10,719 ft., *Tofana di Fuori* 10,673 ft.), accomplished for the first time by *Herr Grohmann* in 1862, is comparatively the easiest (5–6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). More difficult are the *Cristallo* (10,695 ft.), ascended by the *Tre Croci* and the *Passo Cristallo* in 5–6 hrs. (guide 7 fl.; comp. p. 277), and the *Sorapiss* (10,860 ft.), ascended by *Chiapuzza* and the *Forcella Grande* (7535 ft.) in 8–9 hrs. (guide 11 fl.). In ascending the latter it is customary to pass the night in a cavern near the *Forcella Grande*. The ascent, though without serious difficulty, is very long and fatiguing, owing to the numerous detours which must be made in order to reach the only practicable places for scaling the sheer faces of the rocks.

\*FROM CORTINA TO SCHLUDERBACH BY THE PASSO DELLE TRE CROCI ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 hrs.), a very attractive route, especially for those who have reached *Cortina* by the high-road. The road has lately been much improved, and is now practicable for light vehicles (fare for the day, including return, 7 fl. for 2 pers.; *Anacleto Apollonio*, near the 'Croce Bianca', is a good driver; guide, unnecessary, 4 fl.; including *Monte Pian*  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The route ascends the ravine of the *Bigontina*, at first between houses and cultivated fields, then over pastures and through wood, to a ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) bridge, where a finger-post points to the right to *Faloria* (see above), and to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) \*Pass of the Three Crosses (5955 ft.), a depression between the *Sorapiss* and *Cristallo*, so called from the wooden crosses which stand here. A magnificent \*View is obtained hence of the green *Ampezzo Valley* and the lofty *Tofana* to the W., to the left of which, between the *Torre di Averau* and *Nuvolau*, is the snow-clad *Marmolada*; to the N. rise the *Cristallo* and *Popena*; to the E. is the upper *Auronzo Valley* (*Val Bona*), with the wall-like ridge of the *Marmarole*; N.E. the

Cadini; S. the Sorapiss. In descending we diverge to the left from the new carriage-road at the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) finger-post, and enter the Val Bona (p. 282). Our route then leads at the same level along the slope, affording a series of beautiful views of the Sorapiss and Marmarole to the right, and the precipitous sides of the vast Cristallo on the left. After  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the path ends, and we then proceed for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. through marshy meadows and underwood (guide necessary in the reverse direction; to be had at Mesurina), till we reach the new road from the Val Auronzo to Schludersbach, constructed for the transport of the ore (see p. 282). The road ascends slightly across the *Mesurina Alp* (passing a large cheese-dairy on the left), and affords a fine survey of the Cristallo, Sorapiss, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and, most striking of all, the towering Drei Zinnen. It next passes the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) **Lago Mesurina** (5890 ft.), a pale-green lake abounding in trout, its E. bank fringed with sombre pines (*Orsolina's Inn*, by the roadside, indifferent). The road then ascends gently to the (5 min.) *Col S. Angelo*, from which it descends abruptly through the wooded *Val Popena* (right *Monte Pian*) to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Schludersbach* (p. 276), commanding fine views to the left of the wild gullies of the Cristallo. — The ascent of *Monte Pian* may be combined with this excursion by a digression of 3 hrs., and is strongly recommended (guide necessary from Lago Mesurina onwards; to Schludersbach 2 fl.). The route leads over the *Forcella Bassa* to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) plateau (the *Forcella di Mezzo* remaining on the right). The descent may be made by the path over the *Forcella Alta*, recently much improved.

A very pleasant day's drive may be taken to \**Pieve di Cadore* (see below; one-horse carr. there and back 7 fl.).

From Cortina to *Caprile*, and by *Agordo* to *Belluno*, see p. 284.

The road next reaches *Zuel*, and then (3 M.) *Acquabuona*, the last Tyrolese village. It crosses the Italian frontier  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, and soon arrives at ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Chiapuzza*, the first Italian village.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. S. Vito (3415 ft.; \**Hotel Antelao*), with the Italian custom-house, picturesquely situated at the base of the Antelao. To the right (S.W.), towering above the wooded hills, rises the *Monte Pelmo* (10,394 ft.), a colossal isolated rock, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from S. Vito. (*G. Giacinto*, *G. Zanuco*, and *G. Cesaletti* are qualified guides; tariff lower than that at Cortina.) The ascent of the *Sorapiss* (10,860 ft.) viâ the *Forcella Grande*, in 6-7 hrs., is laborious; comp. 280. — The *Antelao* (10,892 ft. according to Herr Grohmann) is scaled by the *Forcella Piccola* in 6-7 hrs., and, though somewhat fatiguing, offers no special difficulty to the practised and steady mountaineer; prospect from the top superb. — *Monte Pelmo* (10,394 ft.) may also be ascended from S. Vito (difficult), but better from the *Val di Zoldo* (p. 283) on its S. side.

From S. Vito (or Borca) over the *Forcella Forada* to *Caprile*, see p. 286.

Between S. Vito and (1 M.) *Borca* (good wine at Perini's shop) the road skirts the slopes of the Mte. Antelao, high above the river. In 1816 a landslip from this mountain overwhelmed the villages of *Marceana* and *Taulen* on the other side of the valley. Beyond Borca the road leads past *Cancia*, *Vodo*, and *Peajo* to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

34 M. *Venas* (2896 ft.; *Posta*), opposite the mouth of the *Val Cibiana* (to *Zoldo*, see p. 283). Below the village the *Vallesina* unites with the *Boita*. Then ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Valle*, beautifully situated on an eminence, and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tai di Cadore* (2795 ft.; *Inn*).

The \**Monte Zucco* (3986 ft.), an easy ascent of 1 hr., commands an admirable survey of the Pelmo, Antelao, Marmarole, etc., and of the valley of the *Piave*.

At *Tai* the road to the \**Cadore Valley* diverges to the left. 1 M.

*Pieve di Cadore* (2805 ft.; \**Progresso*), situated on a lofty spur, overhanging the *Piave*. In a corner of the chief *Piazza* stands the mean-looking house in which *Titian* was born in 1499, denoted by a tablet. The *Palazzo Comunale* is adorned with a marble bust and a colossal fresco portrait of the great master, and the church contains an altar-piece (*Adoration of the Magi*) from his brush. The ruins of the old castle, above the village (10 min.), command an admirable view of the *Piave* valley. — The road ascends farther through the beautiful valley, which is enclosed by picturesque dolomite mountains (E. *Monte Cridola*, N. the *Marmarole*), to *Domegge* and (7 M.) *Lozzo*, whence a route leads over the *Passo Mauria* (3960 ft.) to *Tolmezzo* (p. 265) in the *Val Tagliamento*. The road crosses the *Piave* at *Pelos*, and again at (2¼ M.) *Tre Ponti*, at the influx of the *Anziet*, which descends from *Val Auronzo* (see below; handsome bridge).

Above *Tre Ponti* the *Piave* dashes through a series of wild and narrow ravines. On the right is the *Monte Cornon*. A new road leads to (7½ M.) *S. Stefano* (\**Girardi*) in the *Val Comelico*, and thence to (7½ M.) *Sappada*, Ger. *Bladen* (4025 ft.; \**Stern*), a German-speaking village picturesquely situated on the *Sesis* (an affluent of the *Piave*), at the base of *Monte Rinaldo*. — A tolerable road leads N.W. from *S. Stefano* to (6 M.) *Padola* (Inn), and thence over the (6 M.) *Kreuzberg* (or *Monte Croce*) to *Sexten* and (12 M.) *Inntichen* (p. 262).

In the *Val Auronzo*, through which a new road runs to *Schluderbach* (diligence from *Pieve* to *Auronzo* daily), lies 3¾ M. above *Tre Ponti* (see above) *Auronzo* (2910 ft.; \**Albergo alle Alpi*), consisting of the two villages of *Villa Piccola*, with a large new church, and *Villa Grande*. The *Monte Calvario* affords a good survey of the environs. A highly attractive route, commanding a series of splendid views, leads N. over the *Forcella di Monte Zovo* to (3 hrs.) *Padola* (see above). The road through the upper *Val Auronzo*, or *Val Bona*, follows the left bank of the *Anziet*. Opposite rises the imposing chain of the *Marmarole*. We next pass the hamlet of *Giralba* (route to *Sexten*, see p. 263), the mouth of the *Val Marzon* (p. 277, on the right; at its head rise the *Drei Zinnen*, here known as the *Cime di Lavaredo*), and the zinc and lead mines of *Argentiera*, and reach the solitary frontier-house of (12 M.) *S. Marco* (3710 ft.; scanty accommodation). About ¾ M. farther is the Tyrolese frontier, a few hundred yards beyond which is *Bastianshütte*, a shooting-lodge (4555 ft.; plain refreshments), which commands a good view of the *Sorapiss*. (To the *Sorapiss Lake*, 2 hrs., a pleasant trip; comp. p. 280.) The road now forks; a carriage-road ascends to the left to the (3 M.) *Passo Tre Croci* (p. 280) and to (3¾ M.) *Cortina*, while on the right a new road, constructed for the conveyance of ore, leads along the E. base of the *Cristallo*, across the *Federa Vecchia Alp*, to the (3 M.) *Lago Mesurina* and (4½ M.) *Schluderbach* on the *Ampezzo* road (comp. p. 280).

The road now describes a long circuit round the *Monte Zucco*, and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the valley of the *Piave*, into which the *Boita* here falls.

43 M. *Perarolo* (1735 ft.; *Posta*; *Al Monte Zucco*), at the confluence of the *Boita* and the *Piave*. The latter runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. Opposite the entrance to the (1½ M.) *Val Montana*, on the right side of the road, stands the small pilgrimage-church of *S. Maria della Salute*. Farther on are the villages of *Rucorvo* and *Rivalgo*. To the right, near (3¾ M.) *Ospedale*, is a fine waterfall; opposite the village of (2¼ M.) *Termine*, on the left bank of the *Piave*, is a second fall (*La Pissa*, like the 'Pissevache' in Switzerland). The road now passes through a cutting, 50 ft. high, and reaches the ancient village of (1½ M.) *Castel Lavazzo*, formerly called *Castellum Laebactium*, as appears from an inscription found here. Then —

54 M. Longarone (1472 ft.; \**Posta*; *Albergo di Roma*, unpretending, but well spoken of), charmingly situated, at the junction of the *Maè*, which issues from the *Val Zoldo*, with the *Piave*.

The entrance to the attractive, but little-known *Val di Zoldo* consists of a narrow ravine, through which a bridle-track leads to (3 hrs.) *Forno di Zoldo* (2854 ft.; \**Cercena*), the capital of the valley, with iron-works. To the N. rise the three huge rocky peaks of the *Monte Pelmo* (10,394 ft.), with its small glacier, which may be ascended either hence or from *Dont* (see below) viâ *Zoppè* in 7-8 hrs. (difficult; able guides requisite, comp. p. 281); to the S. is the *Cima di Mezzodi*. An easy and attractive pass (bridle-track; guide to the head of the pass desirable) leads N.E. from *Forno* over the *Forcella Cibiana* (5100 ft.) and past the village of that name to (4 hrs.) *Venas*; another leads to the N. over the *Col Potèi* (5300 ft.) to (4 hrs.) *Vodo* on the *Ampezzo* road (p. 281). — About 2 M. above *Forno* lies *Dont di Zoldo* (3125 ft.; *Brustolone*), where the route from *S. Tiziano di Goima* and the *Duram Pass* descends from the left (p. 287). The bridle-path then leads through the narrow valley of the *Maè*, past *Fusine* and *Pianaz*, to (1½ hr.) *Mareson* (4485 ft.), where the valley forks for the last time. Through the W. branch an easy and interesting passage leads by *Pecol*, at the E. base of the huge *Civetta* (see below), and over the *Passo Coldai*, to (3 hrs.) *Alleghe* (p. 286). — Through the N. branch, called the *Val Pallafavera*, a path ascends, with admirable views of the *Pelmo* and *Civetta*, to the (2 hrs.) *Forcella di Staulanza* (5935 ft.), between the *Pelmo* on the right and the *Monte Crot* on the left, and then descends to the (½ hr.) *Fiorentina Alp* in the upper *Val Fiorentina*. We may now descend the valley to the left, by *Pescul* and *Selva*, to (3 hrs.) *Caprile* (p. 285); or proceed to the right over the *Forcella Forada* (p. 286) to (3½ hrs.) *Borca* (p. 281); or, lastly (a very attractive route), follow the heights to the N. and proceed across the *Durona Alp* to the (2 hrs.) *Ambrizzole Pass* (7546 ft.), between the *Becco di Mezzodi* and the *Croda di Formin*, whence we descend by the *Federa Alp*, with its small lake, to (2 hrs.) *Cortina* (p. 279). — The ascent of the *Civetta* (10,420 ft.) from *Pecol* (see above), 7-8 hrs., first accomplished in 1867 by Mr. Tuckett, is difficult.

Beyond Longarone the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character, and several mountain streams are crossed. 3 M. *Fortogna*. The road divides 1½ M. farther: the left branch (diligence twice daily in 5 hrs.) leads by *Ponte Nelle Alpi*, or *Capo di Ponte* (*Stella Bianca*) to the railway-station of (35 M. from Longarone) *Conegliano* (*Europa*); the right branch (straight on) leads past *Polpet*, joins the main road from *Capo di Ponte* after 1½ M., and after 4 M. more reaches —

64 M. *Belluno* (1328 ft.; *Leon d'Oro*; *Cappello*), the capital of the province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the *Ardo* and the *Piave*, which here unite. The exterior of the town is thoroughly Venetian in its character. The *Cathedral*, erected by *Palladio*, was partially destroyed by an earthquake, which caused serious damage to the town in 1873, and is now in course of restoration. The massive campanile, 230 ft. in height, commands a beautiful prospect. An ancient sarcophagus, locally regarded as a valuable work of art, adorns the small piazza in front of the church of *S. Stefano*. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was probably, like that at *Milan*, begun in honour of *Napoleon I.*

FROM BELLUNO TO PRIMOLANO IN THE VAL SUGANA (p. 251). Between *Belluno* and *Feltre* a small post-vehicle once daily (7 a.m.) in 4 hrs.,

fare 3 fr.; from Feltre to Primolano omnibus (2 p.m.) in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., fare  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr. (returning at 8 p.m.). The road traverses the broad valley of the Piave, but for the most part at a considerable distance from the river. Mulberries, maize, vines, etc. testify to the southern character of the climate, while numerous villages are situated on the hills, as well as on the road. At *Bribano* the *Cordevole* (p. 287) is crossed. To the right rises the *Monte Pizzocco* (7175 ft.). Near Feltre the valley contracts; the road leads for a short distance on the bank of the Piave, and then quits it entirely.

18 M. *Feltre* (*Albergo del Vapore*, stopping-place of the diligence), an ancient town of 12,000 inhab., the *Feltria* of the Rhetians, presents rather a dilapidated appearance. The principal street, in which is situated the insignificant Albergo, leads through the modern town, skirting the hill on which lies the dirty and intricate old town. The *Piazza* in the latter is surrounded by the new, Venetian-Gothic *Palazzo Guarneri*, adorned with mural paintings, the inconsiderable church of *S. Rocco*, in a debased style, the ruinous old *Castle*, and a building decorated with the gilded lion of St. Mark, the lower story of which serves as a school and the upper as a theatre. The middle of the piazza is embellished with statues of two distinguished natives of Feltre: *Vittore Rambaldoni*, educationalist (1378-1446), erected in 1868, and *Panfilo Castaldi* (b. 1388), for whom the inscription claims the honour of having invented printing with movable types, erected by the printers of Milan in 1868.

The beautiful road to Primolano ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Feltre) passes *Arten* (*Fonzaso* remaining on the right, p. 259), crosses the *Cismona* (p. 259), and reaches (27 M.) *Arzè*. It then descends through the Val Brenta to (80 M.) *Primolano*. From Primolano to *Bassano* (railway station), see pp. 251, 252.

## 58. From Cortina to Belluno by Agordo. Cordevole Valley.

*Comp. Map, p. 276.*

The picturesque \**Val Cordevole* is well worth visiting. The lake of *Alleghe* and the environs of *Agordo* are among the finest points among the S. Limestone Alps, and many of the lateral valleys (*Val Fiorentina*, *Val Forno*, *Val di S. Lucano*, etc.) exhibit scenery of a magnificent description. The extreme N. ramifications (*Livinalongo* or *Buchenstein*) only belong to the Tyrol; the Italian frontier lies to the N. of *Caprile*.

FROM CORTINA TO CAPRILE,  $18\frac{3}{4}$  M., there are two routes: the easier leads by *Falzarego* (carriage-road to the summit of the pass), but the more attractive (and also easy) is by *Giau* (see below). FROM CAPRILE TO AGORDO (15 M.) there is a new carriage-road, completed in 1877; light vehicle in 4 hrs., fare 12 fr. — FROM AGORDO TO BELLUNO (16 M.) diligence daily in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — FROM CORTINA TO THE FASSA. This expedition may be made very pleasantly, either by the direct route over the *Fedaja Pass*, or, more circuitously, by *Agordo* and the *Cereda Pass* to *Primiero*, and thence by the carriage-road by *S. Martino di Castrozza* and *Paneveggio* to *Predazzo* (comp. p. 256).

*Cortina* (3970 ft.), see p. 279. Our road descends to the right just above the church, crosses the *Boita*, and ascends on the right bank amid meadows and fields, skirting the *Crepa* (p. 279), and at places rather steep, to the ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Pocol Alp* (5065 ft.), where the route to the *Giau Pass* (see below) diverges to the left. The road then ascends the N. slope of the wooded *Costeana Valley* (passing on the right the lofty sides of the *Tofana*, high up in which is the mouth of a cavern called 'Il Buso della Tofana') to the ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) simple *Hospice of Falzarego* (6535 ft.) and to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Cima Falzarego* (6950 ft.), the summit of the pass, a wide, rock-



strewn depression between the *Nuvolau* on the S. and the *Lagazuoi* on the N. The path leading in a straight direction crosses the *Trai Sassi Pass* to the *Enneberg* (p. 275; to the head of the pass  $\frac{3}{4}$  M., a pleasant digression, affording a beautiful peep of the *Gaderthal*). To the W. appears the snow-crowned *Marmolada*, in the foreground are the *Sasso di Stria* and *Col di Lana*. Beyond the pass, at the frontier of the *Ampezzo* district, the carriage-road terminates, and we descend by a poor cart-track past the picturesque ruin of *Buchenstein* (or *Castello di Andraz*, 5626 ft.) to (3 M.) **Andraz** (4695 ft.; \**Cel. Finazzer*, good beer, warm baths), a village situated at the base of the *Col di Lana*, in the E. branch of the *Buchenstein Valley*.

A fair road, commanding a series of fine views of the valley, leads from *Andraz* round the slope of the *Col di Lana*, and past *Salesei*, to (1 hr.) **Pieve di Livinalongo**, or *Buchenstein* (4815 ft.; \**Giovanni Finazzer*, \**L. Finazzer*). the chief place in the *Val Livinalongo*, or upper *Cordevole Valley*, picturesquely and loftily situated on the steep slope of the ravine of the *Cordevole*. Hence by *Prelongei* to *St. Cassian*, see p. 275; by *Campolungo* or *Incisa* to *Corvara*, see p. 275; over the *Pordoi-Joch* to the *Fassa*, see p. 255. — A highly interesting route leads S.W. from *Pieve* over the *Forcella di Padon* (7800 ft.), which affords a splendid view of the *Marmolada*. etc., to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) *Fedaja Pass* (p. 255; the shortest way from *Cortina* to the *Marmolada*). — The *Col di Lana* (8070 ft.), ascended from *Pieve* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (*Giovanni del Monego* of *Pieve*, guide), commands a superb view; the route to the top lies mostly over grass, and is in places steep. — A rough and unattractive footpath leads from *Pieve* direct to *Caprile* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., viâ *Salesei* and *Digonera*.

The cart-track from *Andraz* to *Caprile* crosses the stream at a saw-mill, and then runs, at first through wood, high up on the left side of the *Val Cordevole*, passing several houses, and commanding a fine view to the S. of the vast *Civetta*. On the opposite slope lies the village of *Lastè*, above which, on a spur of *Monte Migion*, rises a curious rock, shaped like a tower, and called the *Sasso di Ronch*. Our route finally descends steeply to (6 M.) —

$18\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Caprile** (3375 ft.; *Alle Marmolade*, kept by M. *Giolai-Pezzè*), picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley, and well adapted as head-quarters for excursions among the limestone mountains around (*Battista della Santa*, *Clemente Callegari*, and *Pietro Pellegrini* are good guides).

\***Monte Migion** (7835 ft.), rising to the N. between the *Val Pettorina* and the *Val Livinalongo*, commands an admirable view of the *Marmolada*, *Civetta*, etc.; ascent in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide desirable). — An easier and likewise very attractive ascent is that of the *Monte Fernazza*, to the E. of *Caprile* (2 hrs.); the route leads at first through woods and then over pastures. The beautiful view from the summit includes the *Pelmo*, *Civetta*, *Marmolada*, *Tofana*, etc., and the valleys of the *Cordevole* (far below lies the *Lago d'Alleghe*) and the *Fiorentina*.

FROM *CORTINA* TO *CAPRILE* over the \***Monte Giau** (7510 ft.),  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., an easy and highly interesting expedition (guide  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fl.). The route diverges to the left from the *Falzarego* road at ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Pocol* (see above) and descends into the *Costeana Valley*. At the (20 min.) cheese-dairy of *Pezziè di Parà* it crosses the brook, a few hundred yards beyond which it crosses the *Giau* and ascends through wood, leading to the right at the bifurcation, and after  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. regaining the left bank. The wood is quitted in 25 min. more, and the extensive pastures of the *Giau Alp* are traversed. To the



left stretches the jagged crest of the *Croda di Formin*, to the right is the *Nuvolau*, behind us the *Tofana*. Below a chalet, which we leave on the right, the path again crosses the stream, and then leads to the (1 hr.) culminating point of the pass, on the right side of the *Col Giattei*, a low grassy eminence, on the left side of which is another pass, leading to *Selva* in the *Val Fiorentina* (see below). Superb \*View towards the N. of the rocky walls of the *Nuvolau*, *Tofana*, *Hohe Gaisl*, and *Cristallo*; more to the E. the *Sorapiss*, *Croda di Formin*, and *Monte Carnera*; to the W. rise the majestic *Marmolada*, the *Boè*, and other peaks. We now descend by a steep and narrow path, which, passing a cluster of houses, soon affords a fine view of the *Civetta* and (farther down) of the *Pelmo*. In the valley ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) we turn to the right, cross the *Codalunga*, and follow the wooded slope of *Monte Porè*, the path being at first alternately level and hilly, and afterwards descending steadily over meadows to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Colle di S. Lucia*, or *Villagrande* (4830 ft.; \*Finazzero), beautifully situated on a terrace of the mountain and commanding a striking view of the *Val Fiorentina* with the colossal *Pelmo*, and of the (S.) *Civetta*. From *Colle* to *Caprile*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.

FROM CAPRILE TO BORCA on the *Ampezzo* road (p. 281), a tolerably easy bridle-track leads through the *Val Fiorentina*, past the villages of *Selva* (4480 ft.), *Andria*, and *Pescul*, and over the *Forcella Forada* (6895 ft.), on the N. side of the *Pelmo*, in 6 hrs. The *Pelmo* (10,394 ft.) may be ascended from the *Val Fiorentina* also (difficult, comp. p. 281; from *Selva*, where guides may be procured, in 9-10 hrs.). — Over the *Forcella d'Ambrizzole* to *Cortina*, and over the *Forcella di Staulanza* to *Zoldo*, see p. 283.

From *Caprile* by *Rocca* to the *Val Pettorina* (\**Sottoguda Gorge*), the *Fedaja Pass*, and the ascent of the *Marmolada*, see p. 255 (guide from *Caprile* to *Campidello* 10 fr.).

The new ROAD FROM CAPRILE TO AGORDO (15 M.) follows the left bank of the impetuous *Cordevole* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Callónëghe* (on the right bank), and  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on reaches the beautiful **Lake of Allëghe** (3218 ft.), 2 M. in length, the E. bank of which it skirts. The lake owes its origin to a land-slip from *Monte Pezza*, which in 1772 overwhelmed three contiguous villages. Its glassy green surface reflects the towering rocky walls of *Monte Civetta* (10,420 ft.). On the E. bank lies the hamlet of *Alleghe*, charmingly situated at the mouth of a ravine ascending to the *Col Dai*. (Pleasant walk along the E. bank to *Alleghe*; then cross by boat to an eminence on the W. bank which commands the finest view of the lake, and return on the W. bank by *Calloneghe* to *Caprile*, an excursion of 2 hrs. in all.)

The \**Col Dai*, to the E. of *Alleghe*, whence it may be ascended in 3 hrs., commands an admirable view of the *Civetta*, *Pelmo*, and other peaks. To the N. of the *Col Dai* an easy route leads over the *Passo Coldai* (or *Alleghe Cima*, 3720 ft.) to the *Val di Zoldo* (p. 283).

At the S. end of the lake, the road crosses to the right bank of the *Cordevole* (the canal here for floating timber is interesting), and traverses the scene of the devastation caused by the above-mentioned landslip. It then leads through a picturesque and richly wooded valley. Facing us are the *Cima di Pape* and *Palle di S. Lucano*; to the left the *Monte Alto di Pelsa*.  $\frac{43}{4}$  M. **Cencenighe** (2540 ft.; \**Viandante*, on the right bank of the *Biois*), a small village, lies at the confluence of the *Biois* with the *Cordevole*.

The *Val Biois* (or *Val Canale*) is traversed by a carriage-road as far as (3 M.) *Forno di Canale* (3200 ft.; \**Gallo*), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the wild ravine of *Gares* (p. 257); from *Forno* there is a bridle-

track on the left bank of the Biois to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Falcade* (4290 ft.), at the head of the valley. Thence over the *Valles Pass* to (4 hrs.) *Paneveggio*, see p. 256; those who are bound for S. Martino di Castrozza need not go as far as Paneveggio, but ascend to the left below the *Venigia Alp* and cross the *Juribell Alp* direct to the *Rolle Pass* (see p. 256). — Over the *Pellegrino Pass* to *Moëna*, see p. 254.

The *Cima di Pape* (8238 ft.), commanding a beautiful prospect, may be ascended from *Cencenighe* or *Listolade* (see below) without particular difficulty (5 hrs.; guide Seb. Manfrai of Cencenighe).

The road crosses the Biois, and, at ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Faè*, the *Cordevole*, and enters an imposing, rock-strewn gorge, at the end of which lies the (3 M.) hamlet of *Listolade*, at the mouth of the wild *Val di Comparsa*; to the left rises the *Cima di Framont*. To the right, at (1 M.) *Taibon*, opens the *Val di S. Lucano* (p. 257), with the huge walls of the *Palle di S. Lucano* on its N. side.

15 M. *Agordo* (2060 ft.; \**Albergo alle Miniere*, officious landlord; on the ground-floor the reading-room of the Agordo section of the Italian Alpine Club, open to strangers), the capital of the valley (3000 inhab.), nobly situated amid imposing mountains (N. Monte Alto di Pelsa and *Cima di Framont*, E. the *Prampper Mts.*, W. *Palle di S. Lucano*, etc.). In the extensive piazza stands the mansion of *Cavaliere Manzoni*.

FROM AGORDO TO PRIMIERO, over the *Cereda Pass* (4450 ft.), 7 hrs., an easy and attractive passage (guide). The path crosses the *Cordevole* at (10 min.) *Bruanago* and ascends to the left, affording a series of fine retrospects of the *Val Agordo* (right the *Croda Grande*); after passing *Vollago* and *Miana* it reaches ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Frassènè*, or *Frasseneck*. The route now turns to the right, and mounts more steeply through wood to the saddle between *Monte Luna* and *Monte Gardellon*, whence it descends again to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Gosaldo* (Inn), situated in a lateral valley of the *Mis*, at the foot of lofty limestone Alps (*Sasso di Campo*, *Cima d'Oltro*, etc.). We now proceed high up on the slope of the *Mis* valley (opposite *Sagron*, see below, above which is a long rocky ridge commanded by the conical *Il Piz*) to (1 hr.) *Mis*, beyond which the path crosses the stream (the Austrian frontier) and ascends to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Osteria*, or inn,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. below the low, grassy summit of the pass. On the other side the route descends gradually by a broad, stony track through meadows and woods to the (1 hr.) *Castel la Pietra*, a ruined stronghold, picturesquely perched on an almost inaccessible rock at the mouth of the *Val di Canale*. (Before the castle is reached the route to the *Val di Pravitati* diverges to the right, see p. 258.) A miserable path now descends the hill, and crosses a ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) bridge, whence a good road leads by *Tonadico* to (2 M.) *Fiera di Primiero* (p. 268). — Another route from Agordo to the *Cereda Pass* leads by *Tiser*, *Ren*, *Valalta* (quicksilver mines, interesting to geologists), and *Sagron*; it is, however, longer and less attractive than the path by *Gosaldo*.

FROM AGORDO TO THE VAL DI ZOLDO over the *Duram Pass* (5360 ft.), a somewhat arduous route (to *Forno di Zoldo* 5 hrs., see p. 283); guide requisite. The path ascends through the profound *Dugon Valley* to the head of the pass, between *Mte. Mojazza* and *Mte. S. Sebastiano*. The descent may be made either direct, or by the high-lying *S. Tiziano di Goima* (4175 ft.), to *Dont* and *Forno*.

ROAD TO BELLUNO (16 M.). Below Agordo the valley contracts, and the road is flanked with huge masses of rock. It emerges from this defile (\**Canal di Agordo*) at ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Peron* (Inn), and at the hamlet of (1 M.) *Mas* it quits the *Cordevole* and proceeds eastwards through a hilly district to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Belluno* (p. 283).

## 59. From Lienz to Windisch Matrei and Pregraten. The Iselthal.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 108, 142.*

The S. valleys of the Hohe Tauern (Virgenthal, Kalserthal, upper Möllthal) are most conveniently reached from the Pusterthal Railway.

STELLWAGEN from Lienz to *Windisch-Matrei* (18½ M.) daily at 10.30 a.m. in 5¼ hrs., fare 1½ fl.; from *Windisch-Matrei* to Lienz at 1.30 p.m. in 4¼ hrs. — One-horse carriage (4 hrs.) 7, two-horse 10 fl.; to Huben 4 or 6 fl.; to St. Johann im Wald 3 or 4½ fl.

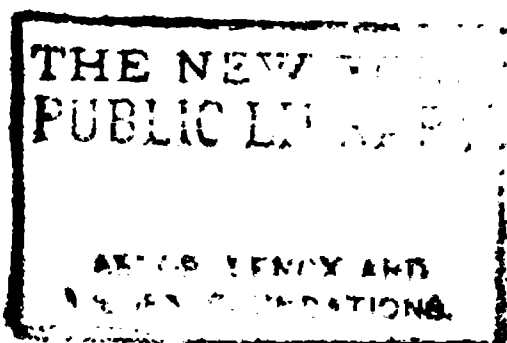
The lower Iselthal is monotonous and unattractive for walkers. The road passes *Schloss Bruck* (p. 264), and at *Ober-Lienz* crosses to the pleasant village of *Aineth* (Inn) on the left bank of the Isel. It then leads through scanty wood, passing the château of *Weyerburg*, to (9 M.) *St. Johann im Wald*, or *Mahrenwald* (2400 ft.; Inn, tolerable), where it recrosses to the right bank.

The *Weisse Wand* (7959 ft.), an admirable point of view, is ascended from St. Johann in 5 hrs. (with guide), through the *Michelbacher Thal* and over the Alp of that name; fatiguing. — The *Hochschober* (10,640 ft.; guide Anton Trojer at Aineth) is best ascended from the *Leibnig-Thal*, which opens to the E. of St. Johann, viâ the (2 hrs.) *Leibnig Alp*; then from the head of the valley a steep ascent over loose stones and rock to a crumbling ridge, and finally across a snow-field to the top (6-7 hrs., difficult). Superb view. Ascent from Kals through the *Lesach-Thal*, see p. 299.

The valley contracts. To the left is the ruined *Kienburg*. Farther on, the *Kalserthal* opens to the E., and the *Defereggenthal* to the W. (see below). 3 M. *In der Huben* (2570 ft.; \**Post*). Thence to *Kals*, see p. 297.

The *Defereggenthal*, terminated by the *Bieserferner Mts.*, is on the whole monotonous. The natives are in the habit of emigrating as carpet-dealers, and after having amassed a competency they generally return home. This accounts for the superior dress and language of many of the inhabitants. The road ascends abruptly from Huben and reaches the valley at (3 M.) *Hopfgarten* (3575 ft.; Inn), on the left bank of the *Schwarzach* (*Deferegger Ache*). [From this point, with a guide, through the *Zwenewald-Thal* and over the *Villgrattner-Joch* (8484 ft.) to the *Winkelthal*, and by *Ausser-Villgratten* to *Sillian* (p. 264), 6-7 hrs.; the pass affords an admirable view of the *Glockner*, *Venediger*, and the dolomite mountains of the lower Val Ampezzo.] The valley contracts; to the right *St. Veit*, high above the bottom of the valley; in the background the peaks of the *Bieserferner*. Then (9 M.) *St. Leonhard* (no inn), situated on a mound of debris at the broadest part of the valley, and (1½ M.) *St. Jacob* (4524 ft.; \**Kröll*; *Zum Unterreiner*, well spoken of), at the mouth of the *Trojer-Thal*. [Passes: From St. Jacob to the N. to Pregratten or Virgen over the *Mulitzthörl* (8-9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), see p. 293; this route is easily combined with the interesting ascent of the *Lasörling* (p. 291). To Pregratten over the *Bachlenke* (8 hrs.; guide), see p. 294. — From St. Jacob to the S.W. through the *Lappthal* and over the *Gsieser-Thörl* (7200 ft.), commanding a fine view, to *St. Magdalena* in the *Gsies-Thal* in 4 hrs., and to *Welsberg* (p. 261) in 4 hrs. more.]

The village of (3 M.) *Erlsbach* (5055 ft.; Stumpfer) is the last in the valley, which here turns towards the N.W. The cart-track leads past the mouth (left) of the *Staller-Thal* (traversed by the route to *Antholz* over the *Staller-Sattel*, p. 261), and then past that of the *Patsch-Thal*, at the head of which the *Hochgall* (p. 270) is for a short time visible. The (2 hrs.) *Alp Seebach* (6155 ft.) is then reached; to the W. rises the *Fleischbachspitze*, to the E. the *Todtenkorspitze* and the *Panargenspitze*. About 1½ M. higher the valley divides; the main branch, now called the



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*Schwarzbachthal*, stretches towards the N. [Over the *Schwarze-Thörl* to the Daberthal and Umbalthal, see p. 295; another pass leads over the *Rödtjoch* (or *Rothenmann-Scharte*), to the W. of the *Rödtspitze* (p. 295), and across the *Rödt Glacier* (disagreeable descent) to *Kasern* in the Prettau, p. 272; these two passes are trying and little used.]

In the *Affenthal*, or N.W. arm of the valley,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther, lies the *Jagdhaus-Alpe* (properly *Jochhaus-Alpe*; 6600 ft.), with numerous chalets and a chapel (accommodation at the Sternalpe, the first chalet on the right). To (3 hrs.) *St. Wolfgang* in the Reinthal, over the *Klamml-Joch*, see p. 270; to *St. Valentin* in the Prettau, over the *Merbjoch*, see p. 272.

Above Huben the valley contracts. The road, now not so good, crosses to the left bank of the Isel and passes *Mattersberg*. The valley then expands.

18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Windisch-Matrei** (3190 ft.; \**Zum Rautter*, the landlord well acquainted with the mountains; one-horse carriage to Huben 2, to Lienz 6 fl.) is the chief village (2600 inhab.) in the Iselthal, the upper part of which beyond this is called the *Virgenthal*. In the vicinity the Tauernthal ascends towards the N. The village is protected by huge stone dams against the ravages of the *Bürgerbach*, which descends from the Bretterwand on the E. — About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W. is the château of *Weissenstein*, now restored and fitted up as a \*Hotel and Pension, suitable for a prolonged stay (R. from 60 kr., pens. 2 fl.; mineral and other baths).

GUIDES. *Ulrich Klaunzer* (with the sobriquet 'Egger'), and *Franz Klaunzer*.

Excerpt from the *Tariff* of 1873.

To Pregratten (4 hrs.) . . .	2 50	Same, and down to the Kar-	
To Kals by the Kals-Matreier		alpe in the Krimmlerthal	
Thörl (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.) . . .	2 50	(20 hrs., 2 days) . . .	13 50
To the Matreier Tauernhaus		By the Venediger to the	
(4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) . . .	2 50	Aschamhütte in the Ober-	
To the Pinzgauer Tauernhaus		sulzbachthal (16 hrs.) . .	12 —
over the Velber Tauern		Ascent of the Venediger by	
(10 hrs.) . . .	7 —	the Prager Hütte, and across	
To Mittersill by the same pass		the Viltragen Glacier and	
(12 hrs.) . . .	8 —	through the Habachthal to	
To Gschlöss (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) . . .	3 50	Neukirchen (17 hrs.) . . .	12 —
To the Prager Hütte (8 hrs.)	5 —	To Heiligenblut (11 hrs.) . .	6 50
Ascent of the Gross-Venediger		Ascent of the Zunig (4 hrs.)	3 —
by Gschlöss, and by the Jo-		Ascent of the Lasörling viâ	
hannshütte to Pregratten		the Mulitzthal (8 hrs.) . .	6 50
(19 hrs.) . . .	11 50	Ascent of the Kals-Matreier	
		Thörl (3 hrs.) . . .	1 50

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the *Lucaskreuz* ('Luke's Cross') on the *Guggenberg*, with a small pavilion, commanding a view of the Lasörling and the glaciers at the head of the Virgenthal.

To the \**Kals-Matreier Thörl* (p. 295), commanding a magnificent view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober group, an ascent of 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary (to Kals 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more).

The ascent of the \**Rottenkogel* (9045 ft.), occupying 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., is also recommended (guide). The path diverges to the right after  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the route to the Kalser Thörl and passes the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Rainer-Alp*; then for 2 hrs. over fatiguing tracts of rubble, and finally up the *Gamsleiten* over rocks to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) summit. The view is similar to that from the Kalser-Thörl, but more comprehensive.

The *Zunigspitze* (9075 ft.), the E. peak of the mountains separating the valleys of Deferegggen and Virgen, a fine point of view, is ascended in 4 hrs., with guide.

\* *Inner-Gschlöss* (6 hrs., guide needless), one of the finest excursions in the Tauern, vying with the Mooserboden in the Kapruner Thal. As far as the Matreier Tauernhaus on the way to the Pinzgau (see below) a broad bridle-path ascends through the *Tauernthal* towards the N., passing the château of *Weissenstein* (p. 289) on the right; at ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Prosegg* (3075 ft.) a rocky barrier is crossed, through which the Tauernbach has forced a deep passage. (On the right the picturesque *Steiner Fall* and the houses of *Stein*.) At (1 hr.) *Gruben* (3645 ft.) the narrow *Frossnitzthal* (see below) opens on the left; then by the hamlet of *Berg* to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Landeggsäge* (4240 ft.) at the mouth of the (E.) *Landeggthal* (p. 298). Steep ascent hence to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Matreier Tauernhaus* (4980 ft.; tolerable accommodation). The good path to the Gschlössthal diverges to the left,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. higher, and crosses a bridge (fine waterfall of the Gschlössbach, with the Venediger in the background). The chalets of *Ausser-Gschlöss* and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (5590 ft.) are now reached. (Accommodation at the chalet of the curé of Matrei.) The magnificent \**Schlatten Glacier*, the largest in the Tauern after the Pasterze, here descends abruptly into the green basin of the valley, overshadowed by the Klein-Venediger, the Gross-Venediger, and the Schwarze Wand (or Kristallkopf). To the right, separated from the Schlatten Glacier by the Kesselkopf, is the *Viltragen Glacier*. The chapel, hewn in a huge block of gneiss, is interesting.

EXCURSIONS FROM GSCHLÖSS. (Guides *Franz Ranneburger*, *Virgil Oberfeldner*, *Titus Langthaler*: to the Rothe Sail 2 fl., Venediger 5, Venediger and down to Windisch-Matrei 8, to Pregratten 10, to the Karalpe in the Krimmler Thal 10 fl.; to the Velber Tauernhaus 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fl.)

The *Rothe Sail* (8419 ft.; 3 hrs., with guide, not difficult; ascent across pastures, and then loose stones) commands a good view of the Venediger.

The ascent of the \**Gross-Venediger* (12,051 ft.; one guide suffices for 1-2 pers., two for 3-4 pers.) has been greatly facilitated by the erection of the Prager Hütte on the Kesselkopf. From Gschlöss the route leads to the right through the valley to the foot of the Kesselkopf, the S. slopes of which it ascends by a new zigzag path, leading at first over turf, and then for some distance over the lateral moraines of the Schlatten Glacier. In 3 hrs. we reach the *Prager Hütte* (about 8700 ft.; rebuilt and well fitted up in 1877; 60 kr. each person for spending the night, 25 kr. for admission by day). The *Kesselkopf*, commanding a fine survey of the Schlatten and Viltragen glaciers, may be scaled from the hut in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. — Beyond the hut the route leads over rocky debris and the steep lower part of the *Schlatten Glacier* (sometimes full of crevasses), and then ascends gradually over the upper part of the glacier towards a crest of rock which separates it from the Viltragen Glacier. The rocks to the left are skirted. The *Rainerhorn* (p. 292) soon becomes visible on the S.; then, facing the traveller, the rounded summit of the Venediger, which is attained from the Prager-Hütte in 3-4 hrs. (view see p. 292). — The traveller intending to descend to Pregratten (comp. p. 292), returns by the upper margin of the Schlatten Glacier to the saddle between the *Hohe Aderl* and the Rainerhorn, crosses the *Rainer Glacier* to the *Mulwitz-Aderl*, and then proceeds over rubble, skirting the *Kapunitzköpf* (on the left), to the (2 hrs.) *Johannshütte* in the Dorferthal and to (3 hrs.) *Pregratten*. — The steep descent to Pregratten direct, through the *Wallhornthal*, or that through the *Frossnitzthal* to Grub and Windisch-Matrei, is hardly recommended. — To the Ober and Unter Sulzbachthal, or over the *Krimmler Thörl* to *Krimml*, see p. 293.

Other passes from Gschlöss: Over the *Plenitz-Scharte* or the *Weissenegger* (or *Hollersbach*) *Scharte* into the *Hollersbach-Thal* (p. 131), with which the ascent of the *Sail-Spitze* (see above) may conveniently be combined. — Over the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to the *Unter-Sulzbachthal*, difficult (comp. p. 132). — From the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to the *Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl*, and to *Neukirchen* (p. 132) in the *Ober-Sulzbachthal*. — To *Krimml*, nearly the same route as the ascent of the Venediger, from the Prager-Hütte 9-10 hrs., 5 hrs. on the ice (including the Venediger,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. more).

FROM WINDISCH-MATREI TO MITTERSILL in the Pinzgau, 12-13 hrs. (better in 2 days, in combination with the excursion to the Gschlöss). As far as the *Matreier Tauernhaus*, see above (guide necessary from this

point to the farther side of the pass only). Then through a bleak valley (to the left a picturesque glimpse of the Gschlössthal and the Venediger), and past two houses of refuge to the (3 hrs.) **Velber Tauern** (8330 ft.). View limited. The path now crosses a small field of snow and descends steeply to the Nassfeld, with its two small lakes, the *Mittersee* on the right and the *Plattsee* on the left; to the left rise the *Tauernkogel* (9783 ft.) and the sombre *Freiwand*. The path then continues through the *Velber-Thal* (the *Hintersee*, 4275 ft., remaining on the left) to the (3 hrs.) *Tauernhaus-Schösswend*, or *Pinzgauer Tauernhaus* (3530 ft.; Inn, guides);  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below it the *Ammerthal* (or *Ammerthaler Oed*) opens on the right. Then, crossing the *Velber Bach* several times, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Mittersill* (p. 131).

**FROM WINDISCH-MATREI TO THE VIRGENTHAL.** A rough road, practicable for carriages as far as Virgen, leads to Pregratten (11 M.), but driving is not recommended. Nothing of the icy regions of the Venediger group is seen from the bottom of the valley, and they are not disclosed to view till the Johannshütte is reached (see below). The road crosses the Tauernbach and ascends through wood by *Mitteldorf* to (5 M.) **Virgen** (3900 ft.; *Bräu*). On the hill to the right is the ruin of *Grabenstein*; to the left the *Lasörling*.

The \**Lasörling* (10,151 ft.) is a very fine point of view; ascent 5-6 hrs., somewhat fatiguing (guide Anton Ausserhofer, 4 fl.). From Virgen or Wöllzelach (see below) to the S. in the *Mulitzthal* to the Alp of that name ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.); then over a slope of detritus, and round the arête, which stretches to the S.E., to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) S. base of the summit, which is attained after a laborious ascent of 1 hr. more over rubble and rock. View imposing: N. the Venediger group, W. the Rieserferner, E. the Glockner and Schober, S. the distant Dolomites of the Val Ampezzo. — The *Mullitzthörl*, see p. 293.

The cart-track to (6 M) Pregratten leads on the right bank of the Isel by *Wöllzelach*. The footpath passing (20 min.) *Obermauer*, running high up on the N. slope, and then descending through wood by (50 min.) *Woiwojack* to the road, which it reaches at a point  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Pregratten, is preferable.

**Pregratten** (4275 ft.; *Steiner's Inn*, below the church, tolerable), a prettily situated village, is a good starting-point for excursions among the Venediger group.

**Guides:** *Balthasar* and *Thom. Ploner*, *Joh. Mariacher*, *Andrä* and *Jos. Berger*, *Alois Weisskopf*, *Simon Mayer*, and *Jac. Steiner*. Application for guides should be made to *Isaias Steiner*, the chief of the guides' association.

Excerpt from the Tariff.

Ascent of the Bergerkogel ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) . . . . .	3 —	Obersulzbach-Thörl and the Krimmler Thörl (11 hrs.) .	7 50
Lasörling (6 hrs.) . . . . .	5 —	Ascent of the Venediger and back (14 hrs.) . . . . .	6 —
To Windisch-Matrei (4 hrs.)	2 50	Same, and descent to the Kar- alpe (15 hrs.) . . . . .	11 —
To St. Jacob by the Mulitz- thörl (8 hrs.) . . . . .	5 —	Same, and to Gschlöss (14 hrs.)	10 —
To St. Jacob by the Bachlenke (8 hrs.) . . . . .	5 50	Ascent of the Grosse Happ and back (9 hrs.) . . . . .	5 50
To the Clarahütte in the Umbalthal and back (7 hrs.)	3 —	Ascent of the Toinig (5 hrs.)	3 —
To Kasern by the Vordere or Hintere Umbalthörl (10 hrs.)	7 —	Welitzspitze or Rödtspitze and back (15 hrs.) . . . . .	6 50
Dreiherrnspitze and back (17 hrs.) . . . . .	7 50	Same, and descent to Kasern (13 hrs.) . . . . .	10 —
Johannshütte and back (5 hrs.)	2 50	Ascent of the Simonyspitze and back (19 hrs.) . . . . .	8 —
Obersulzbach-Thörl and back (10 hrs.) . . . . .	4 —	Ascent of the Malhamspitze and back (13 hrs.) . . . . .	6 50
To the Karalpe over the			



The guides must provide themselves with food. The return journey must be paid for if the guide is dismissed at a distance from home. Each guide is bound to carry 18 lbs. weight of luggage (including provisions). Overweight 2 kr. per lb. per hour.

#### EXCURSIONS.

**Bergerkogel** (8700 ft.), 3 hrs. with guide: S. through the *Zopetnitzthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Berger See*, and in 1 hr. more without difficulty to the top. View similar to that from the *Lasörling*.

The *Lasörling* (10,151 ft.) may also be ascended from Pregratten through the *Zopetnitzthal*, or the *Lasnitzthal*, but both these routes are difficult, and that by *Wöllzelach* and through the *Mulitzthal* is preferable.

To the *JOHANNSHÜTTE* an easy trip of 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary if the proper route be pointed out). We follow the cart-track through the valley to the W., and, after passing the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Bühl*, ascend the footpath to the right, which in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. turns into the *Kleine Iselthal*, or *Dorferthal*, which near its mouth is a deep gully. (Below, to the left, are the houses of *Hinterbühl*.) On the left the precipices of the *Schlüsselspitze* and the *Niklaskopf*. The brook remains on the left, and farther on, rushes in a subterranean channel through a profound and wild gorge. Near the *Gumpach-Kreuz* (6424 ft.) a view is suddenly disclosed of the *Venediger*, *Hohe Aderl*, *Rainerhorn*, and the *Dorfer*, *Rainer*, and *Mulwitz* glaciers. Then past a herdsman's hut to the *Johannshütte* (6850 ft.), in a small hollow, erected at the expense of Archduke John, restored and enlarged by the Austrian Alpine Club in 1870. Charge for spending the night 50, use by day 30 kr.; keys at Pregratten, *Gschlöss*, and *Windisch-Matrei*.

The \**Gross-Venediger* (12,051 ft.) is ascended from the *Johannshütte* in 5-6 hrs.; rope necessary (one guide suffices for 1-2 persons). None of the loftier summits of the Eastern Alps is so easily attained as the *Gross-Venediger*, the panorama from which is one of the most magnificent of Alpine scenes. Spend the night at the *Johannshütte*; start very early next morning, cross the discharge of the *Mullwitz Glacier*, ascend over slopes of turf, detritus, and rock, and then skirt the *Kapunisköpf* (9060 ft.) towards the right (N.E.; the *Zettalunizach* or *Aeussere Mullwitz Glacier* lies to the right, the extensive *Dorfer Glacier* below to the left) to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Mullwitz-Aderl* (10,614 ft.), a rocky crest on the margin of the *Innere Mullwitz* or *Rainer Glacier* (to this point a kind of path has been constructed by the Pregratten guides). The route now mounts across the *Rainer glacier* (caution necessary on account of the crevasses) to the snow saddle between the *Hohe Aderl* (11,486 ft.) and the *Rainerhorn* (11,660 ft.), whence we obtain a view, to the right, of the *Schlatten Glacier*, descending to the *Gschlöss* valley (p. 290). We then cross the upper névé of the glacier, leaving the *Klein-Venediger* (11,414 ft.) on the right, and reach the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) summit, a long crest covered with snow. It is not advisable to proceed as far as the extreme and highest point of the arête, as the thick overhanging masses of snow render it difficult and sometimes impossible of access. The \*View, hardly inferior to that from the *Gross-Glockner*, comprises to the E. the *Glockner* (the *Gross-Glockner* appearing like a slender pinnacle) and *Schober* groups; to the S. the wild and serrated *Dolomite Alps*; W. the *Dreiherrnspitze*, *Rödtspitze*, *Daberspitze*, and *Rieserferner Mts.*, and, in the distance, the *Adamello*, *Ortler*, *Bernina*, the *Oetzthal*, *Stubai*, and *Zillerthal Alps*; N. the *Kitzbühel Mts.* and the *N. Limestone Alps* as far as the *Dachstein*; immediately at the spectator's feet lie the huge cataracts of ice by which the mountain is encircled. — Descent by the *Schlatten Glacier* and the *Kesselkopf* to *Gschlöss*, see p. 290. — To the *OBERSULZBACHTHAL* the descent is difficult: first between the *Gross* and *Klein-Venediger* to the head of the *Unter-Sulzbach Glacier* (to follow which down to the *Unter-Sulzbachthal* is somewhat hazardous); then to the W. over the *Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl* to the *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier* and the *Kürsinger Hütte* (p. 132; 12-13 hrs. from Pregratten, guide 10 fl.). — The descent to the *Karalpe* in the *Krimmler Thal* may also be combined with the ascent of the *Venediger* (see below).

## PASSES FROM PREGRATTEN.

TO THE OBERSULZBACHTHAL BY THE OBERSULZBACH-THÖRL (9488 ft.): to the Kürsinger-Hütte 8, to Neukirchen 13 hrs.; guide 7 or 10½ fl. (rope necessary, but the route is unattended with danger). To the Johannshütte as above, and spend the night there; then across the gradually sloping *Dorfer Glacier* in 3 hrs. to the *Obersulzbach-Thörl* (admirable view of the N. side of the Venediger group, to the left the Sonntagskopf and Schliefer-spitz, to the right the Stierlauwnerwand and the Keesschroffen). Descent, steep at places, over the snow of the Obersulzbach Glacier, to the (2 hrs.) *Kürsinger-Hütte*; then to *Neukirchen* (p. 132) in 4-5 hrs. more.

TO THE KRIMMLER THAL BY THE OBERSULZBACH-THÖRL AND KRIMMLER THÖRL, a very interesting excursion (with guide and rope), free from danger: from the Johannshütte to the Karalpe 6-7 hrs., thence to Krimml 4-5 hrs. By this pass the long circuit by the Umbal-Thörl and the Krimmler Tauern is avoided. From the Johannshütte to the Obersulzbachthörl, see above. Then, instead of descending to the Obersulzbachthal, cross to the left the snow of the Obersulzbach Glacier, descending from the Grosse Geiger and the Maurerkeesköpfe, turn towards the slopes of the Sonntagskopf, and thus reach the flat ice-clad depression of the (2 hrs.) *Krimmler Thörl* (9278 ft.). Descend steeply between the Sonntagskees on the right and the fissured Krimmlerkees on the left, and cross the level tongue and the moraine of the latter to the (1½ hr.) *Karalpe* (p. 133). — Through the Maurerthal to the Krimmler Thörl (shorter and not difficult), see below.

MAURERTHAL. MAURER-THÖRL. REGGEN-THÖRL. The *Maurerthal*, to the W. of, and parallel with the Dorferthal (see above), hitherto little frequented, is well deserving of a visit. Follow the Iselthal as far as *Streden* (4510 ft.), a group of houses 1 hr. above Pregratten; cross the Maurerbach here, and enter the valley to the right; 5 min. the *Maurer-Alp*; cross the brook to the (10 min.) *Goriacher Alp*; then ascend gradually on the left bank. As soon as the forest zone is quitted, a beautiful amphitheatre of snow-mountains and glaciers is disclosed: to the W. the Malham-Spitze and Goubach-Spitze, between them the Reggenthörl; N.W. the Simony-Spitze; N. the Maurerkeesköpfe and Grosse Geiger; E. the Grosse and Kleine Happ. Next pass a cow-shed and ascend the pastures in 1¼ hr. to the tongue of the *Simony* and *Maurer Glaciers*. The route to the Maurer-Thörl (with guide and rope, safe) leads across the gradually ascending the Maurer Glacier, and finally up a rocky slope 100 ft. in height, in 3 hrs. (from Streden 4½ hrs.) to the *Maurer-Thörl* (9500 ft.), lying between the *Eastern* and the *Hintere Maurerkeeskopf*. View similar to that from the Obersulzbach-Thörl. Then an easy walk of 1 hr. across the gently sloping field of snow to the *Krimmler Thörl* (see above). — Ascent of the *Grosse Geiger* (10,997 ft.) difficult, both from the Maurer and the Dorfer Glacier.

The Reggen-Thörl is reached from the end of the Simony Glacier. Skirt the *Dellacher Keesflecken* (a ridge of rock between the Maurer and Simony glaciers), ascend the latter; then follow the left margin of the S. arm of the glacier, crossing furrowed snow slopes, steep at places, to the flat snow-saddle of the *Reggen-Thörl* (9977 ft.), a pass between the *Malham-Spitze* and *S. Goubach-Spitze* (5½ hrs. from Streden). Fine survey of the *Umbal Glacier*. Descent of 3 hrs. (gentle, and tolerably free from crevasses) to the *Clara-Hütte* in the Umbalthal (see below). Those bound for the Prettau may proceed direct to the *Hintere* or *Vordere Umbal-Thörl* (in 2 hrs. from the Reggenthörl, see below).

The DEFEREGGENTHAL may be reached from Pregratten by two different passes, the *Mullitzthörl* and the *Bachlenke*. The path to the former (to St. Jacob 8-9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) ascends from (1 hr.) *Wöllzelach* (p. 291) to the S. through the *Mullitzthal* to the (2½ hrs.) stony tract at the base of the *Lasörling* (p. 291). Here it turns to the right, crosses the brook, and ascends abruptly to the (1½ hr.) *Mullitz-Thörl*, or *Pregratter Thörl* (8910 ft.), whence we obtain a fine retrospect of the Venediger; to the right rises the *Lasörling*. The path now descends into the *Tegischthal*, and proceeds to the right to (2½-3 hrs.) *St. Jacob* (p. 288). —

The passage by the *Bachlenke* is finer (8-9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). From *Pregratten* we ascend the valley to the (1½ hr.) *Pöbell-Alpe* (see below), above which we turn to the left, cross the *Isel*, and mount through the picturesque *Grossbachthal*, with its numerous waterfalls, to the *Lower Alp*. Thence a steep ascent (on the left a fine 'Waterfall') leads to the *Upper Alp*, and then over slopes of turf and debris to the (3½ hrs.) *Bachlenke* (or *Trojer Thörl*; 8250 ft.). Shortly before reaching the summit of the pass, we enjoy a beautiful retrospective view of the *Venediger* and *Dreiherrnspitze*. The descent, at first turning to the right, and passing a small lake on the left, leads into the upper *Trojer-Thal* (opposite the *Panargenspitze*), the steep grassy slopes on the left side of which it follows (path soon improving) to the *Upper* and *Lower Trojer-Alp* (5960 ft.). Then through the picturesque and narrow mouth of the valley to (3 hrs.) *St. Jacob*.

A visit to the \**Umbalthal*, or highest region of the *Iselthal*, is strongly recommended (from *Pregratten* to the *Clarahütte* 3½-4 hrs.; guide unnecessary for experienced tourists). A broad bridle-path leads from *Pregratten* past the *Bühl*, crossing the *Dorferbach* (p. 292) at the houses of *Hinterbühl*, to (1 hr.) *Streden* (4510 ft.) at the mouth of the *Maurerthal* (see p. 293; in the background rise the *Maurerkeesköpfe*). At the *Pöbell-Alp* (4925 ft.), ½ hr. farther, the path crosses the *Isel* (to the left the beautiful fall of the *Grossbach*, see above), and then ascends on the right bank, passing a second waterfall in 10 min. more. The ascent, through wood, now becomes steeper, and another zone of the valley is reached (to the right the *Isel* forms a fine waterfall). After 1 hr. we cross the brook and follow a narrow path along the steep grassy slopes of the left bank, passing a (½ hr.) shepherd's hut. To the left is the entrance to the *Daberthal* (see below), the background of which is formed by the *Todtenkorspitze* and the *Panargenspitze*, with their glacier; facing us rises the *Rödtspitze* with the *Welitzkees* (see below). The path now crosses a rocky barrier, and then descends to the (¾ hr.) *Clarahütte* (6900 ft.), a club-hut with room for 10 persons (bed of hay 50 kr.; use of hut by day, 10 kr.). — About ½ hr. higher the magnificent \**Umbal Glacier* (not visible from the hut) descends into the valley.

OVER THE VORDERE UMBALTHÖRL TO KASERN in the *Pretttau* (the upper *Ahrenthal*), 5½-6 hrs., a somewhat fatiguing route, but of great interest, and unattended with danger. From the *Clarahütte* to the *Umbal Glacier* ½ hour. The moraine is then crossed, and the glacier traversed obliquely (1½-¾ hr.), the first part only being somewhat steep. On the W. side of the glacier we ascend abruptly over rubble and rock, and finally over snow to the (1½-2 hrs.) \**Vordere Umbalthörl* (9720 ft.), to the S. of the *Agner* or *Eier-Kopf*. During the whole ascent we enjoy a magnificent survey of the extensive snow-fields at the head of the *Umbal Glacier*, and of the *Dreiherrn*, *Simony*, *Goubach*, and *Malham-Spitze*; from the top of the pass the long chain of the *Zillerthal Alps* becomes visible to the W. The path now descends over snow and rocks, then over grass, into the bleak *Windthal* (fine retrospect of the valley, with the *Rödtspitze* and the *Rödt Glacier*). Here it crosses the brook and follows its left bank to (2½ hrs. from the pass) *Kasern* (p. 272). — The passage of the *Hintere Umbalthörl* (9770 ft.) is less laborious, but also less attractive. The *Umbal Glacier* is crossed, and a steep snowy slope ascended between the *Schlaitner Keesflecken* and the *Eierkopf* to the *Thörl*. Descent at first steep, after which the route unites with that from the *Vordere Thörl* (see above).

The *Welitzspitze*, or *Rödtspitze* (11,460 ft.), an admirable point of view, may be ascended in 4-5 hrs. (guide with rope necessary, but no danger). The brook is crossed to the W. of the *Clarahütte*, and the steep grassy slopes are ascended in zigzags, the end of the *Welitz Glacier* being avoided by keeping to the left. The névé of the glacier is then traversed, the ascent being somewhat steep, to the arête between the *Daber Spitze* (*Hohe Säule*, 11,145 ft.) on the left and the *Rödtspitze* on the right. We then ascend the latter, avoiding, by a digression to the right, the 'Scharte', a wide and impassable gap, and reach its broad summit across snow and rock. \*View little inferior to that from the *Venediger*. — Descent to *Kasern* direct (over the *Rödt Glacier* to the *Rödt* or *Wind-Thal*), difficult; better by the *Rothenmann-Scharte* (p. 289) to the *Schwarzbachthal* (as far as the *Jagdhäusalp*, 4 hrs., comp. p. 289).

The *Dreiherrnspitze* (11,480 ft.) may be ascended in 5-6 hrs. (with guide); laborious, but free from danger. First across the lower, nearly level part of the *Umbal Glacier* (1½ hr.), then up the grassy and rocky slopes of the *Schlaitner Keesflecken* (see above) to the upper region of the glacier, and across the latter towards the N.E., skirting the *Altarschneid*; finally a steep ascent to a rock projecting towards the S.E., and along the latter (caution necessary owing to its friable nature) to a snowy plateau immediately below the summit, which is then reached by traversing a snowy arête. View extensive, but obstructed towards the N.E. by the *Venediger*.

The ascent of the *Simonyspitze* (11,417 ft.), the passage of the *Reggen-Thörl* to the *Maurerthal* (see above), and the ascent of the *Malhamspitze* (10,090 ft.) may also be undertaken from the *Umbal Glacier* (the previous night in each case being spent at the *Clarahütte*). — A difficult pass leads through the wild *Daberthal*, or *Sulzbachthal* (see above), and over the *Schwarze-Thörl* (9650 ft.) to the *Schwarzbachthal* and the (6 hrs.) *Jagdhäus Alp* (p. 289).

## 60. From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut.

The most attractive route from *Windisch-Matrei* to *Kals* is by the *Matrei-Kalser Thörl* (see below; 4½-5 hrs.; no guide required). — From *Lienz* to *Kals*, 7 hrs.; road as far as *Huben* (p. 288); then a footpath through the *Kalserthal* (see below). From *Uttendorf* in the *Pinzgau* to *Kals* over the *Stubacher* or *Kalser Tauern*, 12-13 hrs., an interesting route (most convenient in 2 days, with night at the *Rudolfshütte*, see below). — From *Heiligenblut* to *Kals* by the *Berger Thörl*, 7½ hrs., guide advisable (see below).

*Windisch-Matrei*, see p. 289. Above the church we ascend the *Calvarienberg* in zigzags through larch-wood; at the chapel we proceed straight on, passing several houses, and traversing patches of wood. On the left is the gorge of the *Bürgerbach*, above which rise the *Bretterwände*. After ascending in a straight direction above the gorge for 1 hr. we pass a small chapel, and in 20 min. more cross a brook, which affords good drinking-water. The wood is quitted ½ hr. farther, and a new bridle-path reached, which ascends in gentle zigzags, describing a wide curve in the wood higher up. In 1¼ hr. (3 hrs. from *Windisch-Matrei*) the summit of the \*\**Kalser Thörl* (7230 ft.) is attained. Splendid view of the *Venediger*, *Glockner*, and *Schober* group. (*Hamerl's Restaurant*, with a few beds, unpretending.)

VIEW. To the E., far below, lies the *Kalserthal*, from which branch the *Ködnitzthal* and the *Lesachthal*, the one extending straight to the *Bergerthörl* and to the left to the *Glockner*, the other leading to the *Schober*. To the left towers the majestic pyramid of the *Gross-Glockner*,



with the Adlersruhe and Hohenwartkopf on its right, and the Glocknerwand (Hofmannspitze), Romariswandkopf, and Hohe Kasten on its left. Below the Adlersruhe, in a depression of the Freiwand, is the Stüdlhütte, close to the margin of the Teischnitz Glacier. To the right of the Bergerthörl is the Peischlagthörl. Due E. are the Böses Weibl, Wandschusswand, and the beautiful Schober group, including the Glödis, Ganot, and Hoch-Schober. On the W. the whole of the Virgenthal is surveyed, up to the Rödtspitze and the Malhamspitzen; to the left are the Zunig (in the foreground) and the Lasörling; to the right, at the head of the Frossnitzthal, is the Venediger group, with the Klein-Venediger, Rainerhorn, Kristallwand, etc. (Comp. the Panorama opposite, after J. Stüdl.)

The descent to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Kals inclines to the left, and then leads through wood. Halfway down is a small chapel. On reaching the bottom of the valley, we cross the fields straight towards the church at the lower (S.) end of Kals. The broad path to the left leads first to the *Grossdorf*, a circuit of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

FROM HUBEN (p. 288) TO KALS through the *Kalser-Thal*, 9 M. (cart-track, rough at places). The road turns to the right at the inn, and leads through meadows to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) small bridge over the Isel, which it crosses. Thence through wood, ascending to the left at a hut, to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Ober-Peischlach* (the village remains to the left), where the route turns into the *Kalser-Thal*. Beyond this point the track is generally good, mounting gently, and occasionally skirting the profound ravine of the foaming *Kalser Bach*. Near ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Staniska*, a magnificent view opens before us of the \*Gross-Glockner with the Glocknerwand and the Ködnitz and Teischnitz glaciers. The valley expands at ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Haslach* (3730 ft.; Inn); to the right a picturesque waterfall. Farther on, numerous traces of the ravages of mud-torrents, which sometimes destroy the road in rainy weather, are visible. To the right at the entrance to the *Lesachthal* (p. 299), lies the hamlet of *Lesach*. Farther on, where the valley is broader, the road crosses the deposits of a torrent by which the course of the *Kalser Bach* is gradually being driven to the opposite side of the valley. 3 M. *Kals*, see below.

FROM UTTENDORF (p. 131) to Kals through the *Stubachthal* and over the *Kalser Tauern*, by the 'Fischer-Weg', an attractive route of 11 hrs., lately much improved by the German Alpine Club; and named after a well-known mountaineer of Vienna (guide necessary at least as far as the summit of the Tauern pass, 6 fl., thence to Kals 3 fl.; *Alois Täubl* of Uttendorf is recommended). Rough road as far as (2 hrs.) *Vellern* (3200 ft.; accommodation at the farm). The *Brennhütte* at the base of the *Teufelsmühle* (8192 ft.) is reached in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more; to the right opens the *Dorfer Oed*, at the head of which rises the *Landeggkopf* (9530 ft.). At the *Hopfbach Alp* (4730 ft.), 1 hr. farther up the *Stubachthal*, the path divides. The Tauern route crosses the Ache, and, at the end of the *Enzinger Boden*, as this region of the valley is called, the stream which drains the *Grünsee*; it then skirts the W. bank of the latter and ascends the slopes of the *Schafbühel* (8015 ft.) to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Rudolfshütte* on the *Weiss-See* (7800 ft.), erected and admirably fitted up by the German Alpine Club (mattresses, etc., for 11 persons). Here the route unites with the above mentioned path diverging at the *Hopfbach Alp*. [The latter ascends to the left by the *Wurf-Alp* and *Hohenkamp Alp*, passes the *Tauernmoos-See* (6435 ft.) on the W. side, and skirts the E. slopes of the *Schafbühel*, in all  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. longer.] The *Schafbühel* commands a superb view of the *Oedenwinkel Glacier* and its imposing environs, the Hohe Kasten, Eiskögele, Johannisberg, and Hohe Riffel; to the W. rises the *Granatkogel* group with the *Sonnblick*, *Raberkopf*, and *Granatspitze*. — From the *Rudolfshütte* over the *Kapruner Thörl* to the *Kapruner Thal*, see p. 130; over the *Obere Oedenwinkelscharte* to the *Pasterze*, see p. 304. — The *Granatspitze* (10,112 ft.), which may be ascended from the *Rudolfshütte* by the *Sonnblick Glacier* and the *Granatscharte* (between the *Granatspitze* and the *Raberkopf*) in 3 hrs. without particular difficulty, commands

a pleasing view. The descent may be made over the *Granatscharte* Glacier and through the *Landeggthal* to Windisch-Matrei or Gschlöss (p. 290).

Beyond the Rudolfshütte the path ascends over rock and a small snow-field to the (1 hr.) *Stubacher* or *Kaiser Tauern* (8500 ft.); view limited. Then a steep and stony descent to the (1¼ hr.) *Dorfer See* (6900 ft.), and across the brook, the right side of which is now followed. The streams draining the *Laperwitz* and *Frusnitz* glaciers are crossed, and the *Dorfer-Thal*, a picturesque Alpine valley containing upwards of 50 chalets, is traversed. Lower down (1½ hr.) the brook runs through a narrow gorge, and the path ascends the *Stiegenwand* by stone steps. From the top a fine retrospect of the valley; in the opposite direction a view of the *Kaiser Thal* and the *Schober* group. Descent to *Kals*, 1 hr. more.

**Kals** (4334 ft.; *Unterwirth* or *Glocknerwirth*, with a small collection of maps, panoramas, &c.; *Oberwirth*, unpretending, well spoken of), a village pleasantly situated in a broad basin, is an admirable starting-point for expeditions among the *Glockner* group. The *Kaiser Thal*, which descends to the *Iselthal* at *Huben*, is called *Dorfer Thal* above *Kals*.

**Guides:** *Thomas, Rupert, Michael, and Peter Groder, Joseph and Andru Kerer, Peter and Gregor Huter, Joh. Gräfler, Kasp. Gorgasser, Loren: Koller, Christian Rangeltner, Alois Schnell, E. Rubesoiar, and Peter Unterberger.* The office of the organised guides' society, where application for guides must be made, is near the *Unterwirth*.

#### Excerpt from the Tariff.

Grossglockner . . . . .	7 50	To Windisch-Matrei by the	
Adlersruhe . . . . .	5 20	Berger Thörl. Franz-Josephs-	
Stüdlhütte . . . . .	3 50	Höhe, and Pfandlscharte . .	9 —
Grossglockner and down to		To Windisch-Matrei over the	
the Leiterkees (Salmshöhe)	8 20	Matreier Kaiser Thörl . .	2 50
By the same route or by the		Romariswandkopf . . . . .	6 50
Hofmannsweg to the Elisa-		Rottenkogel 4, with descent	
bethruhe 10, to Heiligen-		to Windisch-Matrei . . . .	5 50
blut 11½, to Ferleiten . .	13 50	Hochschober . . . . .	6 50
To Heiligenblut or the Elisa-		To Uttendorf by the Stubacher	
bethruhe by the Berger		Tauern . . . . .	9 50
Thörl . . . . .	4 —	To Kaprun by the Stubacher	
To Heiligenblut by the Pas-		Tauern and Kapruner Thörl	12 —
terze and Franz-Josephs-		Same as far as the Wasserfall-	
Höhe . . . . .	5 30	Alp . . . . .	9 50

The guide is bound to provide himself with food, and to carry 15 lbs. of luggage. Fee for a tour of 5 days or upwards. 4 fl. 20 per day (10 hrs. walking), for a longer day 5 fl. 20, half-day 3 fl. 20, day of rest 2 fl. 20 kr. The same rates must be paid for the return journey if the guide is not dismissed near his dwelling.

The ascent of the \**Gross-Glockner* (12 454 ft.) from *Kals* may be accomplished with a smaller expenditure of time and money than from *Heiligenblut* (p. 304): to the *Stüdlhütte* 4 hrs., thence to the top 3 hrs.; for one person two guides are necessary, for two persons three guides. The route ascends to the E. through the *Ködnitzthal* to the (1 hr.) *Groder*, the highest hamlet in the valley. We then cross the stream, diverge to the left from the route to the *Berger Thörl* (see below), and reach the (¾ hr.) *Jörgenhütte* (6426 ft.) and the (¾ hr.) *Lucknerhütte* (7460 ft.). Thence to the left up the slope of the *Freiwand* (with the *Lange Wand* and the *Ködnitz Glacier* on the right) to the (1½ hr.) *Stüdlhütte* on the *Vanitscharte* (9180 ft.), erected by Herr Stüdl of Prague, and well fitted up (mattresses, cooking utensils, etc.; bed 50 kr.). The *Vanitscharte*, a depression between the *Freiwand* and the ridge stretching from the *Glockner* between the *Teischnitz* and *Ködnitz* Glaciers (on which ridge leads the new route to the



summit, see below), commands a fine \*View of the Ampezzo Dolomites rising to the S.W. beyond the Kalser Thörl. If we ascend the Freiwand to the S. for a short distance, the peak of the Glockner becomes visible on the N., apparently in immediate proximity; to the N.E. are the Ködnitz Glacier and the Adlersruhe; to the W. is the Teischnitz-Thal, with the Teischnitz and Graue Glaciers, overshadowed by the Kramul, Gamsspitze. and Zollspitze. The summit may be attained from the Scharfe by two different routes. The '*Alte Kalser Glocknerweg*' ascends to the N. from the Stüdlhütte, over detritus, to the arête, which it traverses. It then crosses the *Ködnitz Glacier* in a transverse direction, and ascends steeply to the (2 hrs.) *Adlersruhe* (11,360 ft.), with remains of an old stone-hut, where it unites with the Heiligenblut route (p. 305). Striking view towards the N. Ascent from the Adlersruhe at first gradual, then more rapid, over snow, by means of steps at places, and over rocks (the route varying according to the condition of the snow), to the (2 hrs.) *Kleinglockner* (12,349 ft.). This peak is connected with the Grossglockner by a ridge 4-5 fathoms long, and 1-2 ft. wide (descending on the right to the Pasterze, and on the left to the Ködnitz-Glacier, several thousand feet below), the passage of which is now facilitated by a wire rope attached to the rocks. Its form, however, alters from year to year; thus in 1868 the Editor found the view of the Pasterze obstructed by a parapet of ice 3-4 ft. in height. From this pass to the summit of the Grossglockner a scramble of  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more over rocks and ice (iron stanchions at the most difficult places).

The '*Neue Kalser Glocknerweg*', or '*Stüdlweg*' (advisable only for active, steady-headed mountaineers; strong woollen gloves will be found useful), leads up the rocky arête between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz glaciers (the ascent of which is facilitated by wire ropes attached to the rocks at the expense of Herr Stüdl) direct to the summit, which under favourable circumstances is reached in 3 hrs. from the Stüdlhütte; the Klein-Glockner and the Scharfe are avoided by this route. Those who purpose returning to the Stüdlhütte by this route should leave their Alpenstocks behind at the beginning of the steepest rocks. The '*Alte Glocknerweg*' is now used after fresh snow only. — The \*\*View is of almost unrivalled extent and magnificence (panorama in the Stüdlhütte). Towards the W. it extends to the Rhæticon chain and the Silvretta; on the S.W. to the Bernina and Adamello; S. to the Adriatic Sea, which is sometimes visible as a bright streak on the horizon; S.E. the Terglou; E. the Carpathians; N.E. the Moravian and Bohemian Mts.; N. the Bavarian plain, as far as Ratisbon. — Descent to Heiligenblut or Kals in about 6 hrs.; to Heiligenblut by the Adlersruhe and Hohenwartscharte, see p. 305; by the Hofmannsweg to the Pasterze (during a favourable state of the snow only), see p. 305.

The \**Remarishwandkopf* (11,637 ft.) commands a magnificent view, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner (ascent 6-7 hrs.). The route leads from the Stüdlhütte to the upper Teischnitz Glacier, which is crossed in a wide curve in the direction of the Glocknerwand. Then, to the N. of the *Kramul* (10,669 ft.), across a saddle to the upper snow of the *Frusnitz Glacier*, whence the summit is gained without great difficulty. The descent may be made by the *Laperwitz Glacier*, the *Hohe Kasten*, and the *Medelzkopf*, to the *Rudolfshütte* (p. 297).

The *Hochschober* (10,640 ft.) is ascended in 7-8 hrs. by traversing the *Lesachthal* to the *Lesach-Alp* (night-quarters), and crossing the *Ralf Glacier*; a fatiguing but interesting expedition (comp. p. 288). — \**Rottenkogel* (9045 ft.) 4 hrs., descent to Windisch-Matrei  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; see p. 289.

FROM KALS TO HEILIGENBLUT. The most interesting route leads over the *Berger Thörl* (known at Heiligenblut as the *Kalser Thörl*, 8690 ft.) in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide 4 fl.). A tolerable bridle-track (see above, route to the Stüdlhütte) leads as far as the (1 hr.) *Groder*;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther up the path crosses the Ködnitzbach, and then ascends abruptly to the right to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) broad saddle of the Thörl,



which commands an admirable view (S. the Schober, S.W. the Deferegggen Mts., E. the Brennkogl, Spielmann, etc.). In the descent a view of the Leiter Glacier, Adlersruhe, and Glockner soon opens on the left. The path descends abruptly into the *Leiterthal* (N. the Schwerteck and Leiterköpfe), and crosses the brook to the (1½ hr.) *Leiterhütte* (p. 305), whence it leads by the *Katzen-Steig*, the *Trog-Alp*, and the *Gössnitzbach* (p. 305) to (2½ hrs.) *Heiligenblut*. — Another pass, leading over the *Peischlag Thörl* (8135 ft.), to the S. of the *Berger Thörl*, is less attractive.

Travellers intending to visit the *\*Franz-Josephs-Höhe* (p. 302) will save a day by proceeding from the *Leiterthal* over the *Marzwiesen* and round the *Vordere Leiterkopf* direct to the *Elisabethruhe* (comp. p. 304). — From *Kals* to *Ferleiten* (p. 125), by the *Elisabethruhe* and *Pfandscharte*, 13-14 hrs. (guide 8 fl.).

## 61. From Lienz to Heiligenblut.

*Comp. Map, p. 108.*

FROM THE SOUTH, Heiligenblut is most conveniently reached from *Lienz* or from *Dölsach* in the *Pusterthal* by the road viâ *Winklern* (one-horse carriage from *Lienz* 12, from *Dölsach* 10 fl.). From *Dölsach* to (7 M.) *Winklern* the road is so rough that walking (porter 1½, from *Lienz* 2½ fl.) or riding (horses to be had at *Dölsach* only; 3 fl.) is preferable to driving. From *Winklern* a carriage-road leads through the *Möllthal* to (15 M.) *Heiligenblut* (one-horse carr. 5 fl., to *Döllach* 3, *Dölsach* 5, *Lienz* 6, *Ober-Vellach* 8 fl., driver included). — From *Sachsenburg* (p. 266) to (34 M.) *Winklern* a small post vehicle daily in 11 hrs., starting at 8.30 a.m. (not recommended).

FROM THE NORTH, the most attractive route to Heiligenblut leads through the *Fuscherthal* and over the *\*Pfandscharte*, or over the *Fuscherthörl* (p. 126) and the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* (p. 127). To the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* through the *Rauris*, see p. 123. — From *Gastein* there are two routes to Heiligenblut. One of these crosses the *Stanz* (p. 123) to *Bucheiben*, descends to *Wörth*, and leads through the *Rauriser Seitenwinkel* to the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* (comp. p. 123). The other (more attractive, but also more difficult, and advisable for experienced mountaineers only) leads from the *Nassfeld* to the *Rauris Gold Mine*, and then either crosses the *Klein-Zirknitz* or the *Tramerscharte* to *Döllach*, or proceeds over the *Goldzechscharte* and the *Fleiss* direct to Heiligenblut (comp. p. 305). — From *Gastein* over the *Mallnitzer Tauern* to the *Möllthal* and to Heiligenblut, see p. 122. — From the *Kapruner Thal* a difficult glacier pass leads over the *Riffthor* to the *Pasterze* (p. 304); the pass from the *Stubachthal* over the *Obere Oedenwinkelscharte* (p. 304) is of the same character.

FROM THE EAST. From *Kals* to Heiligenblut by the *Berger Thörl* or *Peischlag Thörl*, see p. 299.

From *Lienz* to (4½ M.) stat. *Dölsach* (railway in 10 min.), see p. 264. The village (2350 ft.; *\*Putzenbacher*) lies 1 M. to the N. of the station; the church contains an altar-piece (Holy Family) by *Defregger*. Just beyond the inn, a steep footpath which avoids the windings of the rough cart-track, ascends to the (¾ M.) hill of *Iselsberg* (3645 ft.), commanding an admirable view of *Lienz*, the valley of the *Drave*, and the pinnacles of the *Rauchkofel* and *Spitzkofel* (p. 265). [The direct footpath from *Lienz* by *Debant*, 6 M. in length, is joined at this point.] About 1½ M. farther is the inn '*Zur Wacht*'; the cart-track then crosses the boundary of *Carinthia*, and is continued by a good road which descends past a

1. *Staphylinus* *Staphylinus*

2. *Staphylinus* *Staphylinus*

3.

4.



bath-house, well fitted up (Resaurant and night-quarters; one-horse carr. to Heiligenblut 5 fl.) to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Winklern** (3140 ft.; \**Aichenegg*; \**Post*), situated high up on the W. side of the *Möllthal*.

[The *Möllthal* opens off the Pusterthal near station *Sachsenburg* (p. 266). A carriage-road (diligence to Winklern, 34 M., daily in 11 hrs., see above) ascends the valley. At *Möllbrücken* it crosses the Möll, and leads by *Mühldorf*, *Köbnitz*, and *Stallhofen*, below the castle of *Falkenstein*, to (13 M.) **Ober-Vellach** (2250 ft.; *Fürst Liechtenstein*; *Post*), at the mouth of the *Mallnitzthal* (over the Mallnitzer Tauern to Gastein, see p. 122). Then past *Söbriach* (to the right the castle of *Kroppenstein*, p. 122) and *Flattach* to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ausser-Fragant* (Inn; over the Schober-Thörl to Döllach, an attractive route of 7 hrs., see p. 122). Next come *Stall* (Räsinger), *Rangersdorf*, *Lainach*, and finally ( $16\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Winklern**. The direct footpath from Stall to *Mörtschach* (see below) is not much shorter than the carriage-road.]

The road descends into the valley and crosses the Möll. At ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mörtschach* (3158 ft.), the *Astenthal* opens to the right; at *Stampfen*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, the picturesque *Wangenitzthal* diverges to the left. 3 M. **Döllach** (3370 ft.; \**Ortner*), at the mouth of the *Zirknitzthal*, has been impoverished by the exhaustion of its mines. (Over the *Kleine Zirknitz* or the *Tramerscharte* to the *Rauris Gold Mine*, see p. 124.) About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the inn the Zirknitz bursts forth from a wild rocky gorge. At ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Putschall* (3470 ft.), at the entrance to the wild *Gnadenthal*, the road crosses to the right bank of the Möll, returning to the left  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther. On the left ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) is the *Jungfernsprung*, a waterfall 420 ft. in height. The hamlet of *Pockhorn* with its pointed spire is next reached. The valley here appears to be terminated by a hill, which the path ascends in zigzags. From the top the Grossglockner is visible; immediately to the left the Möll forms a fine waterfall (*Zlappfall*), 200 ft. high. Our route ascends to the right, through the gate (not to the left across the bridge), and soon reaches ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  M.) —

**Heiligenblut.** — GLOCKNERHAUS, moderately good; interesting visitors' books.

GUIDES. *Joseph (Sepp) Tribuser* (trustworthy and unassuming), *Georg Bäuerle*, *Anton Granögger*, *Christ. Pichler*, *Anton Wallner*, *Matthäus Asslaber*, *Veit Granögger*, *Joseph Lakner*, and *Johann Kramser* are the principal members of the Heiligenblut society of guides, whose chief is to be found at the inn every evening for the purpose of making arrangements as to guides and porters.

Excerpt from the Tariff.

Franz-Josephs-Höhe . . . . .	2	—	To the Rauriser Tauernhaus	4	—
Hofmannshütte . . . . .	3	50	To Bucheben and Gastein . .	12	—
Same, and over the Pasterze			To Kals by the Berger Thörl	5	—
to Kals . . . . .	7	80	To the Leiterhütte only . .	3	—
To Ferleiten by the Pfandl-			Grossglockner . . . . .	10	—
scharte, incl. the Franz-			Same, and descent to Kals .	13	—
Josephs-Höhe . . . . .	6	20	Johannisberg . . . . .	7	50
To Ferleiten by the Hochthor			Hohenaar . . . . .	6	—
and Fuscherthörl . . . . .	5	—			

The guides are bound to provide themselves with food, and to carry 15 lbs. weight without extra charge.

HORSE from Heiligenblut to the Elisabethruhe 5 fl., Franz-Josephs-Höhe 6 fl. (with side-saddle 1 fl. extra); to Bucheben 10 fl.; to the Hochthor only, 4 fl. — One-horse carriage to Döllach 3, Winklern 5, Ober-Vellach 12 fl.

*Heiligenblut* (4600 ft.), the loftiest village in Carinthia, derives its name from a phial of the 'Holy Blood' said to have been brought from Constantinople by St. Briccius, and now preserved in the church here, an edifice of the 15th century. The Calvarienberg ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) affords a good view of the Grossglockner; to the left the three Leiterköpfe, to the right the Romariswandkopf (p. 299), in the background the Johannisberg (p. 304).

The inn ZUR OBERN FLEISS, 1 hr. E. of Heiligenblut, is a finer and more open point of view. The path descends to the left at the Schober Inn and crosses the brook, on the farther side of which it ascends to the left (route to the Calvarienberg). At the (10 min.) large house we go straight on, following the upper path (good and well-defined), at a nearly uniform level; 35 min., the chalet *Zur Untern Fleiss*. In 5 min. more the path descends to the bridge over the *Fleissbach* (p. 305), and then ascends to the right through the wood on the opposite bank to the (10 min.) *Inn Zur Obern Fleiss* (rustic; no night-quarters). The *Martinscapelle*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther, commands a still more extensive view.

By far the greatest attraction in the neighbourhood of Heiligenblut is the FRANZ-JOSEPHS-HÖHE, which commands a view vying with the most sublime in Switzerland. A good bridle-path (guide unnecessary), ascending most of the way, leads to the Elisabethruhe in 3 hrs., and thence to the Franz-Josephs-Höhe in 1 hr. more (descent to Heiligenblut 3 hrs.). Immediately beyond Heiligenblut it descends to the left, and after 10 min. crosses to the right bank of the Möll. By a ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) small chapel a path to the left ascends to the Leiterthal (p. 305), while our path turns to the right, and recrosses the stream. The *Gutthalbach* is crossed 5 min. later, at a group of houses called *Winkel*. Then a steep ascent of 1 hour. To the left, on the opposite slope, is the *Kesselfall*, partially concealed by pines; farther on, the Möll, the discharge of the *Pasterze*, is precipitated over the rocks. On the height, where the path turns to the right, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Möllthal. To the S.E. is the Fleiss Glacier, beyond which the gold-mine (p. 305) is situated. A few paces farther the first glimpse is obtained of the glacier of the Pasterze. For some distance the path is now level, leading partly through wood to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Heiligenblut) *Bricciuscapelle* (5292 ft.), rebuilt in 1871, opposite to the \**Leiterbachfall*. Close by is a good spring. Then another rapid ascent. After 40 min. the path leads to the N. by means of steps hewn in the rock, called the *Ochsenplatten*, or *Böse Platte*; and the first view of the Glockner is disclosed. Then a steep zigzag up a rocky saddle. At the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) top (the *Brettboden*, 6815 ft.) the path divides (the footpath straight over a rock is shorter than the bridle-path to the right, but soon rejoins it). We then ascend the pastures to the (20 min.) *Glocknerhaus* on the *Elisabethruhe* (6980 ft.), built by the German Alpine

Club in 1876, and commanding an excellent view of the Pasterze and the Glockner (\*Inn; 20 beds at 1½ fl. each).

The summit of the Franz-Josephs-Höhe is attained in another hour. The path traverses pastures, crosses the *Pfandschartenbach* (p. 127), and passes the (¼ hr.) *Wallnerhütte* (6940 ft.). Above the hut we ascend to the right along the brook; at a (5 min.) spring we turn to the left, rounding an angle of the *Freiwand*; far below is the huge and beautiful blueish-green glacier, with its imposing ice-needles. An unimpeded view is not enjoyed until (4 hrs. from Heiligenblut) the traveller reaches the \*\* **Franz-Josephs-Höhe** (7640 ft.), a point of view (with benches) on the rock-strewn flank of the *Freiwand*, which commands a complete survey of the huge *Pasterze Glacier* (lower, central, and upper, nearly 7 M. in length; at the *Hofmannshütte* ¾ M., and in the upper basin about 3 M. in width). The view is most beautiful in the direction of the white pyramid of the *Johannisberg*, which is visible neither from the *Wallnerhütte* nor the *Brettboden*. Immediately before the spectator rises the lofty *Gross-Glockner*, with its two peaks; to the left of these are the *Adlersruhe*, *Burgwartscharte*, *Hohenwartkopf*, *Kellersberg*, *Schwerteck*, and the three *Leiterköpfe*; to the right of the *Glockner* rise the serrated *Glocknerwand* (*Hofmannspitze*), *Romariwandkopf*, *Schneewinkelkopf*, *Untere Oedenwinkelscharte*, *Johannisberg*, *Obere Oedenwinkelscharte*, and *Hohe Riff*; the three rocky peaks in the upper basin are the *Vordere*, *Mittlere*, and *Hintere*, or *Hohe*, *Burgstall*. A slab of marble on a rock on the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* is to the memory of *Carl Hofmann* of *Munich*, a distinguished Alpine traveller, who fell at *Sedan* in 1870.

The traveller desirous of visiting the *Pasterze Glacier* itself (guide necessary) descends from the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* to the right, and ascends the glacier to the (1 hr.) *Hofmannshütte* (7965 ft.), in the *Gamsgrube*, a hollow at the base of the *Fuscherkarkopf*. The hut, erected by *Archduke John* (hence formerly called *Johannshütte*), was long in a dilapidated and uninhabitable condition, but was repaired in 1870 by *Hr. Hofmann* of *Munich* (see above) and *Hr. Stüdl* of *Prague*, and refitted in 1877. Keys at *Heiligenblut*, *Kals*, *Fusch*, *Ferleiten*, *Kaprun*, and the *Elisabethruhe*. Fee for spending the night, 50 kr. each.

EXCURSIONS FROM THE HOFMANNSHÜTTE (for experienced mountaineers with competent guides).

The *Fuscherkarkopf* (10,896 ft.), affording an excellent survey of the *Glockner* group, is ascended in 4 hours. The route leads by the *Gamsgrube* and the S. spur of the mountain (steep at first). — The ascent from the E. by the *Freiwand Glacier* and the saddle between the *Freiwand* and the *Fuscherkarkopf* is less advisable.

Ascent of the *Mittlere Bärenkopf* (11,045 ft.; 4 hrs.). The route, at first the same as that to the *Bockkar-Scharte* (p. 128), crosses the arm of the upper *Pasterze* which descends from the *Breitkopf* (10,312 ft.); then, leaving the *Bockkar-Scharte* to the right, it leads by the (3 hrs.) *Eiswandbühel* (10,165 ft.) and over a snowy arête to the (1 hr.) *Mittlere* (or *Grosse*)

**Bärenkopf.** Practised mountaineers may extend the excursion to the *Hintere* or *Hohe Bärenkopf* (11,170 ft.); descent to *Ferleiten* by the *Hochgruber Glacier*, difficult. — The *Grosse* or *Hohe Burgstall* (9710 ft.), reached from the *Hofmannshütte* in 2 hrs. across the upper plateau of the *Pasterze*, commands a good survey of the glacier. This expedition may be combined with the preceding, by going direct from the *Burgstall* to the *Eiswandbühel* and the *Mittlere Bärenkopf*.

The *Grosse Wiesbachhorn* (11,732 ft.; 6-7 hrs.). By the *Bockkar-Scharte* (p. 128) to the *Bockkar Glacier*; then an ascent to the left to the pass between the *Mittlere* and *Hohe Bärenkopf* (see above). The route then skirts the latter to the left and traverses a crest of *névé*, past the *Glockerin* (11,220 ft.) and the *Bratschenkopf* (11,205 ft.), to the *Wielinger Scharte*, whence it mounts abruptly to the summit. View very imposing. Descent to the *Kaindlhütte* and *Rainerhütte*, see p. 130.

The *Johannisberg* (11,400 ft.) is ascended in 4-5 hrs.; two guides (6½ fl. each) desirable. The route lies across the upper *Pasterze Glacier*; then skirts the end of the upper *Pasterze* basin, to the N.E. of the *Glocknerwand* (12,237 ft.), leads over extensive fields of snow, and finally ascends the steep E. shoulder to the summit. On the W. side the mountain presents a huge wall of rock, descending vertically to the *Oedenwinkel Glacier* in the *Stubachthal*. The *Johannisberg*, rising in the midst of this grand glacier region, affords a most striking survey of its environs.

The *Schneewinkelkopf* (11,580 ft.) is ascended in 4-5 hrs. As far as the upper part of the *Pasterze* snow region the route is the same as that to the *Johannisberg* (see above). It then describes a wide circuit, leaving the *Untere Oedenwinkelscharte* (see below) on the right, and reaches the depression between the *Eiskögele* (11,282 ft.) and the *Schneewinkelkopf*. Lastly over a snowy *arête* to the summit. Descent to *Kals* by the *Laperwitz Glacier*, 6 hrs., without material difficulty.

The ascent of the *Gross-Glockner* (12,454 ft.), difficult, but now frequently made both from *Heiligenblut* and from *Kals* (p. 298), requires two days, and is suitable for practised mountaineers only. Two guides (10 fl. each from *Heiligenblut*, 7½ fl. from *Kals*) are necessary for one, three for two travellers. It was ascended for the first time in 1799 by Prince Salm, Bishop of Gurk, attended by 29 guides, after investigations had been made during the previous five years. The first ascent from *Kals* (p. 298) was made in 1855.

There are two practicable routes from *Heiligenblut*: over the *PASTERZE (HOFMANNSWEG)*, and over the *LEITER GLACIER*. The first of these is preferable. The night previous to the ascent is spent in the *Hofmannshütte*, whence we cross the *Pasterze Glacier* obliquely, and then follow the '*Aeusserer Glocknerkarweg*', or '*Hofmannsweg*', over the *Aeusserer Glocknerkar Glacier*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Adlersruhe* (see below). This path presents no serious difficulty to the experienced climber, if the snow be in a favourable condition (as it generally is till the middle of August).

The second *Glockner* route (formerly the only one), over the *Leiterkees* and the *Hohenwartscharte*, ascends by the *Möll* to the small chapel mentioned at p. 302 (25 min.), turns to the left, crosses the *Gössnitzbach*, and mounts to the (¾ hr.) *Trogalp*, whence it descends to the *Leiterthal*. Beyond the (¾ hr.) bridge over the *Leiterbach* we ascend the steep path on the left bank (the '*Katzensteig*', lately improved), which leads at a height of 60 to 260 ft. above the brook, to the (1 hr.) *Leiterhütte* (7370 ft.), a poor chalet, 2½ hrs. from *Heiligenblut* (bed of hay, Alpine fare). The party starts from the chalet at midnight, provided with a lantern. The path to the (2 hrs.) *Salmshöhe* (8783 ft.) is tolerable; then a laborious ascent across the *Leiterkees* to the (2 hrs.) *Hohenwart-Scharte* (10,460 ft.), and to the (¾ hr.) *Adlersruhe* (11,362 ft.), where the path unites with the old *Glockner* route from *Kals*. Hence to the summit (1½-2 hrs.), see p. 299. — Descent to *Heiligenblut* or *Kals* (p. 299) in about 6 hrs.

**PASSES.** Over the *Fuscherkarscharte* or the *Bockkarscharte* to *Ferleiten*, see p. 128.

OVER THE *RIFFLTHOR* TO THE *KAPRUNER THAL* (to the *Rainerhütte*

11 hrs.), a laborious route. The *Riffthor* (10,130 ft.), between the *Hohe Riff* (11,001 ft.) and the *Vordere Bärenkopf* (10,505 ft.) is reached without danger. Descent across the *Karlinger Glacier*, keeping to the right above the ice-fall (caution necessary owing to the wide, though not numerous crevasses, which often intersect the entire breadth of the glacier), to the *Mooserboden* and the *Rainerhütte* (p. 129).

OVER THE OBERE OEDENWINKELSCHARTE TO THE STUBACHTHAL (to the *Rudolfshütte* 9 hrs.), also an arduous expedition. The route to the *Riffthor* (see above), is followed to the middle of the *Pasterze* basin. Here we turn to the left and ascend to the *Scharte* (11,112 ft.), which lies between the *Hohe Riff* and the *Johannisberg*. The descent to the *Oedenwinkel Glacier* and the *Rudolfshütte* (p. 297) is precipitous and difficult. — The *Untere Oedenwinkelscharte* (10,470 ft.; difficult), between the *Johannisberg* and the *Eiskögele*, was crossed by Messrs. Hofmann and Stüdl from the *Stubachthal* in 1869; the passage in the reverse direction, with an awkward descent, was accomplished for the first time in 1876.

FROM THE PASTERZE TO KALS (6-7 hrs.; guide) there are two routes. One (starting from the *Hofmannshütte*) crosses the upper *Pasterze* basin and descends on the right side. The other leads from the *Glocknerhaus* over the lower *Pasterze* basin, between the ice-fall and the tongue of the glacier (quite safe), and then ascends to the left, round the slope of the *Vordere Leiterkopf*. Thence along the steep declivities of the *Marzwiesen* to the *Leiterthal*, in which, at the end of the *Katzensteig*, we join the route to the *Berger Thörl* (comp. p. 300).

[The passage of the *Stockerscharte*, between the *Vordere* and the *Mittlere Leiterkopf*, is very steep and not advisable.]

FROM HEILIGENBLUT TO THE RAURIS GOLD-MINE (and Gastein) BY THE FLEISS. ASCENT OF THE HOHENAAR. This interesting glacier-tour requires a thoroughly trustworthy guide, owing to the precipitous nature of the descent on the farther side. The *Fleissthal*, which opens into the *Möllthal* at *Pockhorn* (p. 301), divides 3 M. to the E. of *Heiligenblut* into the *Grosse Fleissthal* on the N. and the *Kleine Fleissthal* on the E. Ascending the latter, and passing a stamping-mill (accommodation), we reach (2½-3 hrs.) the *Zirmer See* (8200 ft.), a small lake at the foot of the *Goldzech Glacier*, which the traveller ascends, at first by an old bridle-path, to the (1¼ hr.) *Goldzechscharte Pass* (9220 ft.), lying between the *Hohenaar* on the N. and the *Sonnblick* on the S. From the pass to the summit of the *Hohenaar* (10,690 ft.), an easy ascent of 1 hr.; view magnificent. The descent from the pass to the gold-mine requires great caution. The *Kolben* (p. 123; good accommodation) is reached in 4½-5 hrs. from the summit of the pass. From the *Kolben* to *Taxenbach* in the *Pinzgau*, see p. 123; over the *Riffscharte* or the *Bockhartscharte* to *Gastein*, see p. 122.



# STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, ISTRIA.

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## 62. From Vienna to Gratz.

190 M. RAILWAY. Express trains in 5½ hrs. (fares 12 fl. 90 kr., 9 fl.), ordinary in 8-9 hrs. (fares 10 fl. 80, 8 fl. 10, 5 fl. 40 kr.). Views generally to the left.

A glimpse at this remarkable railway may be obtained by proceeding as far as *Mürzzuschlag*, and returning the same day (return-tickets issued in summer), but an excursion of three days will be found far more interesting: 1st. Railway to stat. *Semmering*, ascend the *Sonnenwendstein*, proceed to *Mürzzuschlag* in the evening; 2nd. By *Neuberg* to *Mürzsteg*, walk to the *Todte Weib*, return to *Neuberg* in the evening; 3rd. Carriage to the *Nassbauer*, and by *Nassberg* and *Nasswald* to the *Singerin*; walk in the afternoon through the *Höllenthal* to *Reichenau* and *Payerbach*; return to Vienna by express train in the evening.

*Vienna*, and its Environs, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*. The line runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the *Leitha Mts.*, and to the W. over the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The train skirts the cemetery of *Matzleinsdorf* and the Protestant cemetery. On the summit of the *Wiener Berg* to the left, farther on, rises a Gothic column, erected in 1542, called *Spinuskreuz* from the statues of SS. *Crispinus* and *Crispinianus*, now corrupted to *Spinnerin am Kreuz*. The suburbs of the city extend as far as stat. *Meidling*. To the right, beyond the avenue from *Schönbrunn* to *Laxenburg*, is the *Gloriette*. Stations *Hetzendorf* (with an imperial château), *Atzgersdorf*, *Liesing*, *Perchtholdsdorf* (a considerable village, with an old church). Then stat. *Brunn*, a prosperous place, with foundries. On the hills to the right are several castles, and above them the *Husarentempel*. From (9½ M.) *Mödling*, a place of some importance at the entrance to the picturesque *Brühl*, a branch-line diverges to the left to *Laxenburg*, an imperial château in the midst of a fine park. Stations *Guntramsdorf* and *Gumpoldskirchen*, the latter famous for its wine. The train then passes through a short tunnel, over the mouth of which stands the motto '*recta sequi*'.

16 M. *Baden* (695 ft.; \* *Hôtel Munsch*; *Stadt Wien*; *Hirsch*; *Grüner Baum*; \* *Schwarzer Adler*; *Löwe*), a town with many handsome villas in the environs, is celebrated for its warm baths

(72-97° Fahr.), which were known to the Romans (*Thermae Pan-nonicae*). Sulphate of lime is the principal ingredient of the waters. The chief spring (*Römerquelle*, or *Ursprung*) rises copiously in a cavern at the base of the *Calvarienberg*, in the dolomite-limestone. The best view of the town is obtained from the *Moritzruh*, a pavilion on the top of the *Calvarienberg* (ascended in 20 min.), so named in memory of the poet Moritz Saphir (d. 1858). The prettiest walk is through the \**Helenenthal* and along the *Schwechat* to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Weilburg*, a château of Archduke Albert, and thence to the (1 hr.) *Urthelstein* and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Krainerhütten*; on the heights, to the right and left, are the ruins of *Rauhenstein*, *Rauheneck*, and *Scharfeneck*.

A little beyond Baden the ruins just named are visible from the train on the hills to the right. The view to the left over the broad plain, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the *Leitha Mts.* Near ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vöslau* (800 ft.; \**Hôtel Back*; *Schweizerhof*), the finest Austrian wine is produced, the best vineyards being above the church of *Gainfarn*, which yield the 'Oberkirchner', or 'Merkensteiner' as it is sometimes erroneously called. The long, low building, seen before the station is reached, is a depôt of wines. A large pond in the park of Count Fries, fed by a thermal spring, contains water at a constant temperature of 75° Fahr. The swimming and other baths here are much frequented.

Excursion to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) \**Merkenstein*, with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Good 'Vöslauer' and other refreshments at the forester's (also, in case of need, two beds). Thence to the *Eiserne Thor* (2785 ft.), an admirable point of view, 2 hrs.

Near (21 M.) *Leobersdorf* the barren *Schneeberg* (p. 310) is conspicuous on the right. About 1 M. to the E. is *Schönau*, with a beautiful park.

BRANCH RAILWAY ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares 1 fl. 82, 1 fl. 37, 99 kr.) to ( $23\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gutenstein*. The line runs through the smiling valley of the *Piesting*. Stations *Steinabrückl*, *Wöllersdorf*, *Piesting*, *Ober-Piesting* (a little to the S. is the ruin of *Starhemberg*, once a seat of Frederick 'der Streitbare') *Waldegg*, *Oed*, *Pernitz* and ( $23\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gutenstein* (1580 ft.; *Bär*). Beautiful views from the ruined castle, from several points in the park of Count Hoyos, and from the *Mariahilfberg*. A carriage-road leads from *Gutenstein* through the *Klosterthal*, and over the *Gscheid* (2575 ft.), to the (13 M.) *Höhbauer* (from this point to the 'Alpenhaus' on the *Kuhschneeberg* 2 hrs., comp. p. 310), and to the (3 M.) *Singerin*, at the head of the *Höllenthal* (p. 309).

25 M. *Felixdorf*. Near *Theresienfeld* (a home for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of maize.

30 M. *Neustadt*, or *Wienerisch-Neustadt* (930 ft.; *Hirsch*; *Kreuz*; *Seiser*, all in the town; *Stadler*, near the station; *Dohnal's Restaurant*), the birthplace of the Emperor Maximilian I., was entirely destroyed by fire in 1834 with the exception of 14 houses. The present town contains 20,000 inhabitants.

The *Parish Church*, with two lofty spires, is partly Romanesque (nave, 13th cent.) and partly Gothic of 1455 (choir and transept). It contains good painted statues of the twelve Apostles in

the style of Veit Stoss, an excellent figure of St. Sebastian of the 16th cent., and several tombstones with good reliefs. To the right in the choir is the monument, with a bust in high relief, of Cardinal Khlesel (d. 1631), son of a baker at Vienna, subsequently chancellor of the University of Vienna, and minister of the Emperor Matthew. The Hungarian Counts Zriny and Frangipani, who were executed as rebels in 1671, are interred in the churchyard. Their tombstone, immured on the S. (external) side of the tower near the principal portal, bears a Latin inscription.

On the E. side of the town stands the ancient ducal *Castle* of the Babenberg family, built in 1192, and altered by Emp. Frederick III. in 1457. Over the entrance is a statue (of 1453) of the founder Frederick III., whose favourite and bombastic motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Aller Ehren ist Oesterreich voll', i.e. Austria is full of all honours; or 'Austriæ est imperare orbi universo') is inscribed on different parts of the walls. The building was converted into a military academy (400 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752; the garden contains a *Statue of the Empress*, holding in her right hand the charter of the foundation, by Gasser. In the interior are portraits of the foundress and several of the pupils of the establishment who have attained to celebrity. Beneath the high altar of the church Emp. Maximilian I. is interred (comp. p. 135).

The *Neuklosterkirche* (of the Cistercian order), also on the E. side of the town, contains (behind the high altar) the monument of Eleonora of Portugal (d. 1467), consort of Frederick III.; adjoining it is a carved altar with wings, executed in 1447.

The *Rathhaus* contains a magnificent silver tankard, 2 ft. in height, executed to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick III. of Austria and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary; other mementoes of the same period are also shown.

FROM NEUSTADT TO OEDENBURG (20 M.) railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 62, 1 fl. 22, 86 kr.). From stat. *Mattersdorf* (Hungar. *Nagy Marton*) an interesting excursion may be made to the (5 M.) château of \**Forchtenstein*, the property of Prince Esterhazy, conspicuously situated on a limestone rock (1243 ft.), and containing a collection of family portraits, captured weapons, etc. (castellan 50 kr.). — On the top of the hill, ¾ hr. farther, rises the \**Rosaliencapelle*, a pilgrimage church erected in 1695, commanding an extensive prospect. — \**Inn* adjoining the château.

*Oedenburg*, and railway to *Mohacs*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

To the right beyond Neustadt the *Schneeberg* is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left the Leitha Mts. Large fields of maize, and then pine-woods are passed. On the hills to the left in the distance stands the well-preserved château of \**Sebenstein*, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, which contains a collection of weapons, and commands a fine view. 35 M. *St. Egyden*; 39 M. *Neunkirchen* (1200 ft.; Hirsch), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. At (41½ M.) *Ternitz* the train crosses the *Sirningbach*. (Through the *Sirningthal* to *Buchberg*, see p. 310.) The next station is *Pötschach*, with manufactories. 46½ M. *Gloggnitz*

(1426 ft.; \**Kaffehaus*; \**Alpenhorn*; \**Adler*; *Rössl*), at the base of the Semmering. To the left on the height is the castle of *Wartenstein*. *Schloss Gloggnitz* on an eminence, with its numerous windows, a Benedictine Abbey suppressed in 1803, is now the seat of the authorities of the district.

The \***Semmering Railway**, the oldest of the continental mountain railways, and the most imposing work of this description in Europe, begins at Gloggnitz. This part of the line, 25 M. in length, cost upwards of 15 million florins. It is carried along the face of precipices by means of 15 tunnels and 15 bridges, affording a great variety of grand and picturesque views (to the left). The train now ascends. *Schloss Gloggnitz* presents a handsome appearance; in the valley flows the green *Schwarzau*, near which is the extensive imperial paper-manufactory of *Schleglmühl*. On the left rises the *Sonnenwendstein* with its three peaks; to the W. in the background the *Raxalp* (p. 310). The line then describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (51 M.) *Payerbach* (1512 ft.; *Mader*; \**Railway Restaurant*, with beds).

TO REICHENAU AND THE HÖLLENTHAL, a very attractive excursion from Payerbach (omnibus from the station to Reichenau). The road passes under the railway viaduct and reaches (1½ M.) *Reichenau* (1890 ft.; \**Fischer*; \**Waisnix*, prettily situated in the *Thalhof*, above Reichenau, dear), in a very sheltered situation, in the beautiful green valley of the *Schwarzau* (route hence to the *Schneeberg*, see below). It has of late become a fashionable resort of the Viennese, and possesses many new villas, lodging-houses, a hydropathic establishment, and other attractions. The road then passes the mouth of the *Preinthal* (p. 310) and reaches (2 M.) *Hirschwang*, with its large iron-works. Immediately above this point the rocky sides of the valley, running out from the *Raxalp* on the left, and from the *Schneeberg* on the right, approach each other, and the \**Höllenthal* is entered. The road crosses the *Schwarzau* several times, and next reaches (2¼ M.) *Kaiserbrunn*, a group of houses with an inn. In the vicinity is a large reservoir belonging to the new waterworks of Vienna, supplied by the copious and excellent *Kaiserbrunnen*. A steep path ascends the *Schneeberg* from this point (see p. 310; to the *Baumgartner* 2½ hrs.). The road next passes through a very picturesque part of the valley. After 2 M. a finger-post indicates the way to the '*Grosse Höllenthal*', a deep circular basin, enclosed by the almost perpendicular precipices of the *Raxalp*, and somewhat resembling a huge amphitheatre. (This spot may be sufficiently well seen by following the road to it for ½ M.; chamois are preserved here, and are frequently seen.) The main road next passes (1 M.) a small inn. The sides of the valley become lower, and we reach the (2 M.) inn *Zur Singerin* (1890 ft.), at the mouth of the *Nassthal*, 9½ M. from Reichenau. The *Schwarzautal* now turns to the N., and after 1 M. again ramifies. The road through the *Vois-Thal* to the right ascends to the (2 M.) *Höhbauer* (ascent of the *Schneeberg*, see p. 310), crosses the *Gscheid*, and follows the *Klosterthal* to (12 M.) *Gutenstein* (p. 307).

Few tourists proceed beyond the *Grosse Höllenthal*, or at farthest the *Singerin*; but the following prolongation of the excursion will be found very attractive. Ascend the *Nassthal* to the *Reithof* (Inn) and (3 M.) *Oberhof* (*Engleitner*), a colony of Protestant wood-cutters, who settled here at the close of last century; then proceed by *Nasswald* to the *Nassklamm* and to the summit of the (3 hrs.) *Nasskamp* (3880 ft.), a saddle between the *Raxalp* and *Schneealp* (ascent of the latter, see p. 310). Descend to the *Nassbauer*, and proceed by *Altenberg* to (2 hrs.) *Kapellen* (p. 313), on the road from (4½ M.) *Mürzzuschlag* to *Mariazell* (comp. R. 63).

The *Schneeberg* (*Klosterwappen* 6808 ft., *Kaiserstein* 6760 ft.) is usually ascended from *Reichenau*, from *Buchberg*, or from the *Höhbauer*. From *Reichenau* (5½ hrs. to the top; guide there and back 3, if a night be spent out, 4 fl.), or the *Thalhof*, the route, now practicable for carts, leads through the *Eng*, a wild ravine, and along a wood-slide to the *Lakenboden*, and, passing the *Hochalpe* on the left, to the (4½ hrs.) \**Baumgartner-Inn* (4555 ft.; bed 1, pens. 3 fl.), at the base of the *Waxriegel* (6180 ft.), where the path from *Buchberg* joins ours from the right. The path then leads by the *Luchsboden* and the *Ochsenboden* to the summit in 2 hrs. more. The *Schneeberghaus*, a stone hut near the top, affords shelter in bad weather. View very extensive, embracing the *Dachstein* towards the W. — The ascent is easier from *Buchberg* (*Doppler*), 9 M. to the N.W. of station *Ternitz* (p. 308; road thence through the charming *Sirning-Thal*, passing the ruin of *Stixenstein*; one-horse carr. 4-5 fl.). We walk from *Buchberg*, passing the (2½ hrs.) excellent *Kalte Wasser* spring (3875 ft.), to the (1 hr.) *Baumgartner* (see above). Guide from *Buchberg* to the top of the *Schneeberg*, down to the *Singerin*, and through the *Höllenthal* to *Payerbach* (12-13 hrs.). 5 fl. — The ascent from the *Höhbauer* (p. 307) is by a somewhat steep path, leading at first through trees, to the (2 hrs.) *Alpenhaus* (5000 ft.), a small inn on the *Kuh Schneeberg*, belonging to the innkeeper at the *Höhbauer*. We then cross a furrowed plateau and ascend past the *Innere* and *Aeusserer Hütten* to the *Kaiserstein* in 2½ hrs.

The ascent to the *Raxalp*, an extensive plateau with numerous chalets, offers special attractions to the botanist (guide 3 fl.; if a night be spent out 4 fl.). The highest point is the *Heukuppe* (6570 ft.), on the S.W. side. The huge buttress projecting into the *Höllenthal* and culminating in the *Jacobskogel* (5720 ft.) is called the *Grünschacher Alp*. The ascent is most conveniently made from *Prein* (2265 ft.; Inn), lying 6 M. to the S.W. of *Reichenau*, in the *Preinthal*, which diverges from the main valley near *Hirschwang* (p. 309; regular omnibus communication between *Payerbach* and *Prein*, fare 60 kr.). The road is followed to the E. as far as the *Gscheidl* (3520 ft.), the watershed between the *Schwarzau* and the *Mürz*, and the frontier of *Styria*. (The continuation of the road descends through the *Raxgraben* to *Kapellen*, 2 hrs.) From the pass we ascend to the right by the steep '*Schlangenberg*', lately much improved, which leads through a rocky gorge to the (2 hrs.) *Karl-Ludwigshaus* (comfortable two-storied building, built in 1876, and used as an inn during summer) and to the (1 hr.) summit (see above), which commands a magnificent view.

The *Schneecalp* (*Windberg*, 6210 ft.) is usually ascended from *Neuberg* (p. 313), the easiest route leading through the *Lichtenbachgraben*, which diverges from the *Mürzthal*, ¾ M. to the E. Gradual ascent to the (4 hrs.) *Schneecalp-Hütten* (poor entertainment) and to the (1 hr.) summit. Magnificent view of the *Hochschwab*, *Oetscher*, *Schneeberg*, *Raxalp*, etc. The ascent may also be made without difficulty from the *Nasskamp* (see above); the route leads by the *Ameisenbühl* to the summit in 4 hrs.

Beyond stat. *Payerbach* the train crosses the valley of *Reichenau* by an imposing viaduct of 9 arches, 300 yds. in length, and then ascends (gradient 1 : 40) the S. slope of the valley. The paper-manufactory again becomes visible far below in the valley; the *Raxalp* still forms the background to the W. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view over the plain. *Gloggnitz* now lies 558 ft. below the line.

The train next skirts the *Gotschakogel* (two tunnels). At stat. *Klamm* (5530 ft.) an old castle of Prince *Liechtenstein* rises on a rocky pinnacle, once the key of *Styria*, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the old *Semmering* road, with several manufactories and the white houses of *Schottwien* in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel a picturesque retrospect of the castle of *Klamm*. Farther on,

a fine view is obtained of the deep valley with its rocky walls. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and supported by arches and a bridge, skirting the *Weinzettelwand*, and reaches stat. *Breitenstein* (2540 ft.). Two more tunnels. It then crosses the *Kalte Rinne* by a viaduct 200 yds. long and 150 ft. high, the loftiest on this part of the line, and ascends in a wide sweep (fine retrospect, in the background the Raxalp) to the last large viaduct ((575 yds. long, 90 ft. high), which spans the *Untere Adlitzgraben*.

After three more tunnels the train stops at (64 M.) *Semmering* (2880 ft.; \**Semmering-Bauer*), reached in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  -  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from Gloggnitz. A monument in honour of *Karl von Ghenga*, the constructor of the railway, has been erected on the rocks to the right. On the high road, 1 M. from the station, is the \**Erzherzog Johann Inn*, situated at the highest point of the road (3095 ft.). Near it is a monument to Emperor Charles VI., the founder of this '*aditus ad maris Adriatici littora*'.

The *Sonnenwendstein* (4996 ft.; guide 2 fl., not indispensable), the nearest S.E. neighbour of the Semmering, ascended in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the inn, commands an extensive and beautiful panorama, resembling the view from the *Rosalienkapelle* (p. 308), but more comprehensive, especially in the direction of Styria. Far below in the foreground are the *Klamm*, *Schottwien*, and the entire course of the railway. *Rhododendrons* flourish on the summit. — A path descends on the N. side to (1 hr.) *Maria-Schutz* (2490 ft.; \**Jörg's Inn*), a resort of pilgrims, in a charming situation. Hence along the old Semmering road to *Schottwien* and (6 M.) *Gloggnitz* (see above).

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 350 ft. by means of a straight tunnel, about 1 M. in length, which penetrates the *Semmering*, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point (2890 ft.). The train then descends rapidly. From *Steinhaus* onwards the line is carried high up along the N. side of the picturesque *Fröschnitzthal* by means of long embankments and deep cuttings. 68 M. *Spital* (2540 ft.; *Oberdorfer*).

The \**Stuhleck* (5833 ft.), reached from *Spital* viâ the *Hof-Alpe* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., commands an extensive prospect (hut at the top).

72 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mürzschlag* (\**Bräuhaus*; \**Elephant*; \**Post*; \**Hirsch*; \**Rail. Restaurant*), picturesquely situated on the *Mürz*, 2195 ft. above the sea-level. Pleasant excursion hence to *Mariazell*, see R. 63.

The line follows the *Mürz*, which flows through a picturesque, pine-clad valley containing a number of iron-forges. Near (77 M.) *Langenwang*, the ruin of *Hohenwang* is seen on a height to the left, and the modern château of the same name lies in the valley to the right. 79 M. *Krieglach*; 82 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mitterdorf*, with a large manufactory of small arms. To the right, at the mouth of the *Vettschthal*, is the château of *Püchl*, with its four towers, and farther on, near *Wartberg*, the ruin of *Lichtenegg*. The train makes a wide sweep round the *Wartberg-Kogel*, crossing the *Mürz* twice, and reaches (87 M.) *Kindberg*, commanded by the handsome château of *Oberkindberg*,

the seat of Count Inzaghi. 91 M. *Marcin*. To the left, high above (95½ M.) *Kapfenberg*, at the entrance to the *Thörlthal* (p. 317), is the picturesque ruin of *Oberkapfenberg*, the property of Count Stubenberg, below which, near the line, is a modern château. About ½ M. from Kapfenberg is the sheltered *Bad Steinerhof* (Kurhaus; Villa Pessiak), frequented by persons with pulmonary complaints. Near stat. *Bruck* rises the ancient castle of *Landskron*.

98 M. *Bruck* (1585 ft.; \**Bernauer*, at the station; *Lamm*; *Adler*) lies at the confluence of the *Mürz* and the *Mur*. The old castle with Romanesque arcades once belonged to the princes of this district. An eminence beyond the station affords the best survey of the picturesque town. — To *St. Michael*, see R. 71; to *Mariazell*, see R. 63.

The train now enters the narrow valley of the *Mur*; to the right is visible the suspension-bridge of the railway to Leoben (p. 349). The copious stream in many places fills the whole floor of the valley, the slopes of which are steep and wooded. At (104 M.) *Pernegg* (\**Linde*) stands a large modern chateau. Near (106 M.) *Mixnitz* (\**Schartner*), at the foot of the *Röthelstein*, is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the *Drachenhöhle*, or *Kugellucken*, 1500 ft. above the village, and said to be 3 M. in length. (Pleasant excursion to the *Bärenschütz* with its fine waterfall, 1½ hr.)

The *Hochlantsch* (5682 ft.), ascended from Mixnitz, is well worthy of a visit. We follow the right bank of the Mixnitzbach and cross the *Schcageralp* to the (4½ hrs.) *Teich-Alp* (good night-quarters); then an easy ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit, which commands an admirable view of the Styrian Alps, and possesses a rich flora. Descent to the N. to (1½ hr.) *Schüsserlbrunn*, and through the *Breitenau* (Inn) to (2½ hrs.) *Pernegg* (see below); or from the *Teichalp* through the *Turnauer Graben* to (3 hrs.) *Frohnleiten* (see below). — Ascent of the *Rennfeld* (5321 ft.) from Pernegg, also interesting and easy, either through the *Breitenau* and the *Feistergraben* in 4 hrs., or by *Gabraun* in 3 hrs.; descent to the N. to (1½ hr.) *Frauenberg*, or *Maria-Rehkogel*, and thence either to (3½ M.) *Kapfenberg* (see above) or (5 M.) *Bruck*.

113½ M. Stat. *Frohnleiten*; the village, with its forges and hydro-pathic establishment, lies on the opposite bank. The château of *Pfannberg*, to the right of the railway, belongs to Prince Lobkowitz; on an eminence to the left are the ruins of the castle of the same name. The ruined castle of *Rabenstein* stands on a rock to the right. The valley now expands for a short distance, and then contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the face of the *Badelwand* by means of a gallery of 35 arches (450 yds. long). Above the railway runs the high road. At stat. *Peggau*, the *Schöckel* (p. 334) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the *Uebelbach*, lies the small town of *Feistritz*, with several smelting-works, and lead and copper mines in the vicinity.

The train crosses the *Mur*, and remains on the right bank the whole way to Gratz. At stat. *Klein-Stübing* is a handsome modern château. The line then runs between the river and the rocky wall to stat. *Gratwein* (*Fischerwirth*). The valley expands. Near stat. *Judendorf*, on an eminence to the right, lies *Maria-Strassengel*, a



picturesque Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355, with open tower. The castle of *Gösting* on the right, the property of Count Attems, is a favourite resort of the Gratzers. The line now enters a fertile basin, where the isolated *Schlossberg*, or castle-hill, of Gratz rises on the left, at the base of which lies the capital of Styria.

130 M. *Gratz*, see p. 330.

### 63. From Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

RAILWAY from Vienna to *Mürzzuschlag* (72½ M.), express in 4 hrs. — From *Mürzzuschlag* to *Mariazell* (37 M.) DILIGENCE daily (10. 45 a.m.) in 8¾ hrs. (4 fl. 60 kr.); two-horse carr. in 6 hrs., 16 fl. (there and back 26 fl.); from *Mürzzuschlag* to *Mürzsteg* in 2 hrs., 6 fl.; one-horse carr. ⅓rd less. The driver should be desired to stop for ½ hr. at *Neuberg* (see below), to allow time for visiting the church. — Between *Bruck* and *Mariazell* (40 M.) a light post-vehicle runs daily in 10½ hrs., fare 5 fl.

Railway-journey to *Mürzzuschlag*, see R. 62. A good road ascends hence towards the W. through the wooded valley of the *Mürz*. Several iron-works are passed; then (4½ M.) *Kapellen* (*Hirsch*; route by the *Nasskamp* to the *Singerin*, see p. 309; over the *Gscheidt* to *Reichenau*, p. 309). 3½ M. *Neuberg* (2380 ft.; \**Weisshappel*), capital of the valley and seat of the mining authorities, situated at the base of the *Schnee-Alp* (p. 310; 6210 ft.), which may be ascended hence. The handsome Gothic *Cistercian Church*, with lofty nave and aisles supported by 14 slender columns, and a large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471. The beautiful crypt is entered from the well-preserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots. In the crypt are the coffins of the Margrave Otho, his two wives, and his two sons. The extensive buildings of the Abbey, suppressed in 1783 by the Emperor Joseph, are adjacent to the church. Near *Neuberg* are extensive government iron-works, employing upwards of 1000 hands. Beyond *Neuberg* the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque; by the side of the road flows the clear and rapid *Mürz*. The road ascends gradually, passing *Krampen*, to the picturesque village of (8 M.) *Mürzsteg* (2500 ft.; \**Post*); on the S.W. stretches the long ridge of the *Hohe Veitschalp* (6540 ft.).

The valley forks at this point. The road ascends the W. arm, called the *Dobrain-Thal*, and crosses the *Niederalpl* (3966 ft.; fine view of the *Veitschalp* and *Hochschwab*) to (12 M.) *Wegscheid*, a village 9 M. to the S. of *Mariazell*, on the road to *Bruck* (see p. 316).

[WALK FROM MÜRZSTEG TO MARIAZELL BY FREYN (7-8 hrs.). This route (guide unnecessary), preferable to the carriage-road, leads to the N., following the course of the *Mürz*, and crossing the *Scheiterboden* (3 M.). Thus far the route is by a road, traversing wood. Then a footpath on the left bank of the brook, through wild and narrow ravines between the cliffs of the *Schneecalp* and those of the *Seekopf* and *Proleswand*. After 1½ hr. the gorge becomes so narrow as to



afford space for the stream alone, and the path is supported by a wooden gallery resting on iron bars inserted in the rock. In the midst of this rocky wilderness, near an iron bridge across the stream, a waterfall descends from a cavity above, called the *Todte Weib* (2722 ft.) from a peasant-woman having been found dead at this spot many years ago. A flight of wooden steps, lately restored, passing a hermitage, ascends to the orifice whence the cascade issues.

The *Mürz* is again crossed. The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which the hamlet of *Freyn* (2715 ft.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the *Todte Weib*) is situated. The church, parsonage, and school are comprised within a single handsome building. Poor inn, crowded by pilgrims to *Mariazell* in August.

The ROAD from *Freyn* to *Mariazell* (15 M.) quits the valley of the *Kalte Mürz*, stretching to the N.E., and ascends westwards through the wooded *Freynthal* to (3 M.) *Gschwänd*, where the path across the *Freynsattel* (see below) diverges, and to the (3 M.) saddle of *Schöneben* (3894 ft.), between the *Student* (see below) on the right, and the *Erlenstein* and *Tonion-Alp* on the left. It then descends through the *Fallensteiner-Thal* to the (3 M.) high-road to *Bruck*, which it reaches at a point  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. above the *Foundry* (p. 316) and 6 M. from *Mariazell*.

The FOOTPATH from *Freyn* over the *Freynsattel* to *Mariazell* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) is more attractive, but is wet and slippery at places after rain. Guide (1 fl.) unnecessary; the path, once found, cannot be mistaken. It diverges to the right from the road at *Gschwänd*, 3 M. from *Freyn*, and ascends into the wood past a board with a figure of *St. George*; in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., beyond another image of a saint, the summit of the *Freynsattel* (3485 ft.) is attained. The precipice on the left is the *Student* (4435 ft.); to the S.W., in the background, the bald summit of the *Oetscher* (6208 ft.). Then a steep descent. Below the (20 min.) third image of a saint, attached to a pine-tree, the path divides; that to the left is now followed, descending by a charcoal-burner's hut to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Salza*, where the road is reached (6 M. more to *Mariazell*). The latter descends by the stream, and then rapidly ascends a hill, from the summit of which the *Dirrenstangel* (or *Dürrenstein*, 5550 ft.) is seen opposite; on the left is the *Hochschwab* (p. 316). The handsome towers of the church of *Mariazell* now soon appear.]

37 M. *Mariazell* (2660 ft.; \**Hirsch*, the old Post; *Adler*, the new Post; \**Löwe*, moderate; \**Weintraube*; *Cepek*; *Goldne Krone*; *Bräu*; *Fleischhacker*; one-horse carriage to *Weichselboden* 6 fl.; *Stellwagen* to *Bruck*, see p. 313) consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, but is so crowded at the time of the great processions (that of *Vienna* on 1st July, that of *Gratz* on 14th Aug.), and during the latter half of August, that comfortable quarters can rarely be obtained on these occasions.

*Mariazell*, very picturesquely situated in a wide basin, sur-

rounded by beautiful wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited annually by upwards of 200,000 pilgrims on an average. These pilgrimages form the chief source of subsistence of the 900 inhab. of the village. The numerous well-built houses were erected after a fire in 1827. In the centre of the village rises the imposing church with its four towers, erected at the close of the 17th century. The handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century. The miraculous image of the Virgin and Child, 18 inches high, carved in lime-wood, was presented by a priest of the Benedictine Abbey of *St. Lambrecht* (mother-church of Mariazell) in 1157. A chapel erected here for its reception by the Margrave Henry I. of Moravia in 1200 was superseded in 1363 by a larger edifice, founded by Lewis I. of Hungary after a victory over the Turks. The reliefs over the portal refer to the foundation of the church.

INTERIOR, 300 ft. long and 110 ft. broad. The CHAPEL containing the small miraculous image is sumptuously decorated with 12 columns of silver, &c. A number of devotees are generally clustered round the shrine, sometimes repeating their prayers in a loud key, and sometimes performing the circuit of the chapel or moving about in the church on their knees, provided with tapers burning in honour of the Virgin. The *Pulpit* consists of a large block of red porphyry. Over the *High-Altar* is a large Cross of ebony, with two life-size figures in silver, representing God the Father and God the Son, presented by Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver globe, 6 ft. in diameter, round which a serpent is coiled. To the right and left of the high altar are two large votive pictures of the magistrates of Brunn: left, the siege of Brunn by the Swedes in 1645: right, the siege by the Prussians in 1742. In the corner near the latter is a long table on which the devout place their rosaries and other objects for consecration.

Round the upper *Galleries* are suspended numerous small votive pictures. The larger and older pictures above the arches represent various miraculous events connected with Mariazell. A staircase in the *S.W. Tower* leads to a chamber containing the '*Kripplein*' (manger), a plastic representation of the Nativity: right, the Adoration of the Magi; left, a group of Styrian peasants with various offerings.

The *Treasury* contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vessels in gold and silver, shrines, jewels, miniature altars made of precious stones, old mass-books, &c.; also the gold pen of the eminent *Zacharias Werner*, given to him by the Primate Dalberg, and bequeathed by him to this church.

At the numerous booths which surround the church every variety of refreshment for soul and body may be purchased by the pious.

The *Bürger-Alp* (3210 ft.), above Mariazell to the N.E. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), commands a striking view, in which the Hochschwab on the S.W. forms a conspicuous feature.

Pleasant excursion through the *Grünau* (Marien Waterfall, refreshments at the Franzbauer's) to the *Erlafsee* (2740 ft.), 1 hr. N.W. of Mariazell (Seewirth, a tolerable inn at the upper end).

The *\*Fall of the Lassing* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. N., viâ *Mitterbach*); which descends in three leaps to a depth of 400 ft., merits a visit; grand rock-scenery and fine view (*\*Wienerbruckel Inn*). The volume of water may be increased by opening a sluice-gate (fee 2 fl.). — From Mitterbach a road leads N.E. to *St. Pölten*, a station on the Vienna and Linz Railway. — From Mariazell to *Weichselboden*, *Wildalpen*, and *Eisenerz*, a very attractive route, see R. 64.

The ROAD FROM MARIAZELL TO BRUCK (40 M.) traverses the picturesque valley of the *Salza*. To the right, on a wooded rock rising

from the valley, stands the *Sigmundscapelle*, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls to protect it against the Turks, who in the 16th cent. frequently invaded these remote valleys. At the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Foundry* (Inn), with important iron-works, formerly the property of the Austrian Government, the road to *Weichselboden* diverges to the right (see p. 314). Our road now quits the Salza, and ascends the *Aschbachthal* to the S.E., uniting after  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. with the road from *Freyn*, mentioned at p. 314. Then (3 M.; 9 M. from *Mariazell*) the small village of *Wegscheid* (2965 ft.; Post). — From *Wegscheid* to *Mürzsteg* across the *Niederlpl*, see p. 313.

FROM WEGSCHEID TO WEICHELBODEN BY THE KASTENRIEGEL, a pleasant excursion (carriage-road,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M.). At a ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) finger-post we proceed to the right by a carriage-road, constructed by the late Archduke John to his chase on the *Hochschwab*, leading through the narrow entrance of the *Ramertal*, and then ascending through wood and meadow to the ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Kastenriegel* (3555 ft.), a hollow between the *Zeller* and *Afenzler Staritzen* (6240 ft.), at the head of the *Hölle* (p. 317). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope, and afterwards passing the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) mouth of the *Ring* (p. 317), and reaches ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Weichselboden* (p. 317).

Beyond *Wegscheid* the road begins to ascend and passes (3 M.) *Knappendorf*. At the foot of the *Seeberg* is the (2 M.) *Brandhof* (3660 ft.), a country-seat of the late Archduke John (d. 1859), situated amid picturesque groups of trees.

The villa is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The garden contains a choice collection of Alpine plants. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. One of the saloons contains statues of Ferdinand of the Tyrol, Charles II. of Styria, Emp. Maximilian I., Francis I., and Maria Theresa. In the 'room of the chase' are portraits of Maximilian I. and Hofer; beneath the latter Hofer's rifle; also weapons, antlers, sportsmen's gear, &c.

The road ascends to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) summit of the *Seeberg Pass* (4100 ft.), where we enjoy a beautiful view of the *Seethal*, enclosed by the rocky walls of the *Schwaben* chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the village of —

$18\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Seewiesen* (2910 ft.; \*Post), picturesquely situated.

*Seewiesen* is the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Hochschwab* (7480 ft.; 5-6 hrs.; guide, with descent to *Weichselboden*, 5 fl.; provisions must be taken). We ascend the *Seethal* to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Untere* and ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Obere Dulwitzerhütten* (night-quarters if required), and thence to the right, skirting the *Wetterkogel*, and crossing the *Kleine Schwaben* (the lower peak) and the *Schwabenleiten*, to the (3 hrs.) summit, on which stands a dilapidated hut. Extensive view, reaching to the Danube on the N. and embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the *Schneeberg* to the *Dachstein*. On the S. side the *Hochschwab* descends in a sheer precipice. — Descent by the *Gschöderkar* and the *Edelboden* to (3 hrs.) *Weichselboden*, or through the *Antengraben* to *Gschöder*, see p. 318. To *St. Ilgen* (see below) across the *Hochstein-Alpe* and *Sackwiesen-Alpe*, an easy route ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). A shorter and more attractive, but also more difficult path leads by the *Gehackte*, a steep rocky slope.

The road traverses the *Seegraben*, passes the small *Dürrensee*, and at *Grasnitz* enters (to the W.) the *Stübmingthal*.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Afenz* (2512 ft.; \*Post; \*Karlon), a thriving village with an old church (pleasant excursion to the *Bürger-Alpe*, 2 hrs.). At *Thörl* (2315 ft.; \*Inn),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S., the brooks descending from the S. slopes

of the Schwaben chain combine to form the *Thörlbach*. Above the village, which possesses considerable iron-works, rises the picturesque ruin of *Schachenstein*.

Another road leads from Thörl to the N.W. to (4½ M.) *St. Ilgen (Inn)*, picturesquely situated in the valley of that name. Pleasant expedition thence by the *Karlhütten* to the top of the *Karlhochkogel* (4908 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.). Ascent of the *Hochschwab* by the *Gehackte*, or by the *Bodenbauer (Inn)*, and the *Sackwiesen-Alpe*, see above.

The narrow *Thörlthal* is now traversed, and several iron-works and the baths of *Steinerhof* (p. 312) are passed. 6¾ M. *Kapfenberg* (p. 312), railway station. Then (3 M.) —

40 M. *Bruck an der Mur* (p. 312).

## 64. From Mariazell to Reifling by Weichselboden and Wildalpen.

*One-horse carriage* to Weichselboden (in 4 hrs.) 6 fl., thence to Wildalpen (in 2¼ hrs.) 4 fl., from Wildalpen to Reifling (in 4 hrs.) 6 fl. — Distance from Mariazell to Weichselboden 17 M.; thence to Wildalpen, 12 M.; from Wildalpen to Reifling 18 M.

The road, practicable for light vehicles only, quits the above-described road to Bruck at the (3½ M.) Foundry (p. 316), and turns S.W. into the picturesque valley of the *Salza*. It leads through beautiful rocky scenery to (6 M.) *Greut* (1950 ft.; Inn, poor), quits the river, which flows northwards through its deep ravine, and ascends the '*Hals*' (2788 ft.), at the summit of which the *Hochschwab* comes in view. We then descend in windings (which may be avoided by the footpath to the left) to (7½ M.) —

17 M. **Weichselboden** (2120 ft.; *Schuch*), a small village on the *Salza*, in a sequestered basin surrounded by lofty mountains.

The road from Wegscheid by the *Kastenriegel* and through the *Hölle* is preferable (comp. p. 316; from Mariazell to Weichselboden 18 M.). — The neighbouring mountains are rich in game, especially the *Hölle* and the *Ring*, which formerly belonged to the chase of the Archduke John. Pleasant excursion through the *Vordere Hölle* to the (1 hr.) *Gamekeeper's House* at the entrance to the *Ring*, and thence (with guide) to the *Untere* and (2 hrs.) *Obere Ring*, a magnificent rocky basin, into which hundreds of chamois are driven on the occasion of a grand battue. The heathcock, with the feathers of which the Styrian huntsmen decorate their hats, also abounds here.

The *Hochschwab* (see above) is also frequently ascended from Weichselboden. We may either proceed to the (2 hrs.) *Edelboden* (simple accommodation at the forester's), and ascend thence through the *Gschöderkar* to the (3 hrs.) summit; or we may follow the Wildalpen road to the *Gschöder Inn* (see below), and then ascend to the left through the *Antengraben* to the (1½ hr.) *Antenkar-Hütten* and the (1½ hr.) *Hochalpenhütten*, whence an easy ascent of 3 hrs. leads to the summit. — The shortest route from Wildalpen leads through the *Brunnthal*; the road is followed towards the E. as far as the (2¾ M.) entrance to the valley, where we turn to the right and proceed at the same level for ¾ hr., after which we ascend somewhat abruptly to the (2 hrs.) chalets; thence to the summit in 3 hrs. more. Guide (3-4 fl.) and provisions necessary.

The ROAD TO WILDALPEN (12 M.) continues to follow the rocky ravine of the *Salza*, the beautiful scenery of which will reward even the pedestrian. At the (1½ M.) *Bresceni-Klause* (timber-

dam), a small tunnel is passed through. About 1 M. farther on, the road crosses to the left bank, which it follows to the (3 M.) *Gschöder Inn* (unpretending), at the mouth of the *Antengraben* (ascent of the *Hochschwab*, p. 317). The road next passes between the precipices of the *Riegerin* (6535 ft.) on the left and the *Hochstadl* (6265 ft.) on the right. To the left opens the *Brunnthal* (ascent of the *Hochschwab*, p. 317), enclosed by the *Riegerin*, *Ebenstein*, and *Griesstein*.

12 M. *Wildalpen* (1840 ft. ; \**Zisler*, R. and A. 1 fl. 20 kr.), a thriving village, charmingly situated on the *Wildalpenbach*, which here falls into the *Salza*. It is much frequented in summer.

An interesting expedition may be made hence to the *Thorsteingrotte*, a curious ice-cavern. We descend the *Salzathal* by the road for 3 M., and then ascend to the left to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) mouth of the cavern (guide requisite).

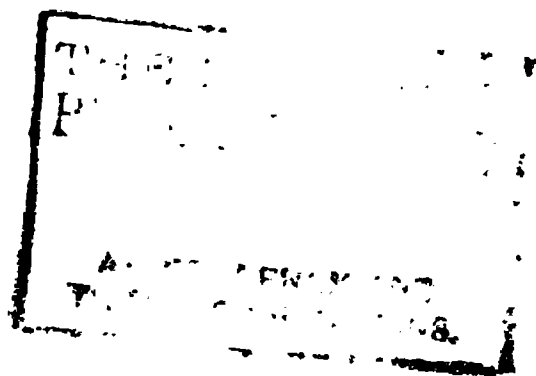
FROM WILDALPEN TO EISENERZ, direct, over the *Eisenerzhöhe*, an attractive route ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Guide desirable as far as the highest point (3 hrs. ; 1 fl.); thence to *Eisenerz* superfluous. The route is as follows: From *Wildalpen* the course of the *Wildalpenbach* is ascended towards the S. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., where the road divides, that to the right, following the *Wildalpenbach* with its numerous waterfalls, is gradually ascended, leading through several ravines to the plateau of (1 hr.) *Hinter* or *Klein-Wildalpen*. Here a footpath to the left is taken, crossing a small bridge, skirting an enclosure, gradually ascending, and leading through a (25 min.) farm-yard. The path now ascends rapidly through the *Schreyer*, a green, flower-carpeted ravine. After  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. a bridge is crossed, leading to the W. slope of the valley;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther the level path in a straight direction must be avoided, and the steep and stony slope ascended; after 10 min. more the path divides, that to the left is somewhat shorter, but the branches soon re-unite. The path continues to lead towards the S. (on the left rises the *Pfaffenstein*), and soon reaches the (10 min.) summit of the *Eisenerzhöhe* (4900 ft.), indicated by a broken cross; on the left rises the *Hochschwab* (p. 316) and part of the *Schwaben* chain.

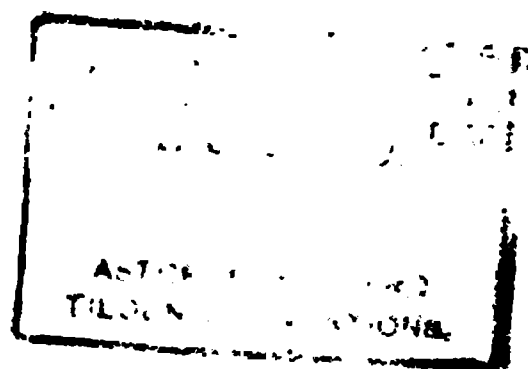
The steep path now descends over loose stones and rock straight to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) chalets of *Erzboden*. A little beyond the *Erzboden* pastures it reaches a carriage-road, hewn in the rocks and protected by a parapet. On the right rises the perpendicular cliff of the *Zargenkopf*, 1000 ft. above the road; on the left lies a profound, pine-clad ravine, 1000 ft. below, whilst in a straight direction a view is obtained of a sharp and indented rocky ridge. This is the finest point on the route. After a short distance at the same level (the turn to the left by a small house is to be avoided), the road descends in long and somewhat steep windings to the base of the mountain, where a forester's house is situated in the beautiful meadows of the *Seeau*,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the *Erzboden* pasture. The *Seebach*, which falls into the *Leopoldsteiner See* (p. 321), is now crossed; the road ascends slightly through dense pine-forest, and finally descends to the (3 M.) high road, which (to the left) leads to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Eisenerz* (p. 321).

The ROAD TO REIFLING (18 M.) follows the narrow, wooded valley of the *Salza*. After  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. the *Lassingbach* joins the *Salza* on the right, and then, above (6 M.) *Palfau*, the *Mendlingbach*. The parish of *Palfau* consists of *Auf der Lend*, *Allerheiligen* (picturesque church, and inn), and other hamlets. The road now divides. The shortest route to the *Ennstal* and the railway follows the right bank of the *Salza* to its confluence with the *Enns*, and then leads across the latter to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

18 M. *Gross-Reifling* (railway-station, see p. 320).

The longer but more picturesque ROAD TO HIEFLAU descends from the





bifurcation just mentioned to the Salza, ascends on the left bank, passing the *\*Eschauer Inn*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Lend, and then leads towards the S. through the *Gamsgraben* to (3 M.) *Gams* (Haidacher),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. above which is the *\*Noth*, a wild and imposing gorge. Beyond Gams the road ascends a hill (fine view of the Ennsthal from the top), and then descends to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Lainbach* and (3 M.) *Hieflau* (p. 321).

## 65. From Linz to Bruck by Steyer and St. Michael.

140 M. RAILWAY in 15-16 hrs.; fares 12 fl. 17, 9 fl. 2, 6 fl. 8 kr.

The train crosses the *Traun* and leads by stat. *Asten* to ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Enns* (918 ft.; *Adler*; *Krone*), a picturesquely situated town, still surrounded with walls, which were constructed with the ransom paid by England for Richard Cœur de Lion. On an eminence overlooking the town stands *Schloss Ennseck*. The *Enns* is crossed, and (15 M.) *St. Valentin* (Railway Restaurant) is reached.

The Steyer railway here diverges from the Kaiserin-Elisabeth line to the S.W., and at stat. *Ernsthofen* enters the valley of the *Enns*.

$27\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Steyer* (900 ft.; *Kramer*; *Löwe*; *Ochs*; *Schiff*), a town at the confluence of the *Steyer* with the *Enns*, with 14,000 inhab., is noted for its iron-wares. The old town, situated in the angle between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs *Ennsdorf* and *Steyerdorf* by two bridges. On an eminence rises the *Castle of Steyer*, the property of Prince Lamberg (admission to the park on application to the gardener). The Gothic Church, consecrated in 1443, contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs, of 1569; also a modern *\*Votive-altar* in carved wood, gilded and painted. The *New Rathhaus* and the extensive *Rifle Factory of Herr Werndl* (whose system has been adopted for the Austrian army) are also worthy of notice. Charming walks to the *Christkindl*, the *Obere* and *Untere Enns-Leithen*, *Tabor* (affording a fine survey of the town), and the *Dammberg* (with a tower commanding a magnificent prospect). — *Hall*, with a spring strongly impregnated with iodine, lies  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W.; diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.

FROM STEYER TO LIEZEN in the upper Ennsthal the shortest route is through the *Steyerthal* and over the *Pyrhpass* ( $49\frac{1}{2}$  M.). At *Sirninghofen*, halfway to Hall (see above), a road diverges to the left through the picturesque *Steyerthal* to *Steinbach* and ( $16\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Leonstein*, opposite which, below the mouth of the *Krumme Steyerling*, lies the beautifully situated village of *Molln*, noted for its manufacture of Jew's-harps. On the right, 6 M. farther, the road to *Kirchdorf*, *Voitsdorf*, and *Wels* (p. 84) diverges to the right, and our route presently enters a picturesque defile containing the village and château of *Klaus*. On the left are the slopes of the *Sengsengebirge*. At (6 M.) *Dirnbach* (1540 ft.; Post) the valley divides. The principal branch ascends towards the S. to *Hinter-Stoder*, while the high road to *Windischgarsten* enters the *Teichel-Thal*, which diverges to the E.

[FROM DIRNBACH TO HINTER-STODER, a very pleasant digression. The narrow road ascends the wild ravine of the Steyer, between the *Tamberg* on the left and the *Kleine Priel* on the right, passing a fine waterfall of the Steyer, 80 ft. in height, to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Hinterstoder* (2135 ft.; *Schmalzerwirth*; *Jaidhaus*), situated in a beautiful green valley, enclosed by the beetling precipices of the *Todte Gebirge*. Excursions among the *Todte Gebirge* are generally laborious, and require the services of able guides. The most interesting of them is the ascent of the *\*Grosse Priel* (8244 ft.):



through the *Polsterthal* and the *Polsterlucke* (picturesque head of the valley) to the *Untere* and (3 hrs.) *Obere Polster-Alpe* (5060 ft.), whence the summit is reached in 3-4 hrs. more (path lately improved; near the *Brotfallscharte*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. below the top, is a cleft lined with masonry where tolerable quarters may be procured). Imposing view. — The *Spitzmauer* (8025 ft.), separated from the *Grosse Priel* on the S. by the *Klinserscharte*, is more difficult to ascend. The preceding night may be spent in the (2 hrs.) prettily situated *Dietlhütte* (3160 ft.), whence the top is reached in 4 hrs. — To *KLACHAU* (p. 325) over the *Salzsteg* (5525 ft.), an interesting route (6 hrs.; guide). The path, recently improved, leads by the *Schwarze See* and *Tauplitz*. — The shortest way (4 hrs.) from *Hinter-Stoder* to *Windischgarsten* (see below) is by *Vorder-Stoder* (Stocker), which commands a fine survey of the *Grosse Priel*, *Kleine Priel*, *Spitzmauer*, etc., and by *Rossleithen*, with a scythe-manufactory,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S. of which is the picturesque *Source of the Piesling*.]

The high-road ascends gradually from *Dirnbach*, skirting the S. base of the *Sengsen Mts.*, to (6 M.) *Windischgarsten* (1970 ft.; *Erzherzog Albrecht*; *Goldene Sense*; *König von Sachsen*), a large and picturesquely situated village. The *Calvarienberg* affords the best view of the imposing environs. A rough road leads hence towards the E. by *Eckl im Reith* to (5 hrs.) *St. Gallen* (see below). Our road next reaches (6 M.) *Spital am Pyrh*n (2120 ft.; Post), formerly a hospice, lying between the *Warscheneck* (7828 ft.) on the right and the *Hohe Pyrgas* (7034 ft.) and *Bosruck* (6506 ft.) on the left, and then ascends past the *Schreienbach-Fall* to the ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pyrhn Pass* (3100 ft.), which commands a beautiful panorama of the S. Styrian Mts. Then down to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Liezen* (p. 324).

At (29 M.) *Garsten* the line crosses the *Enns*, beyond which it follows the left bank, opposite the road (called 'Eisenstrasse', or 'iron-road', owing to the great traffic in that metal). 36 M. *Ternberg*; 41 M. *Losenstein*, a village inhabited principally by nail-manufacturers, with an ancient church and the ruins of a castle. 45 M. *Reich-Ramming* (1145 ft.), at the mouth of the *Rammingbach*, possesses extensive brass-manufactories and ironworks. The train affords a succession of pleasant views of the green valley. 49 M. *Gross-Ramming* station. The village lies on the right bank, at the mouth of the romantic *Böchgraben*, in which, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the railway, is an erratic granite boulder bearing an inscription (1857) in honour of *Leopold von Buch*, the geologist (picturesque walk; \**Stieglechner's* Inn, in the *Aschach*, near the boulder).  $54\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kastenreith*, at the confluence of the *Gaflenzbach* with the *Enns*, the junction for the line to *Waidhofen* and *Amstetten* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).  $56\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Klein-Reifling* (1200 ft.; Railway Restaurant). 66 M. *Weissenbach-St. Gallen* (\**Gruber*), 1 M. to the N.E. of which lies *Altenmarkt* (Post; Adler).

A carriage-road leads from *Weissenbach* through the *Buchau* by ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St.-Gallen*, with the castle of *Gallenstein*, built by the abbots of *Admont* to command the valley, to (15 M.) *Admont*. — An ascent to the *Voralpe*, or *Esslinger-Alpe*, from *Weissenbach* is recommended. The route leads by *Altenmarkt* and the *Esslinger-Hütten* to the S. buttress (5665 ft.) in 4 hrs.; extensive view of the plain of the *Danube* as far as the *Bohemian Forest*, of the *Styrian Alps* on the S., the *Dachstein* to the S.W., etc.

At (72 M.) *Gross-Reifling* (1400 ft.; *Baumann*), the *Salza*, which rises on the *Göller* at the base of the *Wiener Wald Mts.*, falls into the *Enns* (to *Wildalpen* and *Weichselboden*, see R. 64).

The train passes through two tunnels, and crosses to the right bank of the Enns. Beyond (74½ M.) *Landl*, station for *Lainbach* (p. 319), the *Schwabl-Thal* opens on the left. The Ennstal contracts, and two short tunnels are traversed. 77½ M. *Hieflau* (1695 ft.; \**Steuber*, opposite the post-office), a village with important iron-works, at the confluence of the *Erzbach* and the Enns.

The ascent of the *Tamischbachthurm* (6675 ft.) from this point, viâ the *Hochschellen-Alpe* (3750 ft.), is an interesting and not difficult expedition (5 hrs.; guide). Magnificent view of the Tauern, etc. The ascent may also be made in 4 hrs. from the *Gstatterboden* station (see below).

FROM HIEFLAU TO BRUCK BY EISENERZ (39 M.). Railway to (9½ M.) *Eisenerz* in 1 hr. (fares 73, 54, 36 kr.). The line, as well as the 'Eisenstrasse' (see above), turns to the S.E. into the picturesque ravine of the *Erzbach*. To the right, at station *Radmer*, diverges the *Radmer-Thal* (p. 322), in which, at the foot of the *Lugauer* (7234 ft.), 4½ M. distant, lies the village of *Radmer an der Stuben* (2395 ft.); on the E. rises the *Kaiserschild* (6833 ft.). On a height to the left, farther on, stands the castle of *Leopoldstein*; beyond it (not visible from the line) lies the beautiful, dark-blue lake *Lake of Leopoldstein*, over which tower the bold precipices of the *Seemauer* and the *Pfaffenstein*.

9 M. *Eisenerz* (2290 ft.; \**Brot*; *König von Sachsen*; *Moser*), an old market-town possessing mines, as its name ('iron-ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt *Pfaffenstein* (6110 ft.), and on the W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6833 ft.). The *Church of St. Oswald* is a Gothic structure of 1279.

To the S. the red *Erzberg* (4869 ft.) closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The *Schatzkammern*, a number of empty chambers in the mountain, the walls of which are curiously encrusted with white 'flos ferri', a species of arragonite, are very remarkable. The lower part of the mountain belongs to an Innerberg company, the upper and more productive part is the property of companies in Vordernberg. The mines and furnaces, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ about 5000 hands and yield 300,000 tons of iron annually. Permission to visit the mines (interesting to mineralogists) is obtained at the mining-office (card of admission 1 fl. 20 kr. for each pers.). The hill should be ascended as far as the small *Belvedere*, which commands a noble prospect of the *Seemauer*, *Pfaffenstein*, *Schwarzenstein*, *Kaiserschild*, and *Reichenstein*. We return past the *Barbara-Kapelle* and over the *Vogelbühl* to the *Church of St. Oswald* (see above).

The road from *Eisenerz* to *Vordernberg* (9 M.; *Stellwagen* in summer daily at 4 p.m., fare 1½ fl.) leads to the E., skirting the foot of the *Erzberg*, to (1½ M.) *Trofeng* (see below), whence it ascends abruptly to the (¾ M.) *Prebühl Pass* (3874 ft.), a saddle between the *Hochthurm* (6870 ft.) on the left, and the *Reichenstein* (7080 ft.) on the right. It then descends to (¾ M.) *Vordernberg* (2575 ft.; \**Post*; \**Schwarzer Adler*), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron. RAILWAY hence (in ¾ hr.; fares 74, 56, 37 kr.) by *Trofajach* and *St. Peter-Freienstein* to (10 M.) *Leoben*; thence to (10½ M.) *Bruck*, see p. 349.

FOR PEDESTRIANS the route from *Eisenerz* through the *Frauenmauer Cavern* and the *Tragösthäl* to *Bruck* is much more attractive (11 hrs.; torches and guide necessary for passing through the cave). We diverge to the left from the high-road at *Trofeng* (see above), and ascend the wooded *Gsollgraben* to the (1½ hr.) *Gsoll-Alp*, at the foot of the *Frauenmauer* (5806 ft.), a massive ridge of rock, stretching from the *Schwaben* chain to the N. spurs of the *Hochthurm*. Another hour of stiff climbing, latterly over a steep slope of rubble (fine retrospect), leads to the W. entrance (4600 ft.) of the \**Frauenmauerhöhle*, an imposing cavern forming a natural tunnel through the mountain, and measuring 700 yds. in length, without including the numerous side galleries. Soon after entering the cave (the low temperature of which makes extra wraps advisable) we descend by a frozen and

slippery ladder to the *\*Eishöhle*, which contains an ice-lake, 65 ft. long, surrounded by columns, cascades, and other grand and fantastic formations of ice. We then remount the ladder, and are conducted through a series of magnificent halls, often 160-280 ft. in height, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) E. mouth of the cavern, which is 400 ft. higher than the W. entrance. The floor of the cavern consists of limestone debris. The view of the imposing group of the Hochschwab, Ebenstein, etc., disclosed as we issue from the cave, is extremely striking. We now descend through the steep *Jassing-Graben*, with the *Hochthurm* (6870 ft.) rising on the S., pass the *Grüne See*, and reach ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Oberort* (2480 ft.; *\*Peintinger*), the chief village in the upper *Tragöthal*. From this point a tolerable carriage-road leads through the picturesque valley of the *Lamingbach*, to *Pichl*, *Oberdorf*, *St. Katharein*, and (5 hrs.) *Bruck* (p. 312).

The Ennsthal now turns towards the W., and we enter the *\*Gesäuse*, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the rocky masses of the *Tamischbachthurm* and the *Buchstein* on the N., and the *Hochthor* and *Reichenstein* on the S. The ravine is traversed by the impetuous Enns, which forms a series of rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 380 ft.). Beautiful glimpses are enjoyed from time to time of the lateral valleys, particularly on the S. side. The excellent road leading through this ravine, constructed by the government in 1841-47, will repay the pedestrian (finest points at the beginning and end). The train passes through two tunnels on the right bank of the Enns and crosses the *Hartelsgraben*; it then crosses to the left bank and reaches (83 M.) *Gstatterboden* (5130 ft.).

The *\*Johnsbachthal*. A very interesting excursion may be made from *Gstatterboden* to the *Johnsbachthal*. After following the high road for  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W., we ascend by the road on the left through the wild and picturesque gorge, between the *Reichenstein* to the right and the *Hochthor* on the left, to the ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) village of *Johnsbach* (2635 ft.; Inn, near the church, unpretending; the *Kölbl Inn*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther up the valley, preferable), lying amid beautiful scenery. To the W. rise the precipices of the *Reichenstein* (7372 ft.), to the E. the *Hochthor* (7782 ft.) and the *Hoch-Zinödl* (*Speikfeld*, 7185 ft.). A picturesque path ascends hence through the valley, which now trends to the E., passing the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Wolfbauer*, above which to the left is a fine waterfall, to the (2 hrs.) *Neuburger Alp*, and crosses the saddle to the S. of the *Lugauer* (p. 321) to (1 hr.) *Radmer an der Hasl* (2985 ft.; accommodation at the 'Schlössl') and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Radmer an der Stuben* (p. 321) in the *Radmerthal*. Another path ascends to the left by the *Wolfbauer* (see above; accommodation), leads past the waterfall to the *Kader-Alpe*, and skirts the base of the precipices of the *Hochthor* and *Zinödl* to the *Sulzkar-Alpe* (to the right is the *Lugauer*, p. 321), whence we descend through the *Hartelsgraben* (see above) to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Hieflau* (p. 321).

The train passes the mouths of the *Johnsbachthal* and of the grand and wild gorge of the *Burggraben*, beyond which it regains the right bank of the Enns. It then runs through a tunnel, 265 yds. long, and enters the broad and fertile part of the valley in which lies (92 M.) *Admont* (2100 ft.; *\*Post*; *\*Buchbinder*; *Jerausch*; *Wölzenberger*; good wine at the *Klosterkeller*), a picturesque village, enjoying considerable reputation as a summer resort. The imposing buildings of the celebrated Benedictine Abbey of Admont ('ad montes'), founded by Archbishop Gebhard of Salzburg in 1074, were partially destroyed by fire in 1865, but have since been rebuilt. The handsome abbey-church, *St. Blasien-Münster*,

with its two slender spires, is in the Gothic style. The valuable library, contained in a richly decorated hall, was fortunately saved from the flames (open daily 10-11 and 4-5). Above Admont to the S. stands the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) castle of *Röthelstein* (2680 ft.), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the Ennsthal: to the N.W. is the wooded *Pleschberg* (5636 ft.), with the church of *Mariakulm* (see below) nestling at its base; to the N. rise the *Hohe Pyrgas* (7362 ft.), *Scheiblingstein* (7218 ft.), and *Natterriegel* (6653 ft.); to the E. is the *Grosse Buchstein* (7296 ft.); to the S.E. the *Sparafeld* (7375 ft.). Another good view of the environs is obtained from the bridge over the Enns, 1 M. from the railway-station.

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS** from Admont. (*A. Fäustlinger*, *C. Hackl*, and *P. Stoll*, amongst others, are reliable guides.) The ascent of the *Grosse Buchstein* (7296 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is arduous, but repays the fatigue. The road to St. Gallen (p. 320) is followed towards the S.E. by *Weng* to ( $\frac{4}{2}$  M.) *Buchau* (Donner), whence we may either ascend direct ( $\frac{5}{2}$  hrs.), or follow the road farther to the (3 M.) *Eisenzieher Inn* (2750 ft.), and thence proceed across the *Eisenzieher-Alp* to the ( $\frac{4}{2}$  hrs.) summit. Charming view. Descent to the *Gstatterboden* difficult. — Another attractive and easier ascent is that of the \**Natterriegel* (6653 ft.; 4-5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). We proceed from Admont to the *Grabnerthörl*, a depression of the *Grabnerstein*, either by the *Pitzhütte* and the *Lercheck* in 3 hrs., or by *Weng*, the *Grabner-Alp*, and the *Moser-Alp* (night-quarters) in 4 hrs.; thence in 1 hr. to the summit, which commands a splendid view. — The ascent of the *Hohe Pyrgas* (7362 ft.; 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is also recommended: by ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Mühlau* (Inn) and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Gstaltmeier Nieder-Alpe* to the (1 hr.) *Pyrgasgatterl* (4422 ft.), and then to the right over the arête to the ( $\frac{2}{2}$  hrs.) top.

A rough road (one-horse carr. 3, two-horse  $\frac{4}{2}$  fl.) leads from Admont towards the S. over the *Lichtmessberg* to the (6 M.) *Kaiserau* (3560 ft.), a picturesque tract of meadow-land surrounded by pine-woods, with a château belonging to the Abbey of Admont (Alpine fare; accommodation on previous application at Admont). This pasture lies at the base of the *Kalbling* (6598 ft.) and *Sparafeld* (7365 ft.), each of which may easily be ascended in 3- $\frac{3}{2}$  hrs. (guide 4 fl. in each case). Two footpaths cross from the Kaiserau to the Palfenthal, one leading W. to *Bärndorf* and (2 hrs.) *Rottenmann*, the other S. to *Dietmannsdorf* and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Trieben* (see below).

The train continues to follow the broad valley of the Enns. On the opposite bank, about 3 M. above Admont, rises the *Frauenberg* with the handsome pilgrimage-church of *Mariakulm*. On the same side, farther on, lies the prosperous-looking village of *Ardning*, at the foot of the *Bosruck*. At the confluence of the *Paltenbach* with the Enns, the line turns towards the S. to (100 M.) *Selzthal* (5360 ft.; \**Krone*, at the station; *Railway Restaurant*), the junction of the line to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg; R. 66). The train makes a wide sweep round the slopes of the *Dürrenschöberl* (5700 ft.), on the left, and enters the narrow mouth of the *Paltenthal*, a valley stretching to the E. On a height to the right rises the picturesque château of *Strechau* (2835 ft.), the property of the Abbey of Admont. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Rottenmann* (2210 ft.; \**Post*; *Bräu*), a small town with rolling-mills and iron-works.

From stat. *Trieben* (Post) a road leads to the S. to *Judenburg*

(p. 349) by *Hohentauern* (4100 ft.). To the right near *Gaishorn* lies the lake of that name (2264 ft.). The line gradually ascends to its culminating point (2700 ft.), and then descends the *Liesing-Thal* to stations *Wald*, *Kallwang* (2480 ft.; \**Fleischhauer*), with valuable copper-mines, *Mautern*, a thriving village, and (123 M.) *St. Michael* (p. 349), on the line from Villach to (140 M.) *Bruck* (p. 312).

The *Zeiritzkampel* (6950 ft.), an admirable point of view, may be ascended either from stat. *Wald* or from *Kallwang* without difficulty in 3 hours. The flora of the mountain is rich. The descent may be made by the *Kammerl-Alpe* to *Radmer* (p. 321) and *Hieflau*, or to *Eisenerz*.

## 66. From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg).

*Comp. Map, p. 318.*

RAILWAY from Selzthal to (30 M.) *Aussee* in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 74, 2 fl. 5, 1 fl. 37 kr.); to (61½ M.) *Bischofshofen* in 3½ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 71, 3 fl. 53, 2 fl. 35 kr.).

*Selzthal*, see above. The train crosses the *Paltenbach* (see above) just after quitting the station, and leads towards the W. through the wide and, in parts, marshy valley of the Enns (peat-cuttings), crossing the *Enns* and the *Pyrhnbach*, to (4 M.) *Liezen* (2160 ft.; *Post*; *Wiesinger*; *Fuchs*), a small town with 1100 inhab., pleasantly situated at the entrance to the *Pyrhnthal*. The *Calvarienberg* affords a good survey of the environs: to the W. towers the huge *Grimming*, S. the *Mitterberg*, and E. the *Dürrenschöberl*.

From *Liezen* a post-road leads to the N. over the *Pyrhn* (3100 ft.) to (9 M.) *Spital am Pyrhn* and (4½ M.) *Windischgarsten* (p. 320); thence to *Hinter-Stoder*, a very picturesque route, see p. 320. — The ascent of the *Hochmölbling* (7645 ft.) is recommended (with guide; 7 hrs.). The road is followed from *Liezen* to the W. as far as (1½ M.) *Weissenbach* (see below), where the route ascends to the right through the *Weissenbachthal* (facing us is the *Angerhöhe*, see below). The path then climbs to the left through the *Langpoltner Graben* to the (2 hrs.) *Thorriese*, (¾ hr.) *Langpoltner-Hütte*, and (1 hr.) *Niederhütte* (hay-beds). The summit, reached in 3 hrs. more, commands an admirable panorama of the E. Alps from the *Schneeberg* to the *Glockner*, while the view to the N. extends to the Bohemian Forest.

The line skirts the foot of the N. slope. On the right stands the castle of *Grafenegg*, now used as a brewery. At *Weissenbach* the bald rocks of the *Angerhöhe* protrude from the wooded valley on the right. 7½ M. *Wörschach* (2100 ft.), with small sulphur-baths, is commanded by the ruined castle of *Wolkenstein*, perched upon a reddish limestone rock. It lies at the mouth of a wooded ravine, in which, ¾ M. above the village, is a fine waterfall. — The *Hochmölbling* (see above) may also be ascended from this point (6½ hrs.; guide).

*Niederhofen*, with the ruin of *Friedstein*, is passed on the right a little farther on, and the train then reaches (12 M.) stat. *Steinach* (2105 ft.; *Inn*, at the station), where the line divides; the right branch goes to *Aussee*, the left to *Bischofshofen*. The well-built

village of *Steinach* (Post), with its two châteaux, lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the station.

The *Grimming* (7696 ft.), a huge rocky buttress with precipitous sides, may be ascended from *Unter-Grimming* (Kalss),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of *Steinach*, viâ the *Hochaigner-Alpe*, in 7-8 hrs. (difficult; for practised mountaineers only). The ascent is easier when undertaken from *Klachau* (see below) viâ *Kulm* and the *Scharte* (5 hrs.; guide *Johann Feuchler*, known as 'Petschpaul', of *Kulm*). Fine view: *Ennsthal*, the S. *Tauern* as far as the *Gross-Glockner*, *Dachstein*, *Todte Gebirge*.

On the right bank of the *Enns*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S. of *Steinach* station, lies *Irdning* (2190 ft.; \**Resl*), at the entrance to the *Irdning-* or *Donnersbach-Thal*. Pleasant excursion thence to the (3 hrs.) summit of the *Möllbegg*, which affords a good view of the *Enns Valley*, the *Todte Gebirge*, etc.

The railway to *Aussere* soon begins to ascend the N. slope of the valley at a somewhat sharp gradient, affording a series of beautiful retrospects. The village of *Unter-Grimming*, at the base of the *Grimming*, is seen below the line on the left. After passing through two tunnels, the second of which (*Burgstaller Tunnel*) is 360 yds. long, the train enters the narrow and romantic *Grimmingbach-Thal*, and ascends in windings high up on the left side, while the road runs on the opposite bank. The *Wallerbach*, in its narrow and profound ravine, is crossed, and then the *Grimmingbach*. 17 M. *Klachau* (2730 ft.; \**Maierl*, rustic), picturesquely situated at the N. base of the *Grimming*. To the N.E. rise the barren peaks of the *Todte Gebirge*.

Ascent of the *Grimming*, see above. — An attractive pass leads from *Tauplitz*, situated on the hill-side,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of *Klachau*, over the *Salzsteg* (passing the *Schwarze* or *Steyrer See*) to (6 hrs.) *Hinter-Stoder* (p. 319). Guide necessary (son of the innkeeper at *Tauplitz* recommended). Accommodation in the very poor inn at *Tauplitz* cannot be reckoned on with certainty.

From *Klachau* (culminating point of the railway) the line runs to the W. across meadows, which in parts are marshy, to ( $20\frac{1}{2}$  M.) stat. *Mitterndorf-Zauchen* (2615 ft.). To the right,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the railway, lies the large village of *Mitterndorf* (\*Post).

A picturesque road leads hence to the S., through the \**Pass Stein*, to (9 M.) *St. Martin* in the *Ennsthal* (comp. p. 325). — The *Lawinenstein* (5555 ft.), ascended from this point in 3 hrs., commands a most admirable view of the *Todte Gebirge*, *Dachstein*, and other peaks.

To the left, overtopping the green lower hills, appear several peaks of the *Dachstein* group. The train crosses the low watershed between the *Enns* and the *Traun*, and passes the pilgrimage-church of *Maria Kumnitz*, on a wooded hill to the right. At (26 M.) *Ausser-Kainisch*, lying at the base of the *Röthenstein* (5252 ft.), it approaches the *Oedensee* or *Kainisch-Traun*, which issues from the *Oedensee* (2505 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. The line now follows the right bank of the *Traun* through the wooded valley, and then crosses it to (30 M.) stat. *Aussee*, 1 M. to the S. of the town of that name (p. 94).

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FROM STEINACH TO BISCHOFSHOFEN. The train crosses the *Grimmingbach* (to the right the handsome castle of *Trautenfels*), and skirts the base of the precipitous *Grimming*. The *Salza* and

the Enns are crossed, and the train reaches (19 M.) **Oeblarn** (2225 ft.; *Fleischer*), at the mouth of the *Walcherthal*. On the W. rises the pointed *Stoder-Zinken* (see below).

The \* *Gumpeneck* (7300 ft.), scaled from Oeblarn viâ the *Walchern-Alpe* in 4 hrs. (guide), commands a striking view of the *Dachstein*, *Todte Gebirge*, *Tauern*, etc. — The *Salza* (see above), which takes its rise on the *Todte Gebirge*, rushes, to the S. of *Mitterndorf*, through a profound gorge between the *Grimming* and the *Kammergebirge*. Through this defile, which is called \* *Pass Stein*, a carriage-road leads from *St. Martin* (on the high road, 4½ M. to the N. of Oeblarn) to (9 M.) *Mitterndorf* (comp. p. 325).

The train skirts the base of the S. slope of the valley (on the right a peat-moor), crosses the *Sölkbach*, and reaches (24 M.) stat. **Gröbming** (2200 ft.). The village of that name (\* *Post*; *Mendl*) lies 1½ M. to the N., on the heights on the left bank of the Enns. To the left of the station stands the château of *Thurnfeld*.

A pleasant expedition may be made to the *Sölktal*, which opens by the hamlet of *Stein*, 1½ M. to the E. of Gröbming, and divides, 3 M. from its mouth, into the *Gross-Sölktal* on the left, and the *Klein-Sölktal* on the right. Following the left arm, we reach the villages of (1½ hr.) *Sölk* (Inn), (2 hrs.) *Mössna*, and (1 hr.) *St. Nicolai* (3695 ft.; Inn). The scenery at the head of the valley is very fine. — EXCURSIONS. From *Sölk* to the top of the *Gumpeneck* (see above), through the *Feistagraben*, in 3½ hrs., an attractive ascent (cart-road nearly the whole way; guide not indispensable). Ascent of the *Grosse Knallstein* (8527 ft.) from *St. Nicolai*, accomplished by the *Kaltherberg-Alpe* in 4½ hrs. (guide); superb panorama. The descent to the *Klein-Sölker Unterthal* is fatiguing. — Over the *Sölkerscharte* (5870 ft.) to *Murau* (p. 329), 7 hrs., guide advisable.

In the *Klein-Sölktal*, 1½ hr. above *Stein*, lies *Wald* (Inn). About 1¼ hr. farther up, the valley divides into the *Unterthal* on the left (ascent of the *Grosse Knallstein*, see above) and the *Oberthal* on the right. The latter contains the (2 hrs.) *Schwarze See* (3780 ft.; accommodation at the gamekeeper's house). Two arduous passes lead hence to the *Lessach-Graben* and (8 hrs.) *Tamsweg* (p. 329), one over the *Landschitz-Scharte* (7680 ft.), the other over the *Kaiser-Scharte* (7525 ft.). — The *Hohe Wildstelle* (9008 ft.) may be ascended hence, but more conveniently from *Schladming* (see below).

The *Stoder-Zinken* (6715 ft.) may be ascended from Gröbming without difficulty in 3½ hours. Very striking view of the surrounding scenery (*Dachstein*, *Todte Gebirge*).

The train crosses the *Pruggerbach*, and runs along the right bank of the Enns, passing the villages of *Pruggern* and *Aich* on the left bank. 29 M. *Haus* (Neuwirth); on the left rise the *Höchststein* and the *Hohe Wildstelle*. The Enns and the *Weissenbach* (to the right the spurs of the *Dachstein*) are then crossed. 35 M. **Schladming** (2400 ft.; \* *Post*; *Bräuhäus*; *Fleischer*; *Nuss's Restaurant*, at the station), a thriving village, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Enns, and well suited for a prolonged stay. To the N. stretch the wooded hills of the *Ramsau*, which conceal the *Dachstein* (good view of the *Dachstein* from the plateau of *Rohrmoos*, 1½ M. to the S.W.).

A very pleasant excursion may be made to the *Ramsau*, a fertile. upland plain, 6 M. long by 1½ M. wide, separated from the *Ennstal* on the S. by a chain of pine-clad hills, and bounded on the N. by the precipitous sides of the *Edelgrieshöhe*, *Scheichenspitze*, and *Eselstein*, three imposing limestone peaks of the *Dachstein* group, while the *Dachstein*



itself and the Thorstein rise more to the W. The plain is inhabited by Protestants, and is dotted with numerous farm-houses. In order to obtain a good survey of it, it is sufficient to go as far as the church of *St. Rupert am Kulm* (3520 ft.; Inn, rustic), which may be reached either by a rough road (4½ M.) viâ *Mauterndorf*, or, better, by a footpath (3 M.), leading to the right along the Enns beyond the bridge, crossing the railway after 5 min., and ascending, at first somewhat abruptly, through wood. The traveller is strongly recommended, however, to extend the expedition to the *Neustatt-Alpe* (2½ hrs. from Kulm). From Kulm we follow a shadeless road, past the *Protestant Meeting-House*, to the (3 M.) *Karlwirth* (beer). Here we turn to the right, and ascend by the ditch to the wood, where we strike a good path, leading to the left round the *Brandriedel* to the *Walcher-Alpe*, and across the hill to the (1½ hr.) *Neustatt-Alpe* (4900 ft.; food and beds at the comfortable chalets), beautifully situated within sight of the imposing chain of the Thorstein and Dachstein. On the W. rises the pyramidal *Rettenstein* (7365 ft.). The *Brandriedel* (5655 ft.), commanding a fine view of the Dachstein, Tauern, etc., may easily be attained from the Alp in ¾ hr. (from Kulm 2½ hrs.; guide). — Schladming is the starting-point for the shortest route to the top of the *Dachstein* (9830 ft.); new path constructed in 1877, which, however, is practicable only for experienced mountaineers with steady heads (guides *Johann Steiner*, *Auhäusler*, and *Franz Klaus* in the Ramsau; from Ramsau 10, from Schladming 12, with descent to Hallstadt or Gosau 15 fl.). The night is passed at the *Neustatt-Alpe* (see above), and an early start made on the following morning. The route crosses the brook, ascends the *Schönbühel* (\*View), and then skirts a rocky arête to the right. Beyond a projecting buttress of rock it enters the *Schwadering*, a precipitous and desolate valley, through which we ascend over rubble and grassy slopes. At the end of the ravine we ascend the rocks to the left, traverse a few steep snow-fields, and cross a rocky crest. A little way farther begins the new route, leading at first through a funnel, formed by blasting the rocks, 80 ft. high and sloping at an angle of 75°, the passage of which is facilitated by a wire-rope. We then follow the wire-rope over other rocks, scarcely less steep, and patches of snow, and reach an almost perpendicular and smooth surface, 100 ft. high, up which we climb by means of iron stanchions driven into the rock. A few minutes beyond the top of this precipice, we reach the upper end of the *Schladming Glacier* (3 hrs. from the *Neustatt-Alpe*), which we traverse, and then proceed over the névé of the *Karls-Eisfeld*, to the summit in 1½-2 hrs. more (comp. p. 97). The descent by the *Karls-Eisfeld* to the *Simony-Hütte* is laborious, owing to the numerous crevasses in the glacier. — Among the other peaks of the Dachstein mass, the *Scheichenspitze* (8734 ft.) is the most suitable for an ascent (from the Kulm Inn 4 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). The ascent of the *Thorstein* (9665 ft.), always difficult, is only practicable in favourable conditions of the snow. — From *St. Rupert am Kulm* a somewhat laborious pass leads to the N. over the *Feisterscharte* (7250 ft.) and the *Schönbühl-Alpe* to (8 hrs.) *Hallstadt* (p. 95).

Another pleasant excursion from Schladming is to the S., up the *Unterschladmingthal*. Where (7½ M.) the valley divides, we turn to the left (the *Steinriesenthal* to the right, see below), and ascend the *Riesachthal*, past the *Lower* and \**Upper Riesach Falls*, to the (1 hr.) *Riesachsee* (4370 ft.), at the upper end of which is a shooting-box of M. de Vernoullier (quarters for the night, if necessary). From this point mountaineers should ascend the *Hohe Wildstelle* (9008 ft.), a striking point of view (4½ hrs.; guide). — The ascent of the *Hochgolling* (9392 ft.), the highest mountain in Styria, presents no difficulty to mountaineers with steady heads, but is laborious at places: we ascend the *Steinriesenthal* (see above) to the (3 hrs.) *Obere Steinwandalp* (5565 ft.; spend night), thence to the (1½ hr.) *Schartl* (7960 ft.), and finally on the steep W. side to the (1½ hr.) summit. The descent may be made from the *Scharte* through the *Göriachwinkel* to (5½ hrs.) *Tamsweg* (see below).

The Ennsthal now contracts. The line runs close to the left



bank of the river, passing through several deep cuttings. Near (41 M.) *Mandling* (2656 ft.), in the *Mandling Pass*, which was formerly fortified, the train crosses the *Mandlingbach*, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg. 46 M. *Radstadt* (2808 ft.; \**Post*; *Thorwirth*; *Stöckl*; *Obergloner*), an old town surrounded with walls, on an eminence to the right of the railway. The station commands a fine view to the S. of the *Tauernthal* (see below), with the *Gaisstein* and *Seekarspitze*.

The *Rossbrand* (5800 ft.), the ascent of which from *Radstadt* forms a pleasant excursion of 2½ hrs. (new path constructed in 1878; guide not indispensable), commands a magnificent view of the *Tauern* and the N. Chalk Alps. — The ascent of the *Grieskareck* (6520 ft.; 5-6 hrs. with guide), viâ *Flachau*, is also attractive.

A tolerable carriage-road (not recommended to pedestrians) leads from *Radstadt* by *Altenmarkt* to (12 M.) *Wagrain* (2742 ft.; *Grafenwirth*) and (9 M.) *St. Johann im Pongau* (p. 110).

From *Radstadt* over the *Radstädter Tauern* to *St. Michael* and *Spittal*, see R. 67.

The line now quits the *Enns*, which rises 9 M. to the S.W. in the *Flachau*, and runs N.W. to (50 M.) station *Eben* (2808 ft.), on the watershed between the *Enns* and the *Salzach*. It then passes through a deep cutting, and crosses the *Fritzbach* by a boldly constructed bridge (striking \**View of the Dachstein* to the right). The same stream is afterwards crossed several times by the train as it descends to the W. through the narrow *Fritzthal* to (54½ M.) *Hüttan* (2320 ft.; *Post*), where the road to *St. Martin* and *Annaberg* in the *Salzkammergut* diverges (p. 98). Several tunnels are passed through. The train descends the ravine at a sharp gradient (from 1 : 45 to 1 : 50), crossing the *Fritzbach* six times. The *Kreuzberg* is penetrated by a tunnel, 770 yds. long, at the end of which the line turns to the left and descends the slope (pleasant view of the *Salzachthal*, *Hochkönig*, and *Tännengebirge*). The train crosses the *Salzach*, and reaches —

61½ M. *Bischofshofen* (1775 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*), see p. 120.

## 67. From *Radstadt* to *Spittal* by the *Radstädter Tauern*.

67½ M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in 15½ hrs. (fare 9 fl. 96 kr.).

*Radstadt*, see above. The road crosses the *Enns*, and ascends the valley of the *Tauernache* towards the S. to —

9½ M. *Untertauern* (3290 ft.; *Post*), at the foot of the *Radstadt Tauern*. It then ascends past the falls of the *Tauernache*, the route to which is indicated by finger-posts (the finest is the \**Upper Fall*, to the right of the road). At the top of the (7 M.) *Radstädter Tauern* (5780 ft.), a pass known to the Romans, stands the *Tauernhaus*, a kind of hospice with a chapel and a burial-ground for travellers who have perished in the snow. The road descends past the *Scheidberg* (Inn) to (11½ M.) —

28 M. *Tweng* (3085 ft.; \*Post), the first village in the *Lungau*, leads through the *Taurachthal* to (6 M.) *Mauterndorf*, a small market-town, commanded by a ruined castle (tower 144 ft. high), and crosses the *Staig* to (6 M.) —

40 M. *St. Michael* (3535 ft.; Post; *Wastlwirth*), a small town on the *Mur*.

The *Lungau*, or upper *Murthal*, is a loftily situated basin, enclosed by mountains, the brooks descending from which unite here to form the *Mur*. The chief source of the *Mur* is in the *Murwinkel*, 8 hrs. to the W. of *St. Michael*, at the W. base of the *Marchkareck* (8792 ft.).

The principal place in the *Lungau* is *Tamsweg* (3350 ft.; Post; *Platzbräu*; *Lebzelter*), a pleasant little town, with the loftily situated church of *St. Leonhard*, 9 M. to the E. of *Mauterndorf* (10½ M. from *St. Michael*). Interesting ascent hence of the *Preberspitze* (8992 ft.): we first proceed to the (2 hrs.) small, sombre *Prebersee* (4000 ft.), ½ hr. above which is the *Prodingerhütte* (spend night), and ascend thence to the summit in 3 hrs. more (fine view). — ROUTE TO SCHLADMING by the *Gollingscharte*, and ascent of the *Hochgolling*, see p. 327. Another pleasant route to *Schladming* is through the *Weissbriachthal* (11 hrs.): we ascend by *Maria-Pfarr* to the (2½ hrs.) *Sieglhof* and the (3½ hrs.) *Liegnitzhöhe* (6955 ft.), the pass to the E. of the *Gamsspitze* (7904 ft.), which affords a fine view of the *Dachstein* and other peaks; descent through the *Ober-Schladmingthal* to (5 hrs.) *Schladming*.

FROM TAMSWEG TO SCHEIFLING (34 M.). A post-road leads through the *Murthal* by *Ramingstein*, *Predlitz*, *Stadl*, and *Murau* (2610 ft.; *Bräu*; *Strobl*), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of *Ober-Murau*, to *Scheifling* (p. 350), a station on the railway from *Bruck* to *Villach* (see R. 71). — EXCURSIONS. Interesting ascent of the *Schilcherhöhe* (7034 ft.) from *Ramingstein* in 3½ hrs. (guide); descent by *Inner-Krems* to *Kremsbruck* (see below) in 3 hrs. — Another pleasant expedition may be made from *Predlitz* (*Steinerwirth*) through the *Predlitzgraben* to (3½ hrs.) *Turrach* (4100 ft.; Inn), whence the *Eisenhut* (8018 ft.) may be ascended in 3½ hrs. (comp. p. 350), and the *Königsstuhl* (7647 ft.) in 4 hrs. (two attractive ascents; guide necessary). From *Turrach* the road continues past the (1½ hr.) *Turracher See* (5780 ft.) to (2 hrs.) *Ebene-Reichenau* (*Schiestl*), and by *Klein-Kirchheim* (baths) to (6 hrs.) *Millstadt* (p. 266), on the lake of that name. — From *Stadl* (Post) to *Fladnitz* (p. 350) a rough road leads through the *Paalgraben* (15 M.).

The *Katschberg* (5780 ft.), which the road now crosses towards the S., separates the district of *Salzburg* from *Carinthia*.

Beyond (9 M.) *Rennweg* (3730 ft.; Post) the road leads through the picturesque *Lieserthal* by *Kremsbruck* and *Leoben* to (9 M.) —

58 M. *Gmünd* (2385 ft.; *Lax*; Post), a small town with a château of Count *Lodron*, at the mouth of the *Maltathal*. Numerous iron-foundries in the neighbourhood.

The \**Maltathal* is a beautiful valley, 18 M. in length, with numerous waterfalls. A road leads on the left bank of the *Maltabach* to (4½ M.) *Maltein* (2660 ft.; *Homann*), the principal place in the valley, from which the *Faschauner Thörl* (6200 ft.), commanding a fine view of the E. *Tauern Mts.*, may be ascended in 3 hours. The road ends at the (2¼ M.) *Fall Saw-Mill*, ¾ M. beyond which is the *Göss-Fall* (to the left) and ½ M. farther, the *Pflügelhof* (refreshments). From the *Gössgraben*, a picturesque valley containing numerous waterfalls, which opens here on the left, a fatiguing route crosses the *Dössner-Scharte* (8740 ft.), to the S. of the *Säuleck* (10,105 ft.), in 10 hrs. to *Mallnitz* (p. 122) or *Ober-Vellach* (p. 301). The night may be spent at the *Ulrichshütte*, 4 hrs. from the *Pflügelhof*. The *Säuleck* may be ascended from the top of the pass in 1½ hr.



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The road in the Maltathal next leads by *Brandstatt*, past the *Schl fall*, to the (1½ hr.) *Hochsteg* (3205 ft.); far below flows the Malta through its narrow ravine; to the right the picturesque *Möllnigg-Fall*. We ascend to the (½ hr.) *Traxhütte* (8770 ft.), where there is a shooting of Baron Riese, and the (¼ hr.) \**Blaue Tumpf*, the most picturesque in the valley. To the left the discharge of the Hochalpen Glacier forms a double waterfall, while on the right the Malta is precipitated into a basin, 65 ft. in depth, the whole scene being picturesquely framed by rock and wood. The road now becomes rougher; 1½ hr. *Adamsbühne*, 1 hr. *Wastelbauer* (5508 ft.), 1 hr. the *Samerhütte*, the highest ch in the valley. A steep path leads hence to the N. over the (2½ hr.) *Artscharte* (7385 ft.) into the *Grossarlthal* (p. 110). The Maltathal now turns to the W. and ramifies into the (left) *Gross-Elend* and (right) *Klein-Elendthal*. A fatiguing route leads from the former over the *Pleschnitz-Gross-Elend-Scharte* (8770 ft.) in 7 hrs. to *Mallnitz* (p. 122); another similar character from the *Klein-Elendthal* over the *Klein-Elend-Scharte* (8230 ft.) into the *Kötschachthal* and to (10 hrs.) *Wildbad Gastein* (p. 122). — Ascent of the *Hochalpenspitze* (11,008 ft.), the highest peak of the Tauern, difficult (from the Hochsteg over the Hochalpe in 9-10 hrs. to the summit, which was reached for the first time by Hr. Grohmann in 1864).

The road now skirts the lofty right side of the Lieserthal to 67½ M. *Spittal* (p. 266), a station on the Franzensfeste and Villach line (R. 54).

## 68. Gratz and Environs.

**Hotels.** On the *right bank* of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge ¾ M. from the station: \**ELEPHANT* (Pl. a), R. 1 fl. 20, A. 35, L. 40 kr.; \**OESTERREICHISCHER HOF*, Annenstrasse; \**GOLDNES ROSS*; \**FLORIAN* (Pl. b); \**GOLDENER LÖWE*; *SONNE*, Mariahilferstrasse; *DREI RABEN* (Pl. c), Annenstrasse, near the station. — On the *left bank*: \**ERZHERZOG JOHANN* (Pl. d), R. from 1 fl., L. 20, A. 45 kr., also a restaurant. — *KAISER-KRONE* (Pl. e) and *UNGARISCHE KRONE*, good second-class houses. *GOLDENE BIRN*, Leopoldstrasse. *STADT TRIEST*, in the Jakomini-suburb.

**Cafés.** *Europa*, Herrengasse; *Nordstern*, Sporgasse; *Mercur*, Hauptplatz; *Schuster*, Carl-Ludwigsring, by the theatre; *Promenade*, beyond the Burgthor; *Seidl*, Glacisstrasse; *Spieler*, Mehlplatz. — On the right bank of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge: *Meran*; *Englischer Hof*; *Helm*; *Oesterreichischer Hof*. The *Meran-Garten* on the quay is a good place for breakfast. — **Confectioner (ices):** *Hasserück*, at the theatre. — **Beer.** *Pastel*, Sporgasse; *Neu-Gratz*, Realschulgasse; *Bierjackl*, Sackstrasse; *Pilsener Bierhalle*, at the Erzherzog Johann (vaults); concerts several times weekly; *Schreiner's Bierhalle*, by the S. railway-station, at the *Puntigamer Bierhalle* in the Georgigasse, and at *Japl's* and *Sandwirth's*, in the Gries, all on the right bank of the Mur. *Daniel's Railway Restaurant*. On the left bank of the Mur: *Sonnhammer*, outside the Sackthor. Körösisstrasse, and Maifredigasse. — **Wine.** *Admonterhof*, near the Paradies; *Wilde Mann*, Jakominigasse; *Kleine Elephant*, in the Franciscanerplatz. The best wines of Styria are *Luttenberger*, *Pickerer*, *Kerschbacher*, *Sandberger*, and *Nachtigaller*. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits ('Gratzer Zwieback') at *Sorger's*, Mur-Platz, etc.

**Swimming Bath** above the suspension-bridge at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, 10 kr.; towel, etc. extra. The water of the Mur is very cold. — *Leistentritt's* bath-house, Sackstrasse; *Forster*, Brandhofgasse; both with vapour baths, etc. *Zur Sonne*, by the second suspension-bridge, on the right bank of the Mur.

**Reading Room** at the *Academische Leseverein* (second floor of the Café *Mercur*, see above), and in the *Ressource*; introduction by a member.

**Theatres.** *Landes-Theater* (Pl. 32), Franzensplatz; *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 33), Carl Ludwigs Ring, formerly a circus, well fitted up. Performances daily at both.

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**Telegraph Office**, 'Paradies', Murgasse, near the suspension-bridge.

**Cabs.** *Two-horse* carr. 60 kr. for the first  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; *one-horse* carr. 30 kr. for the first  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., 50 kr. for the first  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 80 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — *To or from the Station*: middle of the town, one-horse 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; Mur suburb (right bank) 50 or 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr. For half-a-day, for drives within a radius of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M., forenoon  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl. or 3 fl., afternoon 3 fl. or 4 fl.; whole day 5 or 7 fl.; for more extensive drives (10 M. radius), 3 or 4,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 5,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  or 8 fl. respectively.

**Gratz** (1068 ft.), the capital of Styria, with 90,000 inhab., is picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Mur*, which is crossed by two wooden, and two suspension-bridges. This city, one of the pleasantest and least expensive of the Austrian provincial capitals, is patronised as a residence by numerous retired Austrian officers, including no fewer than sixty generals. A number of handsome new streets have recently sprung up: on the W. the *Annen-Strasse*, leading from the station to the town, on the E. the *Elisabeth, Schiller, Lessing*, and *Rechbauer-Strasse*. The old fortifications have been removed to make way for the handsome **RINGSTRASSE** (*Burg-Ring, Carl-Ludwigs-Ring*) with its avenues, adorned in 1865 with a *Bust of Schiller*, by Gasser. The *District Technical School* is in this street. The site of the old glacis is occupied by the new **Stadtpark**, charmingly laid out in the English style, and embellished by a handsome \*Fountain from the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, purchased by public subscription. In the Harrachgasse is the extensive new *Physiological Institute*. The new *University* in the vicinity will be one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany when completed (estimated cost,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mill. florins). Besides the university, the city possesses a technical college, two gymnasiums or grammar-schools, two technical schools, a commercial academy, two higher girls' schools, and numerous public schools.

The \***Schlossberg**, 400 ft. above the Mur, towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the attacks of the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended for four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French under General Macdonald. In 1849 the works were partially restored. The noble prospect from this height is justly celebrated. The valley of the Mur and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of the most beautiful forms, present a highly picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel (p. 334), N.W. the chain of the Schwanberg Alps (p. 335), S. the Bacher Mts. On the S. side of the Schlossberg stands the handsome *Clock Tower*. The plateau in front of the Swiss House is adorned with a *Statue of General Welden* (d. 1853) in bronze. On the upper terrace are a belfry and two boards indicating the principal points in the view (restaurant). The Schlossberg is ascended on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz: the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), and



passes the clock-tower. On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburg-Strasse (Pl. A, 2).

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 15), a Gothic structure of 1446 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), possesses an interesting W. Portal: on the left the Imperial Eagle and the arms of Austria, with the device (p. 308) of the founder Emp. Frederick III.; on the right the Portuguese arms in honour of his consort Eleonora, with the fire-breathing panther of Styria (see Plan).

**Choir.** The high altar-piece, representing the miracles of St. Ægidius, is by *Jos. Flurer*, a pupil of Salvator Rosa. On the walls of the choir are two votive paintings by *Peter de Pomis*, court-painter to Archduke Charles II.: on the right the Archduke with his whole family before the crucifix, on the left his duchess Maria of Bavaria with her 9 daughters before the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are two ebony sarcophagi on marble pedestals, the former containing the relics of St. Maxentius and St. Vincent, the latter those of St. Maxentia and the arm of St. Agatha, presented to Archduke Ferdinand by Pope Paul V., and deposited here in 1617. The small \*Reliefs in ivory, choice Italian works of the 16th cent., represent the triumphs of Love, Innocence, Death, etc. (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi').

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 27), adjoining the Cathedral, was erected for himself by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War found an asylum at Gratz when at variance with his Bohemian and Austrian subjects. Interior uninteresting. Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his wife, parents of Ferdinand, are also interred here. Keys kept by the sacristan of the cathedral (20 kr.).

The extensive building opposite (Pl. 35), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, comprises the following institutions: the *Grammar School*, *Old University*, *Ecclesiastical Seminary*, and *University Library*. The *Archaeological Museum* of the university is open on Thurs. and Sun., 11-12 o'clock.

In the neighbouring Franzens-Platz is the **Landes-Theater** (Pl. 32), in front of which stands a bronze **Statue of Francis I.** (Pl. 7), in the robe of the Golden Fleece, designed by Marchesi.

The *Parish Church* (Pl. 23), in the Herrengasse, contains a high altar-piece by Tintoretto, representing the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin. The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 16) is in the Holzplatz, near the Stadt-Theater. The *Labornerkirche* (Pl. 19), in the Mariengasse, near the railway-station, a neat Gothic church, was completed in 1862. The *Leehkirche* (Pl. 20) is a small but tasteful Gothic structure (13th cent.).

The **Hall of the Estates** (Pl. 26), or *Ständisches Landhaus*, in the *Herrengasse*, the busiest street in the town, containing the best shops, was erected in 1569, and used till 1848 as an assembly-hall by the deputies of the Styrian Estates. It is now the seat of the provincial authorities. Interesting portal with two balconies. To the right of the principal entrance is a curious old German painted notice, dating from 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or using their 'daggers or bread-knives'. The first court,

with the arcades and a finely executed fountain of the 16th cent., cast in bronze, is particularly striking. Memorial tablet to *Johann Kepler*, the astronomer. The *Rittersaal* and *Landtags-Saal* ('Hall of the Diet') in the interior are destitute of ornament. The old *Arsenal*, adjoining the Council Hall on the S., is extremely interesting from the fact of its being maintained in exactly the same condition as it was 200-300 years ago, so that an army of 8000 men might be fully equipped from its stores with the weapons and armour of the 16th and 17th centuries. Among the contents are the sledge of Emp. Frederick III. and the double sedan-chair of Stephan Bathory and his wife. (Apply for admission to the custodian of the Council Hall.)

The **HAUPTPLATZ** is embellished with a bronze **Statue of Archduke John** (d. 1859), by *Pönninger*, erected in 1878. The statue stands upon a base borne by four figures emblematical of Science, Agriculture, Engineering, and Mining, while at the corners are allegorical figures of the four chief rivers of Styria, the Mur, Mürz, Save, and Drave.

The S. side of the Hauptplatz is occupied by the spacious **Stadthaus** (Pl. 31), erected in 1807. In this square 159 of the ringleaders of the great rebellion of the peasantry in 1516, who had been captured near Pettau, were beheaded. Count Erasmus of Tattenbach, governor of Styria, who was implicated in the ill-concerted conspiracy of the Counts Zrinyi and Frangipani (p. 308), was executed in the large hall of the old Rathhaus here, 1st Dec. 1671.

The \***Joanneum** (Pl. 12), an extensive building with gardens, founded in 1811 by Archduke John for the promotion of agriculture and scientific education in Styria, is now the property of the state, and used as a technical college (Polytechnikum). The *Natural History Museum* (admission gratis on Tues. 2-4, Thurs. 10-12, and Sund. 11-1 o'clock; at other times for a fee of 70 kr.), especially the mineralogical department, is valuable and admirably arranged. The *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* contains a rich collection of coins and medals, and a number of interesting Celtic antiquities, Roman tombstones, mile-stones, etc. The *Botanical Garden* contains a bust of the botanist *Mohs* (d. 1839). The *Library* consists of 72,000 vols.

The **Picture Gallery** (Pl. 10) of the Estates (Sund. 11-1 o'clock; on other days 50 kr.) contains little to detain the traveller.

1st Room: 14. *Van Thulden*, Destruction of a heathen temple. — 2nd R.: *Bassano*, Animals entering the Ark; 56. *Bassano*, Christ expelling the money-changers from the Temple. — 4th R.: Tyrolese landscape, by *Vöschler*; 267. *Hackert*, Landscape; 263. *Füger*, Orpheus mourning; 274. *Titian*, Bathsheba bathing. — 5th R.: 294. *Cranach*, Judgment of Paris; 298. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna, SS. Catharine and Antony; 323. *Cranach*, Portrait of Maria of Burgundy, wife of Maximilian I. — 6th R.: 350. *Peter* (modern), Meeting of Maximilian I. and Maria of Burgundy. — 7th R.: 457. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 458. *Hals*, Portrait. — 8th R.: *Füger*, Portrait of Count Saurau.

**ENVIRONS.** The following short excursion is recommended:

Ascend the *Rosenberg*, as far as the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer*; thence ascend the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Platte* (2114 ft.), an admirable point of view; then descend to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Maria-Grün*, ascend the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Hilmerleich*, and return to Gratz in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more. — Other favourite points: the *Rainerkogel* (1 hr.), with grounds, recently laid out, and a dairy, affording the best survey of Gratz; *Andritz-Ursprung* (1 hr.); château and hydropathic establishment of *Eggenberg* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.); by the ruin of *Gösting* (1 hr.; near the ruin the *Jungfernsprung*, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (2 hrs.) *Thal*; *Maria-Trost* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), a pilgrimage-chapel. — The \**Schöckel* (4714 ft.) is most easily ascended from *Bad Radegund* (water-cure) at the S.E. base of the mountain ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant, road through the *Annenthal*; omnibus daily at 8 a.m. in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.). Thence to the upper *Schöckel-Kreuz* 1 hr., and towards the left to the top in 1 hr. more (inn  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the top). Extensive view. The direct ascent from the *Andritz-Ursprung* by *Buch* and the *Göstinger Alphütte* (3- $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) is more fatiguing. — The *Toblbad* (*Königsbrunn*; Restaurant at the *Land-schaftliche Traiterie*), a watering-place prettily situated amid pine-woods,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W., may also be visited from Gratz. The road to it leads by *Strassgang* (carr. in 1 hr.). It is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. distant from stat. *Premstetten* on the *Köflach* railway (see below), to which trains run in 28 min.

The *Buchkogel* (2153 ft.) may be reached by driving as far as the *Brünnel* (Inn) in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., and walking thence to the summit (passing *St. Martin*) in 1 hr. more. The path can hardly be mistaken. Key of the tower kept at a farm-house (refreshments),  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the top. The \*View embraces the broad valley: N. Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Trost*, and the *Schöckel*; N.W. the Upper Styrian Mts. (*Hochschwab*); W. the *Schwanberg Alps*; S. the *Bacher Mts.*

FROM GRATZ TO KÖFLACH (25 M.) railway in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (fares 1 fl. 65, 1 fl. 10 kr.), constructed originally for the coal-traffic. It first descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly S., to *Premstetten*, whence it turns N.W. at a right angle into the valley of the *Kainach*, and ascends past *Lieboch* (branch-line to *Schwanberg-Wies*, see below). From *Köflach* (*Bräuhaus*), which possesses several coal-mines and glass-works, a road leads N.W. over the *Stubalp-Pass* (5060 ft.) into the upper valley of the Mur, to *Weiskirchen* and *Judenburg* (p. 349).

FROM GRATZ BY SCHWANBERG TO KLAGENFURT. Railway in 3 hrs. to *Wies*, and then a carriage-road to (15 M.) the rail. stat. *Wuchern-Mahrenberg* (p. 343). At (10 M.) *Lieboch* (see above) our line diverges to the left from the *Köflach* line and leads by *Lannach*, *Preding-Wisselsdorf*, and *Gross-Florian* to ( $28\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Deutsch-Landsberg* (*Fritzberg*), a prettily situated village with an old château. A little farther on the train passes the handsome château of *Holleneck*, the property of Prince Franz Liechtenstein, who has formed a collection here of reminiscences of the campaigns of 1848-49.  $33\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Schwanberg* station; the village (Post; *Neuwirth*; *Fleischer*) lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. The last station is ( $41\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wies* (*Stelzer*), pleasantly situated on the *Weisse Sulm*, and possessing an old castle and several forges and blast-furnaces. — We now proceed by road towards the S.W. to (3 M.) *Eibiswald*, with iron-works, and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the *Radlberg* (2065 ft.), which commands a fine view of the *Drave Valley* and the *Karawanken Chain* to the S., and of the *Schwan-*

berg Alps as far as Gratz on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the Drave to (12 M.) *Mahrenberg*, a straggling village, with an interesting ruined monastery. The Drave is crossed by means of a ferry, and the railway-station of (2¼ M.) *Wuchern* (p. 343) is reached. To prevent disappointment, travellers coming from Klagenfurt should order carriages at Mahrenberg beforehand (to Wies 6-7 fl.).

The *Schwanberg Alps* attract numerous excursionists from Gratz. The early train of the *Schwanberg Railway* (see above) should be taken as far as *Deutsch-Landsberg*, whence the Koralpe is generally ascended. We cross the *Lassnitz* and ascend to the right by (1½ hr.) *Trahhütten* to (2 hrs.) *St. Maria*, or *Glashütten* (\*Inn). Thence we proceed to the (2 hrs.) chalets in the *Bärental* (Alpine fare), and ascend past a shepherd's hut (far below which, on the left, is the source of the *Schwarze Sulm*) in 2 hrs. to the summit of the *Koralpe* (7336 ft.), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, locally called the *Speikkogel*, but not to be confounded with the Gleinalper *Speikkogel* mentioned below (Inn ¼ hr. from the top, on the S.W. side). View W. to Wolfsberg, St. Andrä, St. Paul, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; a considerable part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N. the Hochschwab, Schöckel, and Gratz; S. the Mts. of Carniola; E. over Gleichenberg and Riegersburg to Hungary and Croatia. — Descent on the E. side by the *Bürgeralp* to (4 hrs.) *Schwanberg* (see above), whence we return to Gratz by railway in 2¼ hrs.

Travellers bound for Carinthia may descend on the W. side, the last part precipitous, to the *Lavant-Thal* and (3 hrs.) *Wolfsberg* (p. 343), whence a diligence runs daily to Klagenfurt (in 7 hrs.). Or on foot from Wolfsberg to (6 M.) *St. Andrä* (p. 343), and over the *Griffener Berg* in 3 hrs. to *Griffen* (Katakawsky's Inn), with a ruin rising on an isolated rock, and thence by carr. (one-horse 2 fl.) in 1½ hr. by *Völkermarkt* (Rautter) to stat. *Kühnsdorf* (p. 344). Beautiful view of the Karawanken Mts. (p. 346) from the road descending into the Valley of the Drave.

The GLEINALPE and BRUCKER HOCHALPE are also frequently visited from Gratz. In order to visit the former we proceed from Gratz by the S. Railway in 40 min. to stat. *Peggau* (p. 312), cross the Mur to (½ M.) *Feistritz*, and follow the road on the left bank of the *Uebelbach*, through its pretty valley, to (3 M.) *Waldstein*, with a château and ruined castle, and the village of (3 M.) *Uebelbach* (1065 ft.; Bräuhäus; Kölblinger). The road terminates at *Hoier*, 7 M. farther up the valley. Thence an ascent of 2 hrs. to the \**Alpenhaus*, an inn ¾ hr. from the top of the *Speikkogel* (6505 ft.), the highest peak of the Gleinalpe, commanding an extensive and interesting view. We now descend from the inn to the (2¼ hrs.) *Krautwaschl*, traverse the wood to the (¾ hr.) *Abraham* (Inn), and the *Stübinggraben* to the (1 hr.) *Pleschwirth* (whence the *Pleschkogel*, 3458 ft., a good point of view, may be ascended in ½ hr.), and proceed by the abbey of (1½ hr.) *Rein* to (1½ M.) the rail. stat. *Gratwein* (p. 312), whence Gratz is regained by train in ½ hr. (Descent from the Gleinalpe to the *Murthal* and *Knittelfeld*, see p. 349.) — The Hochalpe is most conveniently ascended from stat. *Frohnleiten* (p. 312). We follow the Bruck road thence for 1½ M. towards the N., and turn to the left into the *Gamsgraben* and to the (2 M.) *Kreuzwirth*. We then ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Diebswirth* (\*Inn) and cross the ridge to the N. to the (1½ hr.) summit of the *Hochalpe* (5370 ft.), where a fine panorama is enjoyed (chalet ½ hr. from the top).

FROM GRATZ TO RAAB AND STUHLWEISSENBERG (Ofen) railway viâ *St. Gotthardt* (as far as *Steinamanger* in 6 hrs.; fares 6 fl. 32, 4 fl. 74, 3 fl. 17 kr.). From the sixth station, (33 M.) *Feldbach*, a diligence (80 kr.; carr. 3½ fl.) runs in 1 hr. to *Bad Gleichenberg* (3000 visitors annually, few foreigners), the waters of which were known to the Romans (800,000 bottles exported annually). The broad valley in which they are situated is laid out in pleasure-grounds, and contains a considerable number of hotels (*Vereinshaus*; *Villa Höfinger*; *Stadt Mailand*; *Stadt Venedig*; *Stadt Würzburg*) and villas, of which the *Villa Wickenburg* and *Villa Suess* are the most attractive (good survey from the 'Paraplui'). The *Constantinsquelle*, a saline water, free from iron, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints.

The *Klaussenbrunnen* and *Johannisbrunnen*, 3 M. distant, are both chalybeate springs. On a rock, inaccessible on three sides, rises the ancient castle of *Gleichenberg*, where numerous witches were tried and burned in the middle ages. — To the N. is situated (2 hrs.) the conspicuous *Riegersburg*, 400 ft. above the *Raab*, a stronghold which bade defiance to repeated attacks of the Turks. A winding path hewn in the rock ascends to the castle, which is entered by seven different gates. The chapel contains the vaults of the Counts of Purgstall and an altar-piece by Kraft. Very extensive panorama from the summit.

### 69. From Gratz to Trieste.

227 M. RAILWAY. Express trains in 9 hrs. (fares 20 fl. 86, 15 fl. 52 kr.); ordinary trains in 14 hrs. (fares 17 fl. 46, 13 fl. 10, 8 fl. 73 kr.).

*Gratz*, see p. 330. The *Köflach* line soon diverges to the right, and the *Raab* line to the left, and the train traverses the broad and fertile *Murthal*, at a distance from the river. 4 M. *Puntigam*. On the hill to the right stands the château of *Premstetten*, the property of Count Saurau. Beyond (8 M.) *Kalsdorf*, on the hill to the left, beyond the *Mur*, is *Schloss Weisseneck*, once besieged by the Turks. Near (15 M.) *Wildon* the *Kainach* is crossed; on the height is the ruined castle of *Ober-Wildon*, in which Tycho Brahe once made his astronomical observations.

On the right are the spurs of the *Schwanberg Alps* (p. 335). At stat. *Lebring* the *Lassnitz-Thal* opens to the right, and near (22½ M.) *Leibnitz* the valley of the *Sulm* diverges (p. 335). In the *Leibnitzer Feld*, a peninsula between the *Sulm* and *Mur*, numerous Roman antiquities have been found, this being the site of the Roman *Flavium Sovense*. The episcopal château of *Seckau*, 1½ M. to the W. of *Leibnitz*, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

27 M. *Ehrenhausen*, with the château of that name on a wooded height to the right; the adjacent dome belongs to the burial-chapel of the princes of *Eggenberg*. 28½ *Spielfeld*, with a handsome château of Count Attems.

The train quits the *Mur*, turns S. into the *Windische Bühel*, a range of hills separating the *Mur* and *Drave*, and penetrates the watershed by the *Egidi Tunnel*, 550 yds. long. Near *Pössnitz* it crosses the *Pössnitzthal* by a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. in length; it then traverses the E. spurs of the *Posruck* (see below), and descends to —

40½ M. *Marburg* (880 ft.; \**Hôtel Wohlschlager*; *Stadt Wien*; *Stadt Meran*; Rail. Restaurant), a town with 11,000 inhab., the second in *Styria*, picturesquely situated on the *Drave*, at the foot of the *Posruck*, which stretches from the *Drave* towards the N. to the *Koralpe*. The vine is largely cultivated in the neighbourhood, particularly at the foot of the *Bacher-Gebirge* (see p. 343). In the *Kirchenplatz* rises a monument to hussars who fell in 1809. — Railway to *Villach* and *Franzensfeste*, see RR. 70, 54.

The train crosses the *Drave* by a long bridge: picturesque view of the town and the *Drave Valley* to the right; on the right bank

are the large locomotive works of the S. Railway. (The Villach line diverges here, see p. 343.) A broad plain is now traversed; to the right are the slopes of the *Bacher-Gebirge*. 40½ M. *Kranichsfeld*, with an old château; then (52 M.) *Pragerhof*, the junction for *Kanizsa* and *Ofen* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*). The train traverses an undulating plain and passes through two tunnels. 61 M. *Pölttschach*, at the N.W. base of the *Wotsch* (3218 ft.; ascended by *St. Nikolaus* in 2 hrs., charming view).

The *Baths of Rohitsch*, the water of which, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, resembles that of *Selters* (800,000 bottles annually exported), situated 7½ M. to the S.E., on the *Sotla*, the frontier of Croatia, attract numerous visitors. Charges fixed by tariff. A monument has been erected to Count Attems, the chief patron of the baths. The conical *Donatiberg* (2900 ft.), said to be the ancient site of a Roman temple of the sun, commands a fine view (ascended from the village of *Rohitsch*, 4½ M. E. of the baths, to the N.E. in 2½ hrs.).

German is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wend dialect. The line winds through a sparsely-peopled mountainous district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. 69 M. *Ponigl*; 76 M. *St. Georgen*, with a ruined castle on the height to the left; 79 M. *Storè*, with several foundries. An extensive view of the *Sannthal*, a hilly, well-cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the *Sulzbach Alps* (see below), is now suddenly disclosed.

82½ M. *Cilli* (787 ft.; *Erzherzog Johann*; *Kaiserkrone*; *Elephant*; *Löwe*; *Ochs*), a prosperous-looking old town with 4000 inhab., was founded by the Emperor Claudius (*Colonia Claudia Celeja*). The picturesqueness of the surrounding scenery and the pleasant baths in the *Sann* (temperature in summer 75-80° Fahr.) render it a pleasant place for a prolonged stay. The *Josefiberg* commands a charming view of the town, the *Sannthal*, and the *Sulzbach Alps*. On the wooded *Schlossberg* stands the ruin of *Ober-Cilli*.

The *Baths of Neuhaus* (1210 ft.; \**Curhaus*) are situated 10½ M. to the N.W. of *Cilli*, on the spurs of the *Sulzbach Alps* (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., viâ *Hoheneck* and *Neukirchen*). The thermal water resembles that of *Pfäfers* in Switzerland. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the ruined *Schlangenburg*, which commands a picturesque and extensive view.

The \**Sannthal Alps*, also known as the *Sulzbach* or *Steiner Alps*, form the E. portion of the S. Limestone Alps, and are situated on the frontier of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria. They present many beautiful and interesting points, and are well worthy of a visit. The inhabitants are kindly and honest, and the accommodation and fare at the more frequented places (such as *Sulzbach*, *Stein*, and *Ober-Seeland*) are good and moderate in price (most of the innkeepers and guides speak a little German). — A road leads from *Cilli* (diligence as far as *Prassberg* daily in 4 hrs.; two-horse carr. to *Laufen* in 6 hrs., 12 fl.) to the E., on the left bank of the *Sann*, by *Sachsenfeld*, *Sannbrücken*, where the river is crossed, and *Letusch*, where the river is again crossed, to (18 M.) *Prassberg* (Post; *Lipold*) and (12 M. *Laufen* (*Krulletz*; *Schmautz*, both rustic), lying in a wide basin, where we quit the carriage-road (which leads S.W. by *Oberburg* to *Stein*, 18 M., see p. 338). We now follow a rough cart-road (it is better to walk, and after 1½ M. cross the *Sann*) to (7 M.) *Leutsch* (1718 ft.; *Messner*, *Gotschevar*, both unpretending), picturesquely situated at the influx of the *Leutschbach* into the *Sann*. The *Raduha* (6728 ft.), a good point of view, may be ascended hence in 5½ hrs. (*Matioz* is

recommended as a guide); finer point is the *Ojstrica* (7600 ft.), the second in height of the Sulzbach Alps, which commands a superb view (6-7 hrs., laborious). In the latter ascent the night should be spent at the *Planinschek* (3525 ft.), a comfortable and hospitable farm-house, 2 hrs. from Leutsch. Thence in 2½ hrs. to the *Koroschica-Alpe* (new refuge-hut, 5935 ft.), and in 1½ hr. more to the narrow crest which forms the summit. The descent by the *Skarje-Sattel* (6920 ft.) to the *Klemensek Alp* (5930 ft.) and the *Logarthal* is steep and toilsome (3½-4 hrs. to the Plesnik, see below).

At Leutsch the Sannthal turns towards the N. and becomes a wild ravine, from which the rocky sides of the Raduha rise on the right almost perpendicularly. The stony path, in several places formed by blasting the rock, crosses after ¼ hr. to the left bank, at the (25 min.) *Nadel* (Slov. *Igla*) leads through a rocky cleft, only 3-4 ft. wide, near which is an intermittent spring, and descends to the stream. On the right bank is situated (1½ hr.) —

**Sulzbach** (1985 ft.; \**Messner*; *Maruschnik*; accommodation also at the curé's), the last village in the valley. Interesting excursion hence to the \**Logarthal* (with guide; the sacristan speaks German). In 1¼ hr. we reach the *Logarbauer* (2240 ft.), near which the Sann, after pursuing a subterranean course for some distance, suddenly makes its appearance above ground; ½ hr. farther is the *Plesnikbauer* (2395 ft.; refreshments and quarters for the night). The *Logarthal* is a basin, 6 M. long and ½ M. broad, the background of which is formed by a huge amphitheatre of limestone rocks, extending from the *Ojstrica* to the *Rinka*. From the Plesnik we climb for 1½ hr. more, part of the way through pine-wood, to the beautiful \**Rinka Fall*, which is precipitated over a rock, about 400 ft. high, at the S.W. angle of the valley. An extension of the walk to the *Okreschel*, or uppermost zone of the valley, is strongly recommended: about ¼ hr. below the *Rinka Fall* we cross the Sann, and then ascend the 'Kuhweg' to the (1 hr.) *Source of the Sann* (3900 ft.), which bubbles up in front of a rocky precipice, and to the magnificently situated (¼ hr.) *Okreschel Alp*, with a new refuge-hut (4460 ft.; N. the *Merzlagora*, W. the *Rinka*, S. the *Brana*, S.E. the *Baba* and *Ojstrica*). — A difficult route (lately improved) leads hence across the *Steiner Sattel* (6200 ft.), between the *Brana* and the *Baba* to the *Feistritz-Graben* and the *Ursitsch-Bauer*, and then past the curious natural bridge of *Predasel*, 130 ft. high, to (6 hrs.) *Stein* (see below).

FROM THE NORTH the direct route to Sulzbach is from *Prävali* (p. 343): road by *Miss* (Krauth) to (9 M.) *Schwarzenbach* (Mateusch); thence on foot by *St. Jacob* (rustic inn) and the *Kopreinsattel* (4380 ft.) to (5-6 hrs.) *Sulzbach*. — FROM THE SOUTH: road from *Laibach* (p. 340; diligence daily at 5 p.m. in 2 hrs.) to (13½ M.) *Stein* (4510 ft.; \**Fröhlich*; *Hostnik*; *Jamnik*), a small town, charmingly situated on the *Feistritz*, and well adapted for a prolonged stay (new bath-house and Curhaus). Three routes lead hence to Sulzbach. The longest and least interesting is the road by *Neustift* and *Oberburg* to (18 M.) *Laufen* (see above). The pleasantest is the footpath by (6 hrs.) *Leutsch*: from *Stein* ascend the *Feistritz-Graben* for 1 hr., and the *Tscherna-Graben* to the right to the (2½ hrs.) *Rak-Sattel*, the boundary between Carniola and Styria, and descend to *St. Antoni* and through the *Leutschthal* to (2½ hrs.) *Leutsch*. — FROM THE WEST, an easy route from *Kappel* (p. 344): follow the *Vellach* road to the S. for 3 M.; then diverge to the left through the *Remschnitgrab*, and at a (20 min.) cross ascend the gorge to the right, past a (40 min.) farm-house, to an (½ hr.) image of *St. Leonhard* on the left. The shortest route from this point is by a footpath to the left, ascending to the (1½ hr.) church of *St. Leonhard* (4370 ft.; refreshments at the sacristan's), whence it crosses the wooded *St. Leonhards-Sattel* (4735 ft.) to (¾ hr.) *Heilig-Geist* (4080 ft.; \*View of the *Logarthal*) and (1½ hr.) *Sulzbach*. Or, instead of turning to the left at the image of *St. Leonhard*, we may proceed straight on to the (¾ hr.) culminating point of the route (4675 ft.), whence a good path leads past the mouths of the *Jezertal* and *Logarthal* to (7½ M.) *Sulzbach* (a visit to the *Logarthal* may be easily combined with



this route). — From *Bad Vellach* (p. 344): a rough cart-road diverges to the right, from the Kappel road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., and ascends rapidly past the large farm of *Pavlitsch* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Vellacher Sattel* (4300 ft.), from which there is a fine view. It then descends through wood, past the (1 hr.) *Cavnikbauer* (3770 ft.) and the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Zibovtbauer* (3740 ft.) to the (20 min.) mouth of the *Jezeriathal*, whence the footpath mentioned above is followed to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Sulzbach*.

At Cilli the train crosses the *Sann* and enters the wooded and rocky ravine of this river. This is the most interesting part of the line; scenery very picturesque as far as Sava, where the mountains are quitted. Several white churches and chapels glisten on the neighbouring hills. At (89 M.) *Markt Tüffer*, which was rebuilt after a fire in 1840, are the *Franz-Josephs-Bad* and a ruined château.

The *Franz-Josephs-Bad*, prettily situated at the foot of the *Hamberg*, on the left bank of the *Sann*, possesses three warm springs ( $95\text{--}102^\circ$ ), resembling those at Neuhaus and Römerbad. Visitors are received at the *Bathhouse* (pleasant grounds) and at the hotels *Zum Flösser*, *Zur Brücke*, *Bräuhaus*, *Villa Stein*, and others.

94 M. *Römerbad* (650 ft.), Slav. *Teplitza* (i.e. 'warm bath'), the thermal springs of which ( $97^\circ$ ) are proved by inscriptions to have been known to the Romans, is now a thriving watering-place with pleasure-grounds and a good Curhaus, charmingly situated.  $97\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Steinbrück* (Rail. Restaurant) is an increasing place on the *Save*, or *Sau*, which here unites with the *Sann*.

FROM STEINBRÜCK TO AGRAM (47 M.), railway in 3 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.). Stations *Lichtenwald*, *Reichenburg*, *Videm-Gurksfeld*, and *Rann*. Agram (*Pruckner's Hotel*; *Goldnes Lamm*), the capital of Croatia, with 20,000 inhab.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the *Save*, consists of the upper and lower town. In the former are the palace of the Banus (governor), the archiepiscopal palace, and the \**Cathedral*, a fine late Gothic edifice of the 15th cent.; one tower only completed; rich E. portal. The *Jellachich-Platz* in the lower town is adorned with a statue of the Banus *Jellachich* (d. 1859). The beautiful *Maximir Park* is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town.

Beyond Agram the line leads to *Sissek*, at the confluence of the *Kulpa* and *Save*, besieged by the Turks in 1593. — Agram is the junction of the railway from *Ofen* by *Kanizsa* to *Carlstadt* (Krone), a fortress and busy commercial place (6000 inhab.) on the *Kulpa*, and to *Fiume* (p. 364).

From Steinbrück to stat. Sava (journey of 1 hr.) the line follows the valley of the *Save*, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs, and frequently so narrow as barely to afford space for the river and railway. 102 M. *Hrastnig*. At ( $105\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Trifail* is one of the most important coal-mines in Austria (yielding from 275,000 to 300,000 tons of coal annually), being in fact a coal-quarry, as the operations are carried on above ground, with cliffs of coal 70-80 ft. in height. In some places, where the seam has been displaced and folded over by some convulsion of nature, it measures double or even three times that thickness. —  $108\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Sagor*, the first village in Carniola;  $113\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Sava*.

The valley now expands. The white château of *Bonowicz*, with the buildings below, belongs to a distiller. At (118 M.) *Littai* the *Save* is crossed by an iron bridge. 122 M. *Kressnitz*; 128 M. *Laase*. At the confluence of the *Laibach* and the *Save* the line quits the latter, and then follows the right bank of the *Laibach*. The lofty



mountains towards the N.W. are the *Julian* or *Carnian Alps*, and in clear weather the *Terglou* (p. 353) is visible. 132 M. *Salloch*.

137 M. *Laibach* (940 ft.; \**Stadt Wien*; *Europa*; *Elephant*; *Mohr*, *Bayrischer Hof*, both near the railway; \**Rail. Restaurant*), Slavonic *Ljubljana*, the Roman *Aemona*, capital of Carniola, with 23,000 inhab., is situated on the Laibach in an extensive plain, surrounded by mountains of various heights. The old *Schloss* towering over the town, now used as a prison, commands a beautiful view, especially towards the *Terglou*, and the *Sulzbach Alps*. The *Cathedral*, in the Italian circular style, with a dome, is adorned with stucco mouldings and numerous frescoes of the 18th century. The school-buildings near it contain the *Landes-Museum*, a collection of products of the district.

The Congress held at Laibach from 27th Jan. to 21st May, 1821, the chief object of which was the suppression of the insurrection at Naples, first brought the town into notice. The principal square, with several cafés, is still called the Congress-Platz (*Narodny-Terg*). The Stern-Allee in this Platz is adorned with a bronze bust of Marshal Radetzky. Pleasant walk through the *Lattermann'sche Allee*, with its beautiful old chestnuts, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) park and château of *Tivoli*, formerly the property of Radetzky, commanding a charming view, and to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Rosenbach*, both favourite resorts. The walk may then be prolonged to the (20 min.) *Rosenbichl*, with its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained of the *Grintuz* and other *Sannthal Alps*. — Railway from Laibach to *Villach*, see R. 72; *Sannthal Alps*, see p. 337.

The line now traverses the marshy *Laibacher Moos* by means of an embankment  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which here becomes navigable. The river emerges in considerable volume from the mountains at *Oberlaibach*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. higher; and it is probably identical with the *Poik*, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 387), disappears in the cavern of *Adelsberg* (see below), re-appears at *Planina* as the *Unz*, and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of *Loitsch*. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the *Julian Alps*, a limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W. to S.E.

Before reaching *Franzdorf* the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 620 yds. in length and 125 ft. high in the centre, passes *Oberlaibach*, and stops at (160 M.) *Loitsch* (1555 ft.; Post, Stadt Triest).

QUICKSILVER MINES OF IDRIA, 21 M. N.W. of *Loitsch*. Diligence twice daily in 4 hrs., 1 fl.; carriage there and back in 6-7 hrs., 6-8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining operations, 3-4 hours. The mines are approached nearly in the centre of the old town of *Idria* (1540 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*), by a flight of 757 steps hewn in the limestone rock. Drops of the pure metal are everywhere seen adhering to the rocks; the ore is excavated by means of pickaxes. It is brought to the surface from a depth of 2600 ft., conveyed to the stamping-mills, and thence by means of conduits to the washing-houses, where the earthy matter is removed. It is

next melted in furnaces, the fumes from which are conducted to the cooling chambers, where the pure metal is deposited in showers of minute globules. The pure liquid metal is then collected and preserved in iron reservoirs. The annual yield averages 300 tons, a considerable part of which is converted into cinnabar, or sulphuret of mercury, on the spot. — Pleasant walk of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from Idria to the romantic \**Wildensee*.

Another curiosity of Carniola, situated  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. S.E. of the next stat. *Rakek* (Lauritsch), is the —

*Zirknitzer See* (1880 ft.), the *Lacus Lugeus* of Strabo, 6 M. in length and 2 M. in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is surrounded by mountains, of which the *Javornik* (4153 ft.) and the *Slivenza* are the most prominent. It is drained by means of funnel-shaped apertures and fissures in the rocks. The water re-appears in the Laibach Valley below as the brooks *Bistriza* and *Boruniza*. The lake sometimes dries up, as was the case in 1868 and 1871; and at other times, after protracted rain, it causes inundations. Innumerable water-fowl here afford excellent sport. — The ascent of the *Schneeberg* is a very interesting expedition. A drive of 3 hrs. by *Zirknitz* and *Laas* brings us to *Igendorf* (Mlaker), whence the top of the \**Schneeberg* (5768 ft.) may be reached in 6 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). The extensive and magnificent view includes the whole of Carniola, Istria, the Friuli, Julian, and Sulzbach Alps, the Bay of Quarnero, the N. part of Dalmatia, etc. About 1 hr. below the summit is a hut of the German Alpine Club, which, however, has been repeatedly plundered and damaged by the people of the neighbourhood (key, refreshments, and water must be carried with the party). The descent may also be made, if desired, on the S. side to *Feistritz* in Illyria, on the railway from St. Peter to Fiume (p. 342); or by *Koritenza* (Inn at the forester's) to *St. Peter* (p. 342).

176 M. *Adelsberg* (1798 ft.; \**Grand Hôtel-Pension Adelsberg*, prettily situated, R. 1 fl. 50, L. and A. 80, B. 70 kr., D. 2 fl.; \**Krone*), Slav. *Postójna*, has recently been much in favour with the inhabitants of Trieste as summer-quarters. The picturesque ruins of the old castle (25 min.) command a beautiful view.

The celebrated \**Stalactite Caverns*, known in the middle ages, and accidentally re-discovered in 1816, are under the supervision of a committee ('*Grotten-Verwaltung*'), by whom tickets of admission (70 kr.) are issued at Adelsberg. Each guide receives 80 kr., which includes the ordinary illumination (for 1-4 pers. two guides are required, and for each additional party of 1-4 one guide more). Illumination with 156 lights 2 fl., with 400 lights 4 fl., with 1800 lights  $20\frac{1}{2}$  fl. Without ample illumination the effect is very imperfect. A visit to the caverns occupies 2 hrs.; the farthest point to which travellers usually proceed is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the entrance; entire length  $2\frac{3}{4}$  M., more than half of which is traversed by a miniature railway (return-ticket 1 fl.). Chair with four bearers  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fl. Temperature of the interior  $48^{\circ}$  Fahr. (The *Recca Caverns* of *St. Canzian*, p. 342, are not less remarkable and even more imposing than those of Adelsberg, but much more difficult of access.)

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the ENTRANCE (2300 ft.), closed by a gate,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. W. of Adelsberg. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The *Poik Cavern*, into which the *Poik* (*Piuka*; see above), flows, 60 ft. below the entrance, this being the beginning of its subterranean channel. Two natural bridges of rock, connected by one of masonry, lead to the — 2. *Cathedral*, 71 ft. high, 157 ft. broad. The dimensions of this imposing grotto appear magnified owing to the uncertain light, and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its sombre recesses, from the bottom of which the murmur of the *Poik* reaches the ear. — 3. The *Kaiser-Ferdinand-Grotto*, consisting of a succession of halls, in one of which, the *Ball-Room*, 394 ft. long and upwards of 100 ft. high, a ball takes place annually on Whitmonday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The *Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth-Grotto*, discovered in 1829, one of the most spacious caverns known, 111 ft. in height, 223 yds. in length, 210 yds. in

breadth. An eminence in this cavern is composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. The Maria-Anna-Grotto, quite lately discovered, the farthest point of which, called the *Calvarienberg*, is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the entrance.

The most remarkable feature of these caverns is the vast variety of stalactites (depending from above) and stalagmites (upward formations) which they contain, many of them of the most fantastic forms. In some places they resemble beautiful curtains of drapery, feebly illuminated by the lights behind, at others they take the form of petrified waterfalls, fountains, palms, cypresses, etc. Other formations bear a resemblance to human beings and various animals, and are known by a number of fanciful appellations. Some of the stalactite-columns have attained a diameter of 12 ft. and upwards. The fact that the ordinary dropping of the water in these grottoes forms a scarcely perceptible deposit after a lapse of 13 years serves to convey an idea of the incalculable antiquity of these formations. — A strange and rare animal (*Proteus Anguineus*), of pale red colour, somewhat resembling a salamander, living specimens of which are usually shown to visitors at Adelsberg, is sometimes found in the subterranean water of the *Magdalenenlöhle*, 3 M. to the S.W. of Adelsberg.

Prewald (1817 ft.; *Kautschitsch*),  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M. W. of Adelsberg, on the high road (diligence daily at 6 a.m. in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), is a summer resort of the inhabitants of Trieste. The *Nanos* (4140 ft.) is sometimes ascended hence in 2 hrs. (with guide). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now runs through the valley of the *Poik* to *Prestranek* and (184 M.) *St. Peter* (1782 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

FROM ST. PETER TO FIUME ( $46\frac{1}{2}$  M.), railway in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 2 fl. 76, 2 fl. 8, 1 fl. 39 kr.). The train descends the valley of the *Recca* to stat. *Küllenbergl*, quits the stream beyond stat. *Dornegg-Feistritz*, and traverses the bleak plateau of the *Karst* in a S. direction. Stat. *Sapiane*, *Jurdani*, *Matuglie*. As the line descends to the sea, we obtain a charming view of the Gulf of Quarnero with the islands of Veglia and Cherso. *Fiume*, p. 364.

The train now traverses an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, called the *Karst* (Ital. *Carso*, Slav. *Kras*), which extends from Fiume to Gorizia (p. 360). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partially covered with underwood and loose stones; and numerous funnel-shaped cavities are observed in the rocks. The fierce N.E. wind (*Bora*) which prevails in this district has been known to overthrow loaded waggons. — The train threads its way through this stony wilderness and passes through several tunnels. 191 M. *Lesece*;  $198\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Divazza*. Near *St. Canzian*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.E. are the interesting *Recca Grottoes* (p. 341).

FROM DIVAZZA TO POLA (76 M.), railway in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 5 fl. 84, 4 fl. 38, 2 fl. 92 kr.). The chief stations are ( $22\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pinguente*, (44 M.) *Pisino* or *Mitterburg*, (57 M.) *Canfanaro* (branch-line to *Bovigno* in 1 hr., p. 362), ( $67\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Dignano*, and (76 M.) *Pola* (p. 362).

Beyond (204 M.) *Sessana* (1627 ft.) the train crosses the high road and descends to (211 M.) *Prosecco*, noted for its wine (comp. p. 356), and (216 M.) *Nabresina* (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel *Böswirth*), where the line to Udine (p. 360) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 221 M. *Grignano*, the last station, is in a straight direction not  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. below Prosecco. On the *Punta Grignana*, which here projects into the sea, is the handsome château of *Miramar* (p. 359). The train passes through a tunnel and reaches —

227 M. *Trieste* (p. 356).

## 70. From Marburg to Villach.

101½ M. RAILWAY in 6¼-7½ hrs.; fares 7 fl. 92, 5 fl. 94, 3 fl. 96 kr.

*Marburg*, see p. 336. The line diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the main S. Railway (R. 69). To the left on the slope of the *Bacher-Gebirge* rises *Schloss Rothwein*; to the right, on the opposite bank of the Drave, is the village of *Gams*, picturesquely situated on vine-clad hills. 5½ M. *Feistritz*; 8 M. *Mariarast*, opposite which is the château of *Wildhaus*. The line crosses the *Lobnitz*, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (12 M.) *Faal*, with a château and park of Baron Kettenburg.

The train follows the right bank of the Drave, far above the deep bed of the river. 16 M. *St. Lorenzen*, at the mouth of the *Radlbach*, on which, 3 M. from its mouth, is the village of *St. Lorenzen*. About 6 M. S.W. of (22½ M.) *Reifnig-Fresen* is the town of *Reifnig* (Pühr), at the base of the *Welka Kappa* (5193 ft.), the highest peak of the *Bachergebirge* (ascent interesting, 3 hrs. with guide; see below). 28 M. *Wuchern-Mahrenberg*; the small town of *Mahrenberg*, with its château and ruined abbey, lies on the opposite bank of the Drave. 33 M. *Saldenhofen*, opposite which is *Hohenmauthen*, with iron-works, on the *Feistritz*. 40 M. *Unter-Drauburg* (Post), at the influx of the *Missbach* into the Drave.

A road (diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr.) leads hence to the S.F. through the *Misslingthal* to (6½ M.) *Windischgratz* (*Günther*; Post), a small town with iron-works and the château of *Rothenthurm*. The *Welka Kappa* (see above) is sometimes ascended hence (3½ hrs.). A more interesting ascent is that of the *Ursulaberg* (5406 ft.), viâ *Siele* in 4½-5 hrs., which commands an extensive view of the E. Alps, from the *Dachstein* and the *Tauern*, as far as the *Croatian Mts.* (on the top a church and parsonage which affords accommodation). The descent may be made by *Kötlulach* to (2½ hrs.) *Guttenstein* (Inn). 3 M. to the E. of *Prävali* (see below). — Beyond *Windischgratz* the road leads to *Weitenstein*, *Hohenegg*, and (30 M.) *Cilli* (p. 337).

From *Unter-Drauburg* a high-road (diligence daily to *Judenburg*, p. 349, 56½ M.) leads to the N. through the fertile *Lavantthal*, the 'Eden of Carinthia', bounded by the *Saualpe* (p. 351) on the W. and the *Koralpe* (p. 335) on the E. The road (railway to *Wolfsberg* in course of construction) leads past (5½ M.) *Lavamünd* (Stifter), at the influx of the *Lavant* into the Drave, to (7 M.) *St. Paul* (Fischer; *Klimbacher*), a picturesquely situated market-town with a Benedictine Abbey, and to (5½ M.) *St. Andrä* (Post; *Deutscher*), with the old château of the former Bishops of *Lavant*, now the property of the Jesuits. Then to (5½ M.) *Wolfsberg* (1500 ft.; *Schellander*; \**Pfundner*), the capital of the *Lavantthal*, with a modern château in the Tudor style, belonging to Count *Henkel von Donnersmark*, and a handsome \**Mausoleum* erected over the remains of the late Countess (built by *Stüler*, statues by *Kiss*). The hill on which the château stands affords a beautiful view. (Ascent of the *Koralpe* from *Wolfsberg* or *St. Andrä*, see p. 335; ascent of the *Saualpe*, see p. 351.) — The road leads N. from *Wolfsberg* through the romantic *Twimberger-Graben* to (12 M.) *St. Leonhard* (*Schlaffer*; over the *Klipitzthörl* to *Mösel*, see p. 351; carriage, including the *Saualpe*, in 7 hrs., 10 fl.), and then past *Reichenfels* and *Obdach* to (21 M.) *Judenburg* (p. 349).

The train quits the Drave, and turns towards the S. into the pretty, wooded *Missthal*. On the left, ¾ M. up this valley, is the influx of the *Misslingbach* (road to *Windischgratz*, see above). The

train crosses the *Missbach* repeatedly, passes the village of *Guttenstein*, where the valley expands (slopes of the *Ursulaberg* to the S., see above), and stops at (46½ M.) *Prävali* (1215 ft.; Post; Moser), a busy iron-manufacturing place. (Route to *Sulzbach*, see p. 338.) The *Missthal* again contracts, and the train runs at a considerable height on its N. side; it then turns to the right into the *Landsteg-Thal*, passes through two tunnels, and descends to (54 M.) *Bleiburg* (1605 ft.; Post; *Elephant*). The small town, with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the *Libuska*, 1½ M. to the N. of the station. To the S. rises the isolated *Petzen* (3644 ft.); laborious ascent of 7-8 hrs., with guide (new path constructed in 1878). The *Jaunthal*, a lofty, and for the most part wooded plain between the *Drave* and the mountains, is now traversed to (63 M.) *Kühnsdorf*, whence a fine view is enjoyed: to the S. the long chain of the *Karawanken*, from the *Ursulaberg* and *Petschen* to the *Mittagskogel* near *Villach* (the *Grintuz* rising in the distance above *Ebersdorf*, see below); to the N. the green hills of the *Sau-Alpe* and *Kor-Alpe*. *Kühnsdorf* is the station for *Völkermarkt* (p. 335), a town on the left bank of the *Drave*, 3 M. to the N., and for *Kappel*, situated to the S. (diligence daily at 3.30 p.m. in 2¾ hrs.; carriage 3½ fl.).

The last-mentioned road (to *Krainburg*, 39 M.) leads by *Eberndorf* (passing a large building on the left, formerly an abbey) and (6¾ M.) *Miklaushof* (\*Inn and brewery) to (4½ M.) *Kappel*, or *Eisen-Kappel* (1740 ft.; \**Niderdorfer*; *Popp*; *Weitzer*), a manufacturing place at the influx of the *Ebriachbach* into the *Vellach-Bach* (or *Bela Bach*). A very interesting excursion hence, recommended also to the notice of mineralogists and botanists, is the ascent of the *Obir* (6968 ft.), 5 hrs., with guide: either direct, across the buttress extending E. from the summit to *Kappel*, or through the *Ebriachthal* (new path through the picturesque gorge). Accommodation at the *Knappenhaus* (belonging to the lead-mines), ¼ hr. from the summit; view extensive and picturesque. — From *Kappel* to *Sulzbach*, see p. 338.

Beyond *Kappel*. 6 M. to the S., in the midst of a beautiful wood, lies the *Vellacher Bad* (2885 ft.; *Badhaus*, usually crowded in summer), with its chalybeate spring. (Road to *Sulzbach*, see p. 338.) An interesting expedition may be made hence to the top of the *Seeländer Storschitz* (5740 ft.), to the W. of the baths (2½-3 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.). Good mountaineers may ascend the *Koschuta* (6862 ft.), 5 hrs., with guide. — The road then mounts rapidly to the (3 M.) top of the *Seeberg* (3900 ft.), which commands an excellent view (best point the rocky knoll by the house to the right), descends as rapidly to (3 M.) *Ober-Seeland* (2940 ft.; \**Kazino Muri*), and traverses the picturesque *Kanker-Thal*, with the slopes of the *Grintuz* on the left, to (12 M.) the small village of *Kanker* (Inn). — The *Grintuz*, or *Grintorc* (8392 ft.), the highest of the *Sannthal Alps* (p. 337), is most easily ascended from the S.W. side. From *Ober-Seeland* we descend the *Kankerthal* past the factory of Herr Fuchs, and after 1¾ hr. ascend to the left to the (¾ hr.) farm of *Suhadolnik* (2940 ft.) and the picturesquely situated (1½ hr.) *Frischauf-Hütte* (4900 ft.), built by the Styrian Mountain Club in 1876 (hay-beds; milk at the chalet opposite). The summit, marked by a pyramid for trigonometrical purposes, is reached from the hut by a somewhat fatiguing climb of 2-2½ hrs. over grass slopes, rubble, and rocks. A trustworthy guide is necessary (the brother and sons of the farmer at *Suhadolnik* are recommended). — The ascent from the N. side (*Ober-Seeland*), is more interesting, but should be attempted by practised mountaineers only (6½ hrs.): from the *Kazino Muri* through

the *Obere Seeländer Kotschna* to the *Stuller-Alpe*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., thence to the *Obere Rarni*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., to the *Schneide* 2 hrs., to the top  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — At *Höflein*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of Kanker, the valley expands; the road enters the broad *Sau-Thal* and reaches (6 M.) *Krainburg*.

Beyond *Kühnsdorf* the train approaches the *Drave*, on the opposite bank of which are the château of *Neidenstein* and the provosty of *Teinach*, and crosses the river by a handsome bridge below the mouth of the *Gurk* (picturesque glimpse of the *Obir* and the *Koschuta* to the S.). It then follows the left bank of the *Gurk* to stat. *Grafenstein*, with a château of Prince Rosenberg (the *Skarbin*, 2558 ft., a fine point of view to the left, may be ascended in 1 hr.), and crosses the *Gurk* and the *Glan*. On the left the château of *Ebenthal*, belonging to Count Goess, and on the right Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of *Welzenegg*.

79 M. **Klagenfurt** (1472 ft.; *Europa*, R. 1 fl., L. 20, omnibus 20 kr.; \**Kaiser von Oesterreich*; \**Moser*; *Sandwirth*, with garden; *Weisses Lamm*; *Goldner Bär*; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Cafés Schibert*, *Beer*, *Dorrer*), the capital of Carinthia, with 16,000 inhab., lies on the *Glan*, which is connected with the *Wörther-See* (see below) by the *Lend Canal*, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into promenades. The town, which is nearly square in form, possesses broad and straight streets. The principal hall of the *Ständehaus*, or House of the Estates, built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles. The S. wing contains the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Roman antiquities found at the *Zollfeld* and other places in the vicinity, coins, mediæval and modern works of art, ethnographical objects) and of the Museum of Natural History (minerals, etc.). The *Episcopal Palace* in the *Völkermarkt* suburb was originally erected as a residence for the sister of Emp. Joseph II. In the principal square is a fountain with a dragon in bronze, the heraldic emblem of the town, adjoining which is a *Statue of Maria Theresa*, placed here in 1872 to replace an older statue erected in 1764. The *Cardinals-Platz* is embellished with an obelisk in commemoration of the Peace of Pressburg. *Herr Herbert's* white-lead manufactory here is the largest in Austria. The tower of the parish church, 288 ft. in height, commands a fine \**Panorama* of the environs (20 kr.). The \**Franz-Joseph-Park*, or *Kreuzberg*, with well-kept grounds,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the town, contains a tower commanding a beautiful view (Restaurant). — Railway to *Glandorf*, see p. 351.

FROM KLAGENFURT TO KRAINBURG (37 M.) a high road leads over the *Loibl*. Leaving *Klagenfurt*, the road leads to the S., remaining level as far as the (2 M.) *Glanfurtbrücke*, and then ascending the *Sattnitz* (from the top \**View* to the S. of the *Karawanken* range from the *Koschuta* to the *Mittagskogel*). It passes ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the château of *Hollenburg*, picturesquely situated on a precipitous rock above the *Drave*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the left, descends in a wide curve (avoided by a footpath) to the *Drave* valley, crosses the *Drave* to *Kirschentheuer*, and remounts to ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M.)

*Unterbergen* (Post, rustic; Bräuhans). At ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Unter-Loibl* (1785 ft.) the valley contracts. The road ascends to the (3 M.) top of the *Kleine Loibl*, where the road to Bleiberg and the Bodenthal diverges to the right by the *Sopotnik Chapel* (see below); it then descends in zigzags, and is carried by the bold *Teufelsbrücke* across the wild gorge through which dashes the *Bodenbach*. The *Loibl-Thal* now begins. The road is level for a short distance ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., inn 'Zum Deutschen Peter'), after which it ascends in numerous windings (cut off by footpaths) to the (9 M.) summit of the *Loibl*, or *Leobl* (4470 ft.), a cutting in the rocks marked by two pyramids with lengthy inscriptions. Limited but picturesque view of the *St. Anna-Thal* to the S., with the *Koschuta* on the left and the *Bogunschitza* on the right. The road now descends in zigzags to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) hamlet of *St. Anna* (3390 ft.; Inn), and thence through the picturesque *St. Anna-Thal* to (6 M.) *Neumarkt* (1650 ft.; \*Post), a busy little town at the influx of the *Moszenik* into the *Feistritz*. We may then either follow the left bank of the *Feistritz* to (9 M.) *Krainburg* (p. 352); or proceed to the right over the hill, by a picturesque road affording a series of fine views, to *Vigau* and (9 M.) the station *Radmannsdorf-Lees* (p. 352). — The *Stou* (7326 ft.), the highest peak of the *Karawanken Mts.*, is best ascended from the *Bodenthal* (see above), a fatiguing, but picturesque excursion: from the *Kleine Loibl* (see above) we diverge to the right to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Windisch-Bleiberg* (\*Inn), and turn to the left into the *Bodenthal* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Bodner*, the last chalet (spend night); thence in 5 hrs. more to the top, a striking point of view. The descent to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Jauerburg* (p. 354) is steep at places. — The ascent from the *Bärenthal* is difficult, but that valley itself is interesting: from *Kirschentheuer* (see above) a road leads to the W. to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Windisch-Feistritz* (Kraiger); here we ascend by the brook to the left to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) church and chalets of the *Bärenthal-Alp*, a grand basin terminated on the S.E. side by the *Stou*. An easy route, commanding a fine view, leads from the *Bärenthalalp* over the *Kotschna Joch* (5200 ft.), the depression between the *Benza* and the *Kotschna*, to stat. *Jauerburg* (p. 354) in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.

Immediately after leaving *Klagenfurt* the train crosses the *Lai-bach* high road (see above), and a little beyond it the *Lend Canal*. To the left is the old abbey of *Viktring*, now a cloth-factory. In the distance, above the green lower hills, rises the indented chain of the *Karawanken*, with the *Stou*, the *Kotschna* in the *Bärenthal*, etc.; to the right we survey the town with the *Kreuzberg*, and to the N.E. the spurs of the *Saualpe*. The train runs below the pleasant little château of *Freienthurm*, and emerges on the bank of the pretty *Wörther-See* (1350 ft.), or *Lake of Klagenfurt*, the N. side of which it skirts.

STEAMBOAT on the *Wörther See* twice daily in summer (Fridays excepted) from *Klagenfurt* to *Loretto*, *Krumpendorf*, *Maria-Wörth*, *Seebad Maria-Wörth*, *Pörschach*, and *Velden*: from *Klagenfurt* at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., from *Velden* at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

To the left, on a promontory at the mouth of the *Lend Canal* (p. 345), is Prince Rosenberg's château of *Maria Loretto*. Farther on are the green hills of the *Sattnitz*, which separate the serpentine valley of the *Drave* (here called the *Rosenthal*) from the plain of *Klagenfurt*. 83 M. *Krumpendorf*;  $87\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pörschach* (\*Kohlmann's Hotel, on the lake; Wurzer); opposite, on a rocky eminence on the S. bank, stands the church of *Maria Wörth*, supposed to date from the 11th century. Above *Pörschach*, in the midst of wood, is the ruin of *Leonstein*, a charming point of view. The mountains on both banks of the lake become higher and are clothed with dark



woods; to the S., among the Karawanken Mts., the *Mittagskogel* (6886 ft.) is most conspicuous.

92 M. *Velden am See* (1380 ft.; \**Glasser*, at the steamboat-pier; \**Moro*, in the village; for a prolonged stay: \**Wram*; *Pichler*; also *Villa Kornhäussel*, *Knapp*, and numerous other pensions, R. 1 fl. 40 kr. to 2 fl.; *Ulbing's Bath-Establishment*, bath 20 kr.), a favourite watering-place, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake.

A very pleasant excursion may be made to the S. from Velden (4½ M. by carriage; 3 M. on foot, guide necessary) to *Rosegg (Kappitsch)*, with the château and park of Prince Liechtenstein, charmingly situated in the *Rosenthal*, on a peninsula formed by the *Drave*, and commanding a beautiful prospect. (Inquiry should be made beforehand as to the presence or absence of the Liechtenstein family, the park being closed to the public in the former case.) — Mountaineers will enjoy the ascent of the *Mittagskogel* (comp. below): from Velden by *St. Jacob* to *Rosenbach* in 2½ hrs., thence to the summit in 4½-5 hrs. — A visit to *Sternberg* (2380 ft.) is also recommended (2 hrs.). It commands a fine \*View of the environs of Villach and Klagenfurt, the Karawanken, etc. *Sternberg* may also be reached from Villach by *Tamtschach*, as far as which there is a carriage-road, in 3 hrs.; or from stat. *Föderlach* by *Lind* in 1¾ hr.

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, and at stat. *Föderlach* approaches the *Drave*, which it crosses twice. On a precipitous rock to the right stands the well-preserved castle of *Wernberg*. Farther on, to the N., at the entrance to the *Ossiacher Thal*, are the picturesque ruins of the château of *Landskron*, formerly the property of the *Khevenhüller*, now that of Count *Dietrichstein*. Near Villach the '*Rudolphebahn*' diverges to the right (R. 71).

102 M. *Villach* (1595 ft.; \**Post*, R. and L. 1 fl., omnibus 20 kr.; \**Hôtel Tarmann*, near the station; *Hohenberger*), an old town on the *Drave*, with 3500 inhab., the junction of the lines to *Lienz* and *Franzensfeste* (R. 54), to *St. Michael* (R. 71), and to *Tarvis* and *Laibach* (R. 72), is picturesquely situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the *Dobratsch* (see below). The Gothic *Parish Church* (15th cent.) contains numerous tombstones of the *Khevenhüller*, *Dietrichstein*, and other noble families; fine \*View from the tower. The *Hans Gasser-Platz* is adorned with a statue of *Gasser*, the sculptor (d. 1868), by *Messner*.

ENVIRONS. At the foot of the *Dobratsch*, 2 M. to the S.W., lies *Warmbad Villach* (rail. stat., p. 356), with warm sulphureous springs and a good bath-house (\**Restaurant*). About 2 M. farther to the S., at the mouth of the *Gailthal*, is *Federaun*, with a ruined château, a shot-tower, and a beautiful park (tickets of admission obtained at the office of the shot-factory opposite the post-office at Villach). — Pleasant walk to the S.E. by *Maria-Gail* to the (5 M.) *Faaker See*, a lake with a small island (refreshments at the forester's); on a lofty rock, 3 M. farther S., rises the picturesque ruin of *Finkenstein*, which commands a fine view. — The ascent of the *Mittagskogel* (6886 ft.) forms an attractive but fatiguing excursion: by *Maria-Gail* (see above) to *Faak*, and through the *Greuther-Graben* to (3 hrs.) *Otschena* (Inn), whence the summit is reached in 4½ hrs. The panorama is less extensive than that from the *Dobratsch*; fine view of the *Terglou* to the S. — *Görlitzen-Alp*, see p. 352.

The \**Dobratsch* (1067 ft.), or *Villacher Alp*, the E. spur of the mountain



range which separates the valleys of the Drave and Gail, is one of the most celebrated points of view among the Eastern Alps, and commands a more comprehensive distant prospect than any other mountain of the same height. Carriage-road (one-horse carr. to Bleiberg 3-5 fl.) from Villach by *Vellach* and *Mittewald* (Pegritz Inn), and through the wooded *Bleiberggraben* to (9 M.) *Bleiberg* (2916 ft.; \*Moro), a village with an extensive and interesting lead-mine. A road, constructed by the German Alpine Club, but badly kept and stony (no drinking-spring), leads hence to the summit in 4 hrs. (horse 8, carriage 18 fl.; the old route through the gorge is somewhat shorter but more fatiguing). Good walkers should proceed from Villach to *Heiligengeist* (\*Kärnerwirth), whence a picturesque foot-path leads through wood direct to the top (5-6 hrs.). On the summit are two churches and a large *Inn* (private bedroom 1 fl. 40, bed in large sleeping-room 1 fl. 20 kr., meals according to tariff). The \*View is one of the most extensive among the Alps: to the N. stretches the entire range of the Hohe Tauern, as far as the Kor-Alpe towards the E.; farther distant are the Karawanken, the Julian Alps with the Terglou, and the Dolomite Mountains as far as the Marmolada. In the foreground below lie the fertile valleys of the Gail and the Drave with the lakes of Ossiach, Wörth, and Faak. Traces of an appalling landslide, which overwhelmed ten villages in 1348, and converted the Gailthal for the time into a vast lake, are still observable. — Those who wish to descend into the Gailthal (see below) need not return to Villach, but follow the road which leads from Bleiberg round the W. side of the mountain, by *Kreuth*, to *Nötsch* (see below). The direct descent on the S.W. side to Sack and (3 M.) *Nötsch* is steep, especially at first, but free from danger; the descent on the E. side to the Villacher Bad is easier.

The *Gailthal*, extending as far as *Kötschach* (54 M.), is a broad and smiling valley with numerous villages (diligence to Hermagor daily in 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., 2 fl.). The road diverges to the W. at *Unter-Thörl* (rail. stat., p. 356), and leads by (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Feistritz* (Wigele), beyond which it crosses to the left bank of the Gail, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Nötsch*, and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Emersdorf* (Isep). (From *Nötsch* to *Bleiberg*, see above; ascent of the *Dobratsch* 4 hrs., fatiguing.) The road next leads by (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Stefan* (but pedestrians will find the route across the Mittelgebirge by *St. Georg*, *Kerschdorf*, and *Tratten* more attractive) to *Förolach*. It then leaves the Gail and leads past the pretty *Presecker See* to (9 M.) *Hermagor* (1984 ft.; *Fleiss*), the principal place in the lower Gailthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Gitschthal*. In the latter, through which a road (p. 266) leads to (15 M.) *Greifenburg*, grows the *Wulfenia Carinthiaca*, a beautiful plant with dark blue flower, found nowhere in Europe except on the slopes of the *Gartnerkogel* (7190 ft.), which rises to the S. of Hermagor.

The road then follows the left bank of the Gail to *Kirchbach* and (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Reissach* (Inn). To the N. rises the sharp dolomite peak of the *Reiskofl* (7750 ft.), which may be ascended without much difficulty in 4-5 hrs.; at its base lies the small *Reissacher Bad*. The most conspicuous of the mountains bounding the Gailthal on the S. is the *Pollinig* (7630 ft.). The road next reaches (9 M.) *Kötschach* (2260 ft.; \**Kürschner*; \**Post*), the principal village in the upper Gailthal, prettily situated. Thence by *Maria Lukau* to *Sillian*, see p. 264; over the *Kötschach-Pass* to *Oberdrauburg* and by *Auf der Plecken* to *Venetia*, see p. 265.

## 71. From Bruck to Villach.

126 M. RAILWAY (*Rudolphebahn*) in 8-12 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 56, 7 fl. 16, 4 fl. 77 kr.

The line diverges, to the S. of Bruck (p. 312), to the right from the main S. Railway, crosses the *Mur* by a long bridge, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murthal. 7 M. *Niklasdorf*. It then crosses the *Mur* to —

10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Leoben* (1880 ft.; \**Post*; \**Mohr*; *Adler*), on the

**Mur**, the most important town (3600 inhab.) in Upper Styria, and the seat of the government mining authorities. A miner forms the *Fountain-figure* in the market-place. The *Town Hall* is adorned with the armorial bearings of the towns of Upper Styria. Fine view from the steps of the modern *Church of the Redemptorists* on the Mur. The negotiations between Napoleon and the Austrians preliminary to the Peace of Campo Formio took place at the château of *Göss* near Leoben, on 18th April. 1797.

The line describes a wide circuit round the town (two stations), and near the suburb of *Waasen* crosses the *Vorderberger Bach* (branch-line to *Trofajach* and *Vorderberg*, see p. 321). On the opposite bank of the Mur, farther on, rises the château of *Göss* (see above). 18 M. **St. Michael** (1950 ft.; *Hôtel Rudolfbahn*, at the station; *Ahorner*; \**Rail. Restaurant*), at the mouth of the *Liesing-Thal*, is the junction for *St. Valentin* (R. 65). (Seats should now be taken on the right side.) 28 M. **St. Lorenzen**. To the left are the spurs of the *Glein Alps*, to the right those of the *Sekkau Alps*.

On the left bank of the Mur, 2 M. to the W. of St. Lorenzen, opens the *Kobenz-Thal*, in which,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from its mouth, lies the village of *Sekkau* (*Stradner*), formerly an episcopal residence, with a handsome abbey church (\**Monument of Duke Charles II. of Styria*). An interesting excursion hence is the ascent of the *Hohe Zinken* (7795 ft.), an excellent point of view: through the *Steinmüller Graben* to the *Jürgbauer* (spend night if necessary)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., and to the top in 2 hrs. more.

$31\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Knittelfeld** (2112 ft.; *Kindler*; *Kroll*; *Walter*), a prettily situated little town, lies at the mouth of the *Ingering-Thal*.

The *Gleinalpe* (p. 335) may be ascended without difficulty from Knittelfeld. We follow the high road to the N., crossing the Mur, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Margarethen*, turn to the right into the *Gleinthal*, and ascend by ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Glein* and through the ravine of the Glein to the (3 hrs.) *Alpen-Wirthshaus* (see p. 335).

Another attractive excursion from Knittelfeld is through the *Ingering-Thal*, and by ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bischofffeld* (*Wegsieder*), to (6 M.) the picturesque little *Ingering-See* (3712 ft.), at the foot of the precipitous *Reichartkogel* (7900 ft.; refreshments at the forester's,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. on this side of the lake).

The valley of the Mur now expands to its greatest width.  $36\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Zeltweg** (Post), with the extensive iron-works of Count Henkel, 3 M. to the S. of which, on the right bank of the Mur, is the village of *Weiskirchen*.

41 M. **Judenburg** (2420 ft.; \**Reuschl*; *Fleischer Brand*), an ancient town on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the base of the *Wänzel Alps*, was almost entirely rebuilt after a fire in 1841. The principal square is adorned with a column in memory of the plague of 1717. The Jews, who were permitted to have a municipal judge here of their own election about the year 1440, were banished in 1446. The *Calvarienberg* is the best point of view; near it is the ancient château of *Lichtenstein*. — A road leads hence to the N.W. by *Hohentauern* to *Trieben* (p. 323); another to the S. by *Weiskirchen* and *Obdach* to (33 M.) *Wolfsberg* in the *Lavantthal* (p. 343); a third to the S.W. over the *Stubalp-Pass* (5060 ft.) to *Köflach* (p. 334).

The \**Zirbitskogel* (7894 ft.), which may be ascended from Judenburg viâ *St. Wolfgang* (\*Inn) in 5 hrs., commands an extensive prospect of the Styrian and Carinthian Alps. At the top is a chalet for the use of visitors (use by day 30 kr., bed 50 kr.).

45 M. *Thalheim*; 50 M. *St. Georgen*. The railway and the river then both turn to the S. to (53 M.) *Unzmarkt* (Hirsch), a village belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg. On the opposite bank rises the ruin of *Frauenburg*. The train now crosses the Mur (fine view to the right, up the valley) and reaches (57 M.) *Scheifling* (*Ratschiller*), with the château of *Schrattenberg*.

About 7½ M. to the N.W., in the *Wölzer-Thal*, which opens here, lies *Oberwölz* (*Klaffensack*), a small town with an interesting château. A pleasant excursion hence is the ascent of the *Hohenwarth* (7726 ft.), 5 hrs., with guide: through the *Schöttlgraben* to the (2½ hrs.) *Stallerhütten* and (½ hr.) *Wiederhofshütte* (opposite is the picturesquely situated *Lüzenhütte*); then to the right past the *Fischsee* to the arête and the (2 hrs.) summit, which affords an admirable panorama. — The ascent of the *Schiesseck* (7473 ft.), 3½-4 hrs. (guide) is also attractive. — The road leads from Oberwölz towards the W. to (6 M.) *St. Peter* (Fleischer), on the *Katschbach* (9 M. from station *St. Lambrecht* by the road viâ *Katsch* and *Althofen*). A very pleasing view is gained from the summit of the *Greinberg* (8100 ft.) which is reached from St. Peter by the *Hartlälpe* and the *Sandkogel* in 4½ hrs. (guide).

The line now quits the Murthal (road to *Murau* and *Tamsweg*, see p. 329) and ascends to (62 M.) *St. Lambrecht* (2900 ft.), with its small lake, on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. Beyond (66 M.) *Neumarkt* (Lebzelter) the train enters a defile, through which the *Olsa* is precipitated in a series of small cascades. On the right, near the station of *Einöd*, are the mineral baths '*In der Einöde*'. The castle of *Dürrenstein*, the traditionary prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (comp. p. 319), situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the *Olsa-Thal*.

76 M. *Friesach* (\*Post; \*Mohr; Adler), an ancient town, still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of *Geiersburg*, *Lavant*, *Petersberg*, and *Rothenthurm*, and the remains of the provostry of *Virgilienberg*, is picturesquely situated near the influx of the Olsa into the *Metnitz*. The Gothic parish church dates from the 15th century. The octagonal fountain in the market was erected in 1563.

By FLADNITZ AND ST. LEONHARD TO FELDKIRCHEN (rail. stat.), an attractive route. A carriage-road leads through the *Metnitzthal*, by *Grades*, *Metnitz*, *Mödring* (\*Seppmüller), and *Oberhof*, to the (24 M.) *Fladnitz Alp* (4480 ft.), in a beautiful and sheltered situation, and considered beneficial in summer for sufferers from chest complaints (good accommodation at the *Kottmüller*, often crowded in midsummer). One-horse vehicle from Friesach to Fladnitz 9 fl. — The *Eisenhut* (8005 ft.), the highest peak of the *Stangalpen Group*, on the borders of Styria, Carinthia, and Salzburg, may be ascended from Fladnitz in 5 hrs., with guide; view very striking. Descent to (2 hrs.) *Turrach*, see p. 329. — A picturesque footpath descends from Fladnitz past the *Haidnerhöhe*, to (10 M.) *Griffen*, whence we may either walk or drive to (9 M.) the baths of *St. Leonhard* (3635 ft.; \*Wanner, R. 50-80, D. 74 kr.), finely situated, commanding a noble prospect of the *Karawanken*, and to (9 M.) stat. *Feldkirchen* (p. 352; one-horse carr. from St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen 3, two-horse 6 fl.).

77½ M. *Hirt*. At the influx of the *Metnitz* into the *Gurk*,

1½ M. to the S., lies *Zwischenwässern*, with the château of *Pöckstein*, the summer residence of the Bishop of Gurk.

A road leads hence to the W. through the Gurkthal by *Strassburg* to (9 M.) *Gurk (Post)*, which possesses a fine Romanesque minster of the 12th cent., with well-preserved mural paintings of the 13th in the choir.

The valley of the Gurk expands. The fertile, high-lying plain, with its numerous signs of industry, is called the *Krappfeld*. To the right is the long crest of the *Saualpe* (see below); to the S. rise the *Karawanken* and the *Terglou*. Near stat. *Treibach* are extensive iron-works. To the left, on an eminence, stands the village of *Althofen*, with an ancient watch-tower.

90½ M. *Launsdorf (Post; Railway Restaurant)*. The most interesting of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound in this district is \**Hohen-Osterwitz*, situated 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. *Launsdorf*, the seat of the *Khevenhüller* family. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 918 ft. in height, is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen turreted gateways, and crossing three drawbridges. The chapel, with its numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation. Fine view from the parapet (obstructed on the S. by the *Magdalensberg*).

FROM LAUNSDORF TO HÜTTENBERG (18 M.), railway in 2¼ hrs. (fares 1 fl. 56, 1 fl. 13, 76 kr.). The train traverses the *Görtschitzthal*, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-industry. To the right of stat. *Brückl* is *St. Johann*, with extensive iron-works. At stat. *Eberstein* (\**Nussdorfer*) is an interesting château (ascent hence of the *Grosse Saualpe*, 6824 ft., by *St. Oswald* in 4 hrs., attractive). The train next reaches *Mösel*, whence a carriage-road leads N.E. to (3 M.) *Lölling* (*Sieglwirth*), with considerable iron-mines, and then through the *Stelzing* and over the *Klipitzhörl* (5810 ft.) to (15 M.) *St. Leonhard* in the *Lavanttal* (p. 343). The *Grosse Saualpe* (see above) may be ascended from *Lölling* direct in 3 hours. An easier route, however, leads by (1½ hr.) *Stelzing* (\**Inn*) and then along the crest of the *Saualpe* to the (4 hrs.) top. Descent to *Wolfsberg* (p. 343) 3 hrs., to *St. Andrä* 3½ hrs. — *Hüttenberg* (*Prinzhofen; Aichholzer*), the chief village in the *Görtschitzthal*, lies at the base of the *Erzberg*, which yields a large share of the iron of Carinthia. Mining is prosecuted on three sides of the hill. Forest-path by *Gossen* to *Knappenberg*, and thence over the crest (view) to *Lölling* (see above), 3 M. farther.

The line now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the *Glan*.

95 M. *Glandorf* (\**Rail. Restaurant*).

FROM GLANDORF TO KLAGENFURT (10 M.), railway in 40 min. (fares 92, 63, 46 kr.), traversing the *Zollfeld*, an extensive and at places marshy plain. To the left of stat. *Zollfeld*, is the château of *Tölttschach*, probably erected on the site of a Roman station; and to the right on the hill, on the opposite bank of the *Glan*, rises the castle of *Tanzenberg*. The train next reaches stat. *Maria Saal*, with a pilgrimage-church. Adjacent, between the railway and the road is the ancient *Herzogsstuhl* ('duke's seat'), a platform of masonry, 6½ ft. in height, enclosed by an iron railing, and provided with two seats. This was originally the tombstone of *Masuetius Verus*, an inhabitant of *Virunum*, as the Roman inscription records. According to an ancient custom, observed for the last time in 1414, every Duke of Carinthia on his accession to the throne was here invested with the land by a peasant, after having received a slight blow on the cheek, and at the same time bound himself to respect the rights and liberties of his subjects. The duke occupied one seat, the peasant the other.

Roman coins and antiquities are frequently found in the Zollfeld. *Klagenfurt*, see p. 345.

96 M. **St. Veit** (1600 ft.; \**Stern*; *Markofer*), an ancient town, was the capital of Carinthia and the residence of the dukes down to 1519. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30 ft. in diameter, excavated in the Zollfeld, is said to be of Roman origin. The town-hall is embellished with curious reliefs. Gothic church of the 15th century.

The line continues to ascend the pretty valley of the Glan. 100½ M. *Feistritz-Pulst*. On a height to the right stands the ruin of *Liebenfels*, on the left the castle of *Karlsberg*. 104 M. *Glanegg* is also commanded by an old castle. The valley now contracts, but beyond stat. *Feldkirchen* (\**Rauter*), a considerable village (9 M. to the N.W. lie the baths of *St. Leonhard*, p. 350), it becomes broad and marshy. The train then approaches the *Ossiacher See* (1600 ft.), a lake 6 M. in length, on the N. bank of which it runs at the base of the *Görlitzen-Alp* (6250 ft.), an admirable point of view (ascent from Villach by *Sattendorf* in 3½ hrs.). Opposite (118 M.) *Ossiach* is the monastery of the same name. The extensive ruin of *Landskron* (p. 347), perched on a projecting buttress at the S.W. end of the lake, now comes into view. The train turns to the S. and reaches —

126 M. *Villach*, see p. 347.

## 72. From Laibach to Villach.

81 M. RAILWAY (*Rudolphebahn*) in 5½-7½ hrs.; fares 5 fl. 13, 4 fl. 28, 2 fl. 57 kr. Refreshments for the journey should be provided before starting. The best views are generally to the left.

*Laibach*, see p. 340. The line traverses the broad plain of the *Sau*, or *Save*, towards the N., and beyond (4 M.) *St. Veit*, or *Vismarje*, approaches the river, which here forces a passage through a chain of green hills. At (7½ M.) *Zwischenwässern* the train crosses the *Zayer*, beyond which opens the broad basin of *Krainburg*, with the *Grintuz* and other *Sulzbach Alps* on the right and the triple-peaked *Terglou* on the left. The train runs N.W. to *Laak*. The little town of that name lies 1½ M. to the W. of the line, at the confluence of the *Zayer* and the *Soura*. The train then returns to the *Sau* and reaches (18 M.) **Krainburg** (1165 ft.; *Alte Post*), a small town on an eminence, at the influx of the *Kanker* into the *Sau*. Route hence over the *Loibl* to *Klagenfurt*, see p. 345; over the *Seeberg* to *Kühnsdorf*, see p. 344; the *Sannthal Alps*, see p. 337.

The valley contracts. Beyond stat. *Podnart* the train crosses the river and reaches (31½ M.) *Radmannsdorf-Lees*, situated at the confluence of the *Wurzener* and the *Wocheiner Save*. To the W. rises the *Terglou* (see below).

From stat. *Radmannsdorf* a road leads to the W., crossing the *Save*, to (3½ M., one-horse carr. 1 fl.) *Veldes* (\**Hôtel Mallner*; \**Louisenbad*,

both on the lake; \**Erzherzog Sigismund*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther, on the S. bank; *Dane*, *Poschnik*, in the village,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the lake; furnished apartments at *Moschnik's*), a favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on the lake of that name (1560 ft.). On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage church of *St. Maria im See*. On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque *Château of Veldes* (fine view from the tower). Swimming-bath in the lake. Rikli's 'Naturheilanstalt' is also much frequented. — A road leads from Veldes to the N. by *Ober-Göriach* to (6 M.) stat. *Jauerburg* (p. 354).

The VALLEY OF THE WOCHAINER SAVE (or 'Savitza', little Save) affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (one-horse carr. to the Wocheiner See and back 5 fl.; light post-conveyance to Feistritz daily at 7.30 a.m. in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; 1 fl.). The road skirts the S. bank of the lake of Veldes, crosses a low ridge, and leads through the smiling green valley of the Wocheiner Save, by *Vellach*, *Neuming*, and *Vittnach*, to ( $13\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Feistritz (1600 ft.; \**Post*; \**Mauritsch*), the chief village in the Wochein, situated in a basin on the right bank of the Save, with the extensive iron-works of Baron Zoys. The Wocheiner See is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on. Beyond *Savitza* the huge Terglou (see below) rises to the right. On the lake is the church of *St. Johann*; to the left of the road, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the lake, is a rustic inn. The sequestered *Wocheiner See* (1680 ft.), resembling the Hallstadt Lake (p. 95), is enclosed partly by wooded hills and partly by lofty walls of rock (on the S.W. the jagged *Skarbinja*). Boat to the chalets at the upper end of the lake (1 hr.), 1-2 pers., there and back 2 fl., each additional person 50 kr. From the chalets (generally empty), a footpath (advisable to take the boatman as guide; fee  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl.) ascends gradually through meadows to a bridge over the Savitza, and then more steeply through wood, and finally by a dilapidated flight of steps to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) \**Savitza Fall*, the source of the Save, which presents a very impressive scene. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 200 ft. in height, into a dark green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs. — PASSES. From Feistritz over the *Schwarzenberg* (6040 ft.), an admirable point of view (which alone repays the ascent, 4 hrs.), to *Tolmino* (p. 361) in 9 hrs., a tolerably easy route. From the W. end of the Wocheiner See over the *Skarbinja-Joch* (6240 ft.) to Tolmino 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but interesting. The *Kuck* (6830 ft.), to the W. of the head of the pass, may be ascended thence without trouble in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., and commands a view similar to that from the Schwarzenberg.

The ASCENT OF THE TERGLOU, the highest peak of the Carnian Alps, should be attempted by none but practised climbers with steady heads, accompanied by trustworthy guides, and is not entirely free from risk at places. The usual starting-point is *Mitterdorf* (1950 ft.; Inn, poor; Schest, father and son, good guides), a village 3 M. to the N. of Feistritz, or from *Althammer*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther W., halfway between Mitterdorf and St. Johann. From either of these places we ascend the somewhat steep slopes of the *Drassberg*, the S.E. spur of the Terglou, in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the *Belpole*, or *Belo-Polje Alp* (2150 ft.), where good drinking-water is to be had. Travellers used to spend the night here, but it is now better to sleep at a hut built by mountaineers of Laibach at the foot of the Little Terglou,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Belpole. The \**Terglou* (9376 ft.), Slavonic *Triglav*, has three peaks, of which the central is the highest. Ascent at first gradual, over loose stones and debris. Perpendicular rocks soon appear to preclude farther progress, but the route is continued through a narrow fissure ('*Gate of the Terglou*'). The ascent hence to the summit of the *Little Terglou* is steep and disagreeable. This point is separated from the highest peak by a broad and profound rocky chasm, which is crossed by a narrow ridge. Beyond this we have to scramble up a bare and almost perpendicular rock to the summit, 650 ft. higher ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the hut). The view, one of the most sublime among the Alps, embraces a vast panorama and a large portion of the Adriatic.

MOISTRANA (see below) is reached from the Wochein in 10-11 hrs., by a

rugged path crossing the *Kerma Pass* (6565 ft.), which lies between the *Mali-Terglou* and *Drassberg*, and traversing the *Kerma-Thal*, which opens into the *Radoina Valley* (see below) about 1 hr. S. of *Moistrana*. This route may also be recommended for the descent of the *Terglou*; there is a spring of fresh-water on the left slope, a little beyond the head of the pass.

The train approaches the S. base of the *Karawanken Mts.*, of which the *Stou* (p. 346) is the most conspicuous. To the left is the mouth of the *Radoina*, or *Rothweinbach*. The valley contracts. 38½ M. *Jauerburg* (1856 ft.; *Kosmatsch*), at the mouth of the *Jauernig*. (Route hence over the *Bärenthaler Kotschna* to *Klagenfurt*, see p. 346; by *Ober-Göriach* to *Veldes*, see below.) Stat. *Asling*; then (46 M.) *Lengenfeld* (2214 ft.; *Jansa*), at the foot of the *Mittagskogel* (p. 347). On the opposite bank of the *Drave* lies *Moistrana* (*Schmerz*), at the mouth of the *Feistritz-Valley*, which stretches hence to the *Terglou*.

The *\*Urata-Thal*, or valley of the *Feistritz*, is worthy of a visit. A rough road (hardly suitable for driving) leads from *Moistrana* on the left bank of the brook to the (3½ M.) *\*Perischnik Fall*, a picturesquely situated cascade, behind which the visitor can pass. In 2 hrs. more we reach the imposing head of the valley, on the S.E. side of which the huge *Terglou* rises precipitously. A rugged route leads from the head of the valley over the *Luknia Pass* (6200 ft.) into the valleys of the *Sadenza* and *Isonzo* (to the highest village of *Looch*, see below, 5 hrs.; thence to *Flitsch* 5 hrs.). — Through the wide opening to the S. of *Moistrana* a cart-track leads to (3 M.) *Ober-Rothwein*, at the mouth of the *Kerma-Thal* (see above), and then traverses the *Radoina* or *Rothwein Valley* to *Ober-Göriach* and (9 M.) *Veldes* (p. 352).

54 M. *Kronau* (2610 ft.; *Urbani*), at the mouth of the wild and picturesque *Pischnza Valley*; in the background rise the *Prisanig* and *Rozora*.

The VALLEY OF THE ISONZO is reached through the *Pischnza Valley* by a fatiguing but attractive route (to *Flitsch* in 10 hrs.). A tolerable path ascends the pastures of the valley to its (2 hrs.) strikingly grand termination, and then mounts rapidly to the S.W. to the (1½ hr.) depression of the *Worschetz-Sattel* (5290 ft.), between the *Moistroka* (7674 ft.) on the right and the *Prisinig* on the left (8398 ft.; a good point of view, ascended from the top of the pass in 3 hrs., somewhat fatiguing). — Descent to (2 hrs.) *St. Maria* (accommodation at the curé's; guide, *Anton Tozbar*), the highest village in the *Isonzo* or *Trenta Valley*. (The source of the *Isonzo*, which issues from the rocks of the *Jalouc*, ½ hr. above *St. Maria*, is worthy of a visit.) We next descend to (½ hr.) *Looch*, situated at the influx of the *Sadenza* into the *Isonzo* (fine view of the *Terglou* towards the E.), *Trenta*, and (2½ hrs.) *Sotscha* (poor inn), whence the *Krn* (p. 361) may be ascended without difficulty in 5 hrs. Thence through a desolate but imposing valley, with the rocky heights of the *Terglou*, *Grintouc*, and *Saukopf* on the N., and the *Cau* and *Krn* on the S., to (2½ hrs.) *Flitsch* (p. 361).

From *Wurzen* (\*Post), 2¼ M. above *Kronau*, a post-road crosses the *Wurzener Berg* (3495 ft.) to (15 M.) *Villach* (p. 347). 59 M. stat. *Ratschach-Weissenfels* (2885 ft.), lying on the watershed between the *Sau* and the *Gailitz*, 1½ M. from the village of *Ratschach* (*Kirchmaier*) on the E., and 2¼ M. from *Weissenfels* (\*Post) on the W.

About halfway between *Ratschach* and *Wurzen* (see above), the *Sau* or *Save* (*Wurzener Sau*) flows out of a morass. The source of the river



is in the wild *Planitz Valley*, which opens opposite; it emerges from an aperture in the rock, and falls from a height of 390 ft. in considerable volume. It then pursues a subterranean course for some distance, and re-appears at Ratschach. Interesting excursion from Ratschach station, there and back in 5 hrs.

Charming excursion to the two picturesque *\*Weissenfels* or *Mangert Lakes*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station or from the village of Weissenfels. Guide unnecessary. Leaving the Post Inn at Weissenfels, we ascend the valley to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) smelting-works of Herr Moritz, where we turn to the right and follow the road which passes below the railway and mounts to the left along the stream. The best view of the magnificent scenery of the head of the valley, with the towering Mangert and the rocky spurs diverging from it, is gained from the ridge between the two lakes, which has been made easily accessible. Close to the base of the Mangert, 1 hr. farther up the valley, lies the *Seealpe* (Dairy, whey). — The ascent of the *Mangert* (8776 ft.) from this side is laborious and requires 5-6 hrs. (guide, Kirchmaier of Ratschach); it is accomplished more easily from *Raibl* (p. 361). — The *Schlossberg* at Weissenfels ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) commands an admirable view of the Carinthian and Carnian Alps, the Gailthal, Kanalthal, etc.

Beyond the manufacturing village of *Weissenfels*, which it passes on the right, the train crosses the *Schwarzenbach*, then by a lofty viaduct the *Weissenbach*, the frontier of Carniola and Carinthia, and finally the deep ravine of the *Schlitza*.

64 M. *Tarvis* (2440 ft.; *\*Filafer*, near the station), the station for *Unter-Tarvis* (Teppan; Morocutti), in the floor of the valley,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station, and for *Ober-Tarvis* (*\*Gelbfuss*; Kappitsch), the capital of the *Kanalthal*, charmingly situated on the slope,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther, and in favour as a summer resort.

Picturesque walk to the *\*Graf Carl Steig*. Above the (5 min.) railway bridge a path descends to a wooden bridge over the *Schlitza*, beyond which we follow a narrow path with plank bridges and steps cut in the rock, leading through the picturesque gorge along the right bank of the stream, and passing under the imposing bridge. Here stands a monument to Count Charles Arco-Zinneberg, in memory of whom the path was constructed. Back by the same route, a walk of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., or from the village of Ober-Tarvis 1 hr. in all.

The *\*Luschariberg*, or *Heiligenberg* (5850 ft.), the most famous resort of pilgrims in Carinthia, deserves a visit (horse 6 fl.). We follow the Pontebba road to the W. to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) a column with an angel, whence we ascend to the left by the road through the gorge in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., or by the steeper sledge-path in 2 hrs. to the summit, on which there are a church and two inns (the higher preferable). The view stretches towards the W. as far as the Marmolada and embraces an admirable survey of the Carinthian and Carnian Alps. The descent may be made by a kind of sledge in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (1 fl.; safe, but far from pleasurable).

From Tarvis to *\*Raibl* and the *\*Predil*, a very pleasing excursion (one-horse carr. there and back 3 fl.), see p. 361; to the *\*Lakes of Weissenfels* (carr. 2 fl.), see above. — A high-road (diligence to Pontafel daily in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 1 fl. 5 kr.; one-horse carr. there and back 3 fl.) leads W. from Tarvis through the picturesque *Kanal Valley* to *Saisnitz* (on the watershed between the Gailitz and the Fella), *Uggowitz*, and ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Malborghet* (Holaky), which possesses a fort and a monument to Capt. Hensel. The road continues thence to *Leopoldskirchen* and (14 M.) *Pontafel* (Post), the last village in the Austrian empire, connected by a bridge with the Venetian *Pontebba*. From Pontebba the road (railway in progress) leads to *Chiusa* (Ger. *Klaus*) and ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Resiutta*, whence there is a railway to *Moggio*, (5 M.) *Stazione per la Carnia* (station for Tolmezzo, etc., see p. 265), (8 M.) *Venzona*, ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ospedaletto-Gemona*, and (30 M.) *Udine*.



Running high along the left side of the deeply furrowed *Gailitz* or *Kanal Valley*, and passing through two tunnels, the train next reaches stat. *Thörl-Maglern*, from which the road into the *Gailthal* diverges to the left (see p. 348). Crossing the *Gailitz*, we pass (70 M.) *Arnoldstein*, with a suppressed Benedictine abbey. To the left is the long outline of the *Dobratsch*, on which traces of the great landslip of 1348 are still visible (comp. p. 348). Opposite (75 M.) *Firnitz*, at the S.E. base of the *Dobratsch*, lies *Federaun* (p. 347), with a lofty shot-tower. The train crosses the *Gail*, passes the *Villacher Bad* station, and then crosses the *Drave* to —

81 M. *Villach* (p. 347).

### 73. Trieste.

**Hotels.** *HÔTEL DE LA VILLE* (Pl. a), R. 1½ fl., B. 70, A. 40, L. 40 kr.; \**HÔTEL DELORME*, opposite the Exchange; *EUROPA*, nearest the station; *AQUILA NERA*, with good restaurant; *ALBERGO DANIEL* (Pl. e), Via S. Nicolò, near the Exchange, to the N., with a good Restaurant on the ground floor; *LOCANDA GRANDE* in the *Pescheria*. — *Hôtel Garni*, *Piazza Grande* 5. — *Sardoni*, *Branzino*, *Tonina*, and *Barboni*, are good sea-fish. *Prosecco* is a half-effervescing wine of the country, 1½-2 fl. per bottle; *Refosco*, a very dark sweet wine; the ordinary wines are *Terrano* and *Istriano*, both dark red, usually drunk with an admixture of water.

**Cafés.** *Hôtel de la Ville* (see above); *Litke* and *Degli Specchi*, *Piazza Grande*; *Europa Felice*, in the *Pescheria*; *Al Vecchio Tommaso*, near the *Hôtel de la Ville*; *Stella Polare*, *Caffè Adriatico*, near the post-office; *Fabris*, *Piazza Caserma*; *Ferrari*, *Volte di Chiozza*. — **Restaurants:** *Steinfelder Bierhalle*, *Piazza della Borsa*; *Berger*, opposite the *Aquila Nera*; *Ponte Rosso*; *Borsa Vecchia*; *Rè d'Ungheria*, at the *Caffè Fabris*; *Birraria Vecchia*; *Berger*, in the old town, at the foot of the castle, with fine view from the garden; *Cervo d'Oro*. — **Osterie** in the Italian style very numerous: *All' Adriatico*, *Via di Vienna*; *Risaldi*, *Canal Grande*; *Nina Ferrari*, in the old town.

**Fiacres.** One-horse from the station to the town 60, two-horse 1½ fl., each heavy package 10 kr.; from the town to the station 40 kr. or 1 fl. only. Other drives: ¼ hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., ½ hr. 50 or 80 kr., ¾ hr. 75 kr. or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 40 kr., each additional ¼ hr. 20 or 30 kr., luggage 15 kr.; at night 5 kr. more per ¼ hr.

**Omnibus** from the station to all the hotels 20, at night 30 kr.

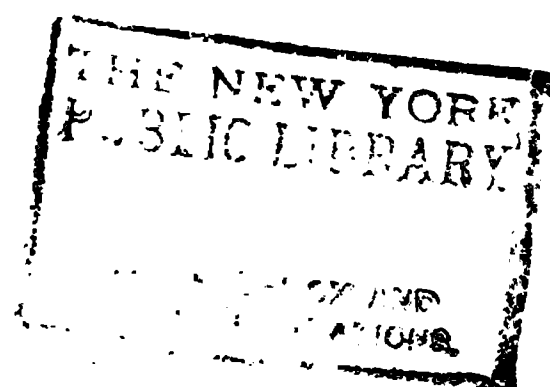
**Tramway** from the station, along the harbour, past the *Tergesteum*, and through the *Corso* and the *Corsia Stadion* to the *Giardino Pubblico*, *Boschetto*, and *Campo Marzo*.

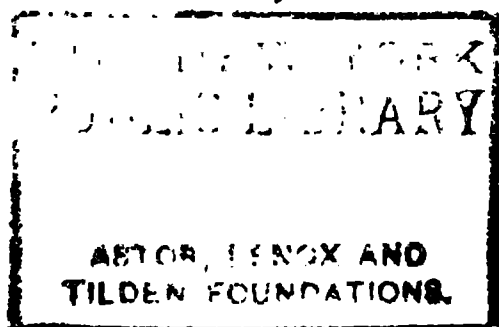
**Porters:** luggage not exceeding 110 lbs., within the city, 20 kr.

**Steamboats,** To *Muggia*, and to *Capo d'Istria* and *Pirano* several times daily; to *Parenzo*, *Rovigno*, and *Pola* daily (three local steamers). Steamers of the 'Austrian Lloyd' to *Venice* thrice, by *Istria* to *Dalmatia* thrice, to *Fiume* twice weekly; to *Greece*, *Constantinople*, and the *Levant* once weekly; direct to *Alexandria* every Friday; to *Bombay* monthly.

**Telegraph Office,** *Via della Dogana*, No. 926.

**Baths.** Warm (fresh or salt water) at *Oesterreicher's*, near the artillery-arsenal, and at the *Hôtel de la Ville*. *Bagni Russi* (vapour baths) near the public gardens. Sea-baths at the \**Bagno Maria*, opposite the *Hôtel de la Ville*; *Bagno Buchler*; *Bagno Angeli* (*Al Soglio di Nettuno*), in the *Pescheria*; *Bagno Militare*, below the light-house, to the left. Ferry to or from the swimming baths 3 kr. each (a single person 6 kr.). Boats 1-1½ fl. 'per ora'.





**Railway Station**, near the quay, 1 M. from the Exchange, an extensive structure.

**Theatres.** *Teatro Grande* (Pl. 21), opposite the Tergesteum; *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. 23), French and German plays sometimes performed; *Armonia* (Pl. 24), dramas and operas; *Politeama Rossetti*, on the Acquedotto.

**Public Gardens**, three in number: one by S. Antonio Vecchio; another in the Piazza Grande; and the third, the *Giardino Pubblico*, by the Boschetto.

**English Church Service** performed by a resident chaplain.

**Trieste**, the *Tergeste* of the Romans, and the principal seaport of Austria, with 70,274 (or incl. the suburbs 123,000) inhab., is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic. It was constituted a free harbour in the reign of Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, and possesses the same importance for S. Germany as Hamburg for N. Germany. About 15,000 vessels, of an aggregate burden of one million tons, enter and quit the harbour annually. The average value of the exports and imports amounts to 350 million florins. Every European nation, as well as the United States of America, is represented by its consul here. The inhabitants are natives of many different countries: Italians, Germans, Americans, English, Greeks, Armenians, &c. The Italian element predominates. The peasants of the neighbourhood, with their picturesque costumes, are Slavonians. The sailors and fishermen are chiefly Dalmatians and Istrians.

The **Harbour** is the principal scene of traffic. Extensive new quays recently constructed are approaching completion. The *Lighthouse* on the S.W. *Molo Teresa* is 106 ft. in height.

The *New Town*, or *S. Teresa* quarter, adjoining the harbour, possesses broad, well-paved streets and handsome houses. The *Canal Grande* (Pl. 5) intersecting it enables vessels to unload their cargoes immediately opposite the warehouses.

At the extremity of the canal rises the church of **S. Antonio** (Pl. 7), a modern edifice in the Greek style, erected in 1830 by *Nobile*, the architect of the Burgthor at Vienna.

Between the Hôtel de la Ville and the Caffè al Vecchio Tommaso is situated the \***Greek Church** (*S. Nicolò dei Greci*, Pl. 10; divine service 6-8½ a. m. and 5-7 p. m.), with two towers with green roofs. The interior is sumptuously fitted up. On the screen (ikonostasis) are several figures of saints in embossed silver, with painted heads. The Preaching of John the Baptist and Christ blessing the children were painted by *Cesare dell' Acqua*. — In the vicinity, near the Ponte Rosso, is the new *Servian Church*, handsomely finished. — The *Palazzo Carciotti*, with a large green dome, now chiefly occupied by merchants' offices, adjoins the Hôtel de la Ville on the left.

A little way to the S.E. is the \***Tergesteum** (Pl. 25), an extensive square pile of buildings, with shops on the outside, and intersected in the interior by a cruciform arcade roofed with glass,

which with the adjoining rooms on the ground-floor is used as an *Exchange* (principal business hours 12-2 o'clock).

Visitors are admitted to the well supplied *Reading Room* in connection with the exchange. The *Tergesteum* also contains the offices of the *Austrian Lloyd*, a steamboat company founded in 1833, by which the postal service and passenger traffic between Austria and the E. Mediterranean and India are undertaken.

The *Piazza della Borsa*, with the old Exchange, is adorned with a group of Neptune in marble, and a *Statue of Emp. Leopold I.*, erected in 1660. — In the *Piazza Grande* is the new *Town Hall* (*Municipio* Pl. 11), containing the handsome hall of the provincial diet.

The *Corso*, the principal street of Trieste, with the above mentioned piazzas, separates the New Town from the Old. The streets of the latter, nestling round the castle-hill, are narrow and steep, and inaccessible to carriages. On the way to the cathedral and the castle is (left) the *Jesuits' Church* (*S. Maria Maggiore*, Pl. 9). The choir is adorned with a large modern fresco by *Sante*; above is God the Father, with the Madonna and angels; below, to the left, the Expulsion from Paradise; to the right, Moses and the prophets; the whole being an allegorical representation of the connection between the Old and New Testament. Opposite to it is the *Protestant Church*, beyond which lies the *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, named after Richard Cœur de Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here after his return from Palestine. The *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. 2) is believed by some to have been a Roman gateway, by others to have belonged to a viaduct.

The \**Cathedral of S. Giusto* (Pl. 8) consisted originally of a basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome, erected in the 6th cent., and united in the 14th. Roman columns are built into the tower, and six Roman tombstones (busts in relief) into the portal. Several Roman inscriptions are preserved in other parts of the church. The recesses of the altars in the interior are adorned with two old mosaics of Christ and Mary. The row of Apostles in the apse on the left side, below the Madonna, are of 6th cent. Byzantine workmanship. The capitals are partly antique, partly modern. The S. aisle contains the tombstone of Don Carlos (d. 1855), the Spanish pretender.

An old burying-ground adjoining the church contains the *Museum of Antiquities* (Pl. 16), consisting of a collection of Roman relics in the open air. (The sacristan of the cathedral keeps the key, fee 30 kr.) Winckelmann, the eminent German archæologist, who was robbed and murdered at the *Locanda Grande* in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains his *Monument*, with a relief and portrait, erected in 1832.

*Fouché*, Duke of Otranto (d. at Trieste in 1820), once the powerful minister of police of Napoleon I., is interred beneath a stone on

the *Terrace*, in front of the church. Beautiful view hence of the town and the sea; still more extensive from the platform of the **Castle**, from which the long succession of villas and gardens on the E. slopes is visible. Access to the fortress itself is not easily obtained. Below the Castle, on the E. side, is the *Capuchin Monastery*, from which the *Scala dei Giganti* descends to the *Piazza della Legna*.

On the slope opposite the cathedral is the **Armenian Catholic Church** (*Chiesa degli Armeni*), in the Byzantine style, with three towers.

In the *Piazza Lipsia* stand the *Nautical Academy*, with the *Town Museum*, containing a complete collection of the fauna of the Adriatic Sea, and the *Palazzo Rivoltella*, the interior of which is most sumptuously fitted up (visitors admitted). — The *Piazza Giuseppe* is adorned with a \**Statue of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico* (d. 1867), cast in bronze from a model by Schilling, and erected in 1875.

An avenue (*Passeggio di S. Andrea*), 3 M. in length, commanding a variety of views, and affording a pleasant drive along the coast, leads from the *Campo Marzo*, on the W. side of the town, past the *Villa Murat*, the *Lloyd Dépôt*, and the *Gas-Works*, to *Servola*. On the left are the well-kept cemeteries.

Another beautiful walk is by the *Acquedotto* to the *Boschetto*, a favourite resort (large brewery), whence a shady path leads to the *Villa Ferdinanda* (restaurant), affording an admirable survey of the town, the sea, and the neighbouring coast. Adjacent is the *Villa Rivoltella*, with a park and chapel.

The château of \**Miramar*, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (see above), with a beautiful park, affords a pleasant excursion from Trieste (rail. stat.; carr. 3 fl., boat 3 fl.). The park is always open to the public, and the magnificently furnished rooms of the château are shown to visitors (Sundays excepted) on application to the major-domo. On the right, near the entrance to the garden, is a Museum of Egyptian and Greek antiquities. Halfway to Miramar is *Barcola* (Restaurant), frequently visited from Trieste.

EXCURSIONS. A short trip may be taken by boat to the \**Wharves of the Austrian Lloyd* (opposite *Servola*, see above), which are 1½ M. from the *Piazza of the Exchange*, and may also be reached on foot. Admission daily, except Sundays and festivals, and the hours 11-1 o'clock (guide ½ fl., more for a party). — *Optschina* (\*Hotel-Pension all' Obelisco), 3 M., with fine survey of the town and sea, *Servola*, *S. Giovanni*, the grotto of *Corniale* (9 M. to the E.), and *Lipizza* (with the *Imperial Stud*) are also points of interest. — The following excursion is recommended for a whole day: Start early by boat (½ fl.) for *Muggia*; walk in 1 hr. over the hill (splendid view) to *Oltre*; row from *Oltre* to *Capo d'Istria* (*Città di Trieste*; *Hôtel Radetzky*; *Café* in the principal piazza), an ancient town (9000 inhab.), the Roman *Justinopolis*, situated on an island connected with the mainland by an embankment. The *Cathedral* and the *Palazzo Pubblico*, on the site of an ancient temple of Cybele, are

worthy of note. The extensive *Salt-Works* are also interesting. Then walk along the coast to *Semedella*, (3 M.) *Isola* (good Refosco wine, p. 356), and (6 M.) *Pirano* (see below). Back to Trieste by steamer in the evening. — *S. Lorenzo*, a favourite sea-bathing place, 2 M. from Pirano, is a handsome building with a pleasant park.

## 74. From Trieste to Villach. Valley of the Isonzo.

108 M. RAILWAY (Udine and Venice line) to (23½ M.) Gorizia (Görz) in 3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 76, 2 fl. 8, 1 fl. 38 kr.). DILIGENCE from Gorizia to (67 M.) Tarvis daily in 15 hrs. (5 fl. 94 kr.). RAILWAY from Tarvis to (17½ M.) Villach in 1¾ hr. (1 fl. 7, 89, 53 kr.).

From Trieste to *Nabrësina*, see p. 342. Farther on, to the left, lies *Duino*, with an old château of Prince Hohenlohe.

At *S. Giovanni* the *Timavo* (Roman *Timavus*; *Virg. Aen. I.* 244-46), which under the name of *Recca* (Rjeka, i.e. river) disappears near St. Canzian (p. 342) in the grottoes of the Carso, emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 23 M., and falls into the Adriatic 1½ M. lower down. Near stat. *Monfalcone* (Leone d'Oro) the line quits the coast.

About 18 M. to the W. is situated *Aquileia*, once a most important provincial town of the Roman empire, strongly fortified at that period, and the principal bulwark of Italy on the N.E. frontier. Under Augustus, who frequently visited the town, it is said to have numbered 100,000 inhab. It was at that period the principal seat of the commerce between Italy and the N. and E. of Europe, and supplied the Illyrians and Pannonians with corn, wine, and oil, in exchange for slaves and cattle. The incursions of the Romans into these districts were generally undertaken hence. In 452, Attila, exasperated by the obstinate resistance he encountered here, caused the town to be plundered and destroyed. The sole remnant of its ancient importance is the *Cathedral*, erected in 1019-42, once the metropolitan church of the patriarchs of Aquileia. The place is now a poor village with 500 inhabitants. Antiquities are frequently found here.

The line skirts the N.W. spurs of the *Karst* (p. 342), passes stat. *Sagrado* and (1.) *Gradisca*, and turns to the N.E.

23½ M. **Gorizia** (280 ft.; \**Hôtel Brandt*; *Tre Corone*; *Leone*; *Angelo d'Oro*, moderate), Ger. *Görz*, the capital of an archiepiscopal see, with 16,660 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Isonzo*. The cathedral merits inspection. In the upper and older part of the town is situated the ancient castle of the Counts of Gorizia, now in a ruinous condition, and partly used as a prison. The preserved fruits of Gorizia are much esteemed. Charles X. of France, who died here in 1836, is interred in the chapel of the monastery of *Castagnovizza*, on a height above the town (20 min.). The *Monte Santo* (2210 ft.), which rises 7 M. to the N. of Gorizia, is crowned by a pilgrimage-church, and commands a fine view.

The HIGH ROAD leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the *Isonzo*, past *Salcano*, to (13½ M.) —

37 M. *Canale*, where it crosses the river. It then leads by *Ronzina* to (9½ M.) *Volzano*, Ger. *Woltschach* (Karfou), and crosses the *Isonzo* to (2 M.) *Tolmino*, or *Tolmein* (Post); Dante,

who was once a guest of the Patriarch of Aquileia, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy in the château here. (From Tolmino over the *Skarbinja-Joch*, or over the *Schwarzenberg*, to *Feistritz*, see p. 353). Then (9½ M.) —

58 M. *Caporetto*, Ger. *Karfreid* (Inn). To the right are the precipices of the *Krn* (7355 ft.), the ascent of which is recommended (from Caporetto 5-6, Tolmino 8, Sotscha 5 hrs., comp. p. 354; guide necessary). — The next places are (7 M.) *Serpenizza* and (6½ M.) —

71½ M. *Flitsch* (1900 ft.; *Post*; *Huber*), a village situated in a sequestered basin. On the W. rise the precipitous slopes of the *Canin* and *Rombon*.

The ascent of the *Prestrelenik* (8543 ft.), a peak of the Canin Group, interesting, but fatiguing, may be made from Flitsch viâ the *Carnica Alp* in 5 hrs., and the descent by the *Nevea Alp* to (6 hrs.) *Raibl* (see below). — The ascent of the *Canin* (8588 ft.), accomplished by the *Gojsdic Alp* and the *Visoka Glava* in 8½-9 hrs., is also fatiguing (from the Canin to the top of the *Prestrelenik* 3 hrs.). — The *Rombon* (or *Veliki Vrh*, 6982 ft.), scaled by the *Goriciza Alp* in 5 hrs., offers less difficulty. Guides may be procured at Flitsch. Comp. the 'Itinerar', published by the German Alpine Club, Section Küstenland.

The road now quits the Isonzo valley, which ascends to the E. towards the *Terglou*, and follows the course of the *Koritnica*, towards the N., into a defile called the *Flitscher Klause* (2145 ft.). Beyond this pass, near (5 M.) *Unter-Breth*, a view of the imposing *Mangert* (see below) is obtained towards the N.E.; to the E. rises the abrupt *Jalouc* (8713 ft.). The road ascends in long windings to *Ober-Breth*, lying amid magnificent scenery, passes the mouth of the *Valley of the Mangert*, and a small fort, where a good relief commemorates the death of a Captain Hermann, who fell in a skirmish here in 1809, and reaches (5 M.) the highest point of the *Predil* (3835 ft.; *Inn*, rustic). We now descend, enjoying fine views of the light-green *Raibler See*, and of the *Seethal* with the *Seekopf* and *Wischberg* (of the two roads the upper one, or 'Sommerstrasse', is preferable), to (3 M.) *Raibl* (2990 ft.; \**Fercher*; *Scheidenberger*), a picturesquely situated village on the *Schlitzza* (the outlet of the *Raibler See*), with extensive lead foundries. To the W. rises the dolomitic *Königsberg* (6272 ft.).

Pleasant walk along the 'Winterstrasse' to the (1 M.) *Raibler See* (3200 ft.). — The ascent of the \**Mangert*, or *Mannhart* (8776 ft.), practicable in 6-7 hrs., presents no difficulty to skilled mountaineers and abundantly repays the fatigue (guide 4 fl.; *Andreas Wenzl* and *Thomas Oman* are recommended). We ascend the *Mangert-Thal* to the left beyond the *Predil* as far as the *Alp*, pass the cavern in the *Rothe Wand*, where travellers formerly used to spend the night, and skirt the *Kleine Mangert* to the (2 hrs. from the *Predil Inn*) *Club Hut* on the 'Glatte Felsen', below the *Traunik-Sattel*, where the path from *Weissenfels* joins ours. The summit, reached from the hut in 2½ hrs. more (path improved), commands a splendid prospect. — The descent to the *Lakes of Weissenfels* (p. 355) leads over steep and fatiguing slopes of loose stones. — The ascent of the *Wischberg* (8733 ft.; 7-8 hrs.), by the *Wischbach-Alpe* (quarters for the night), is fatiguing (guide 5 fl.), but the view from the top is magnificent. — The ascent of the *Canin* and that of the *Prestrelenik* (each 9-10 hrs.),



both fatiguing, are better made from *Flitsch* (see above). — The *Jalouc* (8745 ft.) and the *Grintouc* (7818 ft.) are peaks of a similar description.

From Raibl the road leads through the smiling valley of the *Schlitz*, by *Kaltwasser* (lead stamping-mill) and *Flitschl*, to (5½ M.) *Unter-Tarvis*, ½ M. from the railway-station —

90½ M. *Tarvis* (p. 355). Thence to (108 M.) *Villach*, see p. 355.

## 75. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume.

### Excursion to Dalmatia.

STEAMBOAT to Pola daily in 8 hrs. (first-class fare 2 fl. 80 kr.); from Pola to Fiume twice weekly in 11 hrs. (fares from Trieste 6 fl. 50, 4 fl. 70 kr.). — From Trieste viâ Pola to Zara three times weekly in 20 hrs. (fares 9 fl. 45, 6 fl. 85 kr.); to Spalato and Ragusa three times, to Cattaro twice weekly. From Fiume viâ Zengg to Zara twice weekly in 13 hrs. — RAILWAY viâ Divazza to Pola in 10½ hrs., see p. 342; by St. Peter to Fiume in 7½ hrs., see p. 342.

The steamer skirts the undulating, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a distant bay to the S.E. lies *Capo d'Istria* (p. 359). On an eminence rises the church of *Pirano*. The town, with 9000 inhab., is picturesquely situated in a bay; the pinnacles and towers of the old fortress peep from amidst olive-groves. The lighthouse of *Salvore* is next passed, then *Umāgo*, the castle of *Daila*, *Cittanova*, *Parenzo* (once a usual halting-place of the crusaders, with a remarkable cathedral, a basilica of 961), *S. Niccolò* (on an island with a watch-tower and deserted monastery), and *Orsēra* (formerly an episcopal château, on a slight eminence). In the distance to the E. rises *Monte Maggiore* (4560 ft.). The vessel now stops at *Rovigno* (Sismondi), a prosperous town with 9,600 inhab.; staple commodities wine (the best in Istria), oil, and sardines. Baptistery of the 11th cent. The spire of the church is surmounted by a figure of St. Euphemia. Railway to *Canfanaro* (*Pola, Trieste*), see p. 342.

To the right near *Fasūna* rise the *Brionian Islands*, separated by a narrow strait from the mainland, where the Venetian fleet was defeated by the Genoese in 1379. The Venetians once quarried the stone for their palaces here. The grand amphitheatre of Pola now comes in sight. The excellent harbour, the principal station of the Austrian fleet since its withdrawal from Venice, and now of considerable commercial importance, is defended by two towers.

*Pola* (*Hotel Riboli*, near the harbour; \**Pavanello*; \**Hutter's Restaurant*; *Café* in the market-place; beer at the *Angelo*, *Al Teatro*, *Apollo*, and the trattoria *Al Buon Pesce* on the way to the Arena), a thriving seaport with 16,324 inhab., is of very ancient origin, having probably been founded by Thracians. According to tradition it was founded B. C. 1350 by the Colchians who were in pursuit of Jason in order to recover the golden fleece. It was conquered B. C. 178 by the Romans, who founded a colony here, afterwards known as *Pietas Julia*. Under Augustus and his successors it attained its

highest prosperity (35,000 inhab.) and was an important war-harbour. In 550 Belisarius, the general of Justinian, assembled an army here for the purpose of chastising the piratical inhabitants of the coast. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Republic of Venice, and during the subsequent contests for supremacy between the Venetians and Genoese the town was frequently destroyed. From the last of these disasters in 1379 it never recovered, and has since been little more than a ruin.

Its magnificent and highly interesting antiquities, which date from the Roman period, may be visited in the following order. (The Temple of Augustus and the Arena are surrounded by an iron railing, the key to the gate of which is kept at the *Palazzo Pubblico*, where a guide may also be obtained if desired.)

The \**Temple of Augustus and Roma* (B. C. 19), 26 ft. in height and 50 ft. in width, with a colonnade of six Corinthian columns 23 ft. in height, and with admirably executed enrichments on the frieze, is in almost perfect preservation (adjoining the café). The inscription can be traced only by the holes of the nails by which the letters were once attached to the wall (*Romae et Augusto Caesari Divi F(ilio) Patri Patriae*). The collection of antiquities in the interior is insignificant. Among them is a memorial stone, probably from the time of Hadrian, recording the name *P. Aelium Peregrinum, Reg. Sarmatarum Rasparagani Fil.*, apparently a foreign prince who once resided here.

In the vicinity stood a temple of *Diana*, or more probably of *Roma*, of which the posterior wall only is preserved. This fragment was employed about the year 1300 in the construction of the *Palazzo Pubblico*, which is incorporated with it with considerable skill. A monument has been erected here to *Signor L. Carrara* (d. 1854), in memory of his praiseworthy exertions in securing the preservation of the antiquities.

We now cross the market-place towards the S., and at the end of a long street reach the *Porta Aurea*, an elegant isolated arch in the Corinthian style, 20 ft. in height, erected by the Sergii, a distinguished family of the place. *Salvia Postuma Sergi (uxor?) de sua pecunia. L. Sergius L(ucii) F(ilius). Lepidus Aed(ilis) Trib(ubus) Mil(itum) Leg(ionis) XXIX. L(ucius) Sergius C(aji) F. Aed. II. (Duum) Vir. Cn(ejus) Sergius C. F. Aed. II. Vir quinq(uies)*. At some distance to the right stood the ancient *Theatre*, the site of which only is now recognisable by a semicircular depression in the hill. The remnants were employed in 1630 in the construction of the fort.

Excavations, which are still prosecuted, have brought to light the two ancient E. gates, the *Porta Erculea* (so called from the head and club beside the key-stone) and the double *Porta Gemina*, probably erected about A. D. 150. These were the entrances to the Roman capitol, the site of which is now occupied by the *Castle*,

erected by the Venetians in the 17th cent., and restored under Emp. Francis I. Passing round the latter on the N. side, the traveller reaches the *Franciscan Monastery*, erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. It possesses fine cloisters, and a Romanesque portal on the W. side quaintly adorned with shells. A celebrated old laurel-tree in the court, which was said to be a scion of that which yielded its foliage to grace Cæsar's triumphal entry into the capitol, had to be replaced by a young tree in 1864.

Beyond the monastery we reach the *\*Arena*, which presents an imposing appearance when seen from the sea. It was erected, as the style indicates, about the period of the Antonines (A. D. 150) and could accommodate 15,000 spectators. Height 78 ft., diameter 344 ft. The lower storeys consist of two series of arches (72 in number) 18 ft. in height, one above the other; the upper story is a wall with square openings for windows. The exterior is in admirable preservation, but the interior presents a desolate scene; the arrangements for the *Naumachia* in the centre can alone now be traced. Four gates, with projections, of which the object is unknown, form the entrances. The ground is meagrely covered with creeping plants, thistles, and herbage. The view from the hill (where an echo may be awakened), through the lofty arches, of the sea and the small islands (*Scogle*) and promontories, and of the olive clad hills of this remote coast-district, is very striking.

The steamboat now skirts the S. extremity of the promontory of Istria, passes the islands of *Cherso* and *Veglia* on the right, and reaches the broad *Bay of Quarnero*, the ancient boundary of Italy, "*ch' Italia chiude ed i suoi termini bagna*" (Dante, *Inferno ix*, 38). To the left rises *Monte Maggiore* (4560 ft.); right in the distance the Croatian Mts., of which the *Capella* range is the most prominent.

*Fiume*, Illyr. *Reka*, Ger. *St. Veit am Flaume* (*\*Europa*, on the quay; *König von Ungarn*; *Café* near the market; swimming-bath on the N.W. side of the town), the capital of the Hungarian coast-district and the only sea-port in Hungary, with 15,000 inhab., has become a place of considerable importance since the completion of the railways to *St. Peter* (p. 342) and to *Carlstadt* (p. 339). The harbour is now undergoing extensive improvements. The town itself contains little to detain the traveller. On a height,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. walk from the inn, is the ruined castle of *Tersato*, once belonging to the Hungarian Count Frangipani, who was executed as a rebel in 1671, and afterwards the property of the Austrian Marshal Nugent. A small temple here contains a good collection of ancient reliefs, busts, statues, &c., among them a Venus with admirable drapery. In the vicinity is a much frequented *Pilgrimage-Church*, reached by a path with 400 steps, with an image of the Madonna of Loreto, painted according to tradition by St. Luke himself. View of the apparently land-locked Bay of Quarnero with its islands *Veglia* and *Cherso*. To the E. is seen the Carlstadt Railway (p. 339).

EXCURSION TO DALMATIA. Voyage to *Pola*, see above. The steamer next touches at *Lussin-Piccolo*, the capital of the island of Lussin, with 7000 inhab., and the most important place in the Quarnero Islands. Then at the island of *Selve*. *Zara*, the capital of Dalmatia, the Roman *Jadera*, with 8000 inhab, is quite Italian in character. The lofty ramparts are now used as promenades. The *Cathedral*, in the Lombard style, was erected by the Doge Enrico Dandolo, in the 13th cent., after the town had been stormed by the Venetians and French at the beginning of the 4th Crusade. The *Porta Maritima* is one of the few relics of the Roman period. The handsome *Porta Terra Ferma* was erected by Sammichele. Maraschino is made in large quantities (from cherries) at Luxardo's manufactory.

From *Zara* the steamer proceeds in 6 hrs. to *Sebenico* (Pellegrino), a town with 7000 inhab., picturesquely situated near the mouth of the *Kerka*. A narrow canal hewn in the rock connects it with the sea, from which it is 3 M. distant. Handsome Cathedral in the Italian Gothic style (15th cent.). About 9 M. farther inland lies *Scardona*, on a lake formed by the *Kerka*. The fine *Fall of the Kerka*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. higher up, is precipitated in a broad volume from a height of 160 ft. in several leaps. — RAILWAY from *Sebenico* to ( $43\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Spalato* in  $4\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (once a day), *Perkovitch-Slivno*, *Castelvechio*, and *Salona* (see below).

The steamer rounds the *Punta della Planca*, 3 hrs. after leaving *Sebenico*. To the S. in the distance is the island of *Lissa*, where the Austrians gained a naval battle in July, 1866. *Spalato* (Hotel on the quay), with 12,000 inhab., is the most beautiful town in Dalmatia. Numerous remains of a vast palace of Diocletian, on the foundations of which half the town is built, are still extant. The *Cathedral* in the *Piazza del Duomo*, once a temple of Jupiter, is an octagonal edifice in the Corinthian style. Opposite to it is the Church of St. John, once a temple of *Æsculapius*, with handsome external frieze. The ruins of *Salona*, the Roman capital of Dalmatia, lie 3 M. to the E. A good road leads from *Spalato* along the coast to the N.W. to *Trau*, beautifully situated on a lofty peninsula, with an interesting cathedral of the 13th century.

The steamer next touches at *Milna*, the harbour of the island of *Brazza*, the largest belonging to Dalmatia, *Lesina*, and *Curzola* (separated from the long peninsula of *Sabioncella* by a narrow strait). It then passes the island of *Meleda* and stops at *Ragusa* (Inn, near the *Porta Pille*), a town with streets rising in terraces, and a number of handsome buildings in the Venetian style (*Cathedral*, *Palazzo*, *Dogana*, etc.). Outside the *Porta Maritima* a bazaar in the Turkish fashion is held three times weekly. — From *Ragusa* either by steamer in 7 hrs. (or by land through the narrow Turkish coast-district of the *Suttorina* in 12 hrs.) to *Castel Nuovo*, a town with 8000 inhab., beautifully situated at the entrance to the Bay of Cattaro. The entrance into the harbour, the *\*Bocche di Cattaro*, is grand and striking. *Cattaro*, a strongly fortified town with 4000 inhab., at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro, is uninteresting. A good road leads from *Cattaro* to *Cettinje*, the capital of the Zrnagora (a ride of 6 hrs.). The traveller may then either proceed to *Corfu* viâ *Antivari* and *Durazzo*, or return to *Trieste* by steamer (twice weekly).

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# INDEX.

- Aalbachthal**, the 45. 49.  
**Aarhorn**, the 10. 11.  
**Aber-See**, the 100.  
**Abfaltersbach** 264.  
**Ableithen-Alp**, the 46.  
**Absam** 56.  
**Abtenau** 98.  
**Abtei** 274.  
**Abwinkel** 45.  
**Ach**, the Bregenzer 6.  
 —, the Constanzer 3.  
**Ache**, the Achensee 43.  
 —, the Brandenberger 50.  
 —, the Brixenthaler 54.  
 148.  
 —, the Deferegger 288.  
 —, the Fuscher 112. 124.  
 —, the Gasteiner 111. 118.  
 —, the Grosse 58. 115. 152.  
 —, the Gurgler 177. 215.  
 —, the Kapruner 128.  
 —, the Kitzbühler 59.  
 149.  
 —, the Königsseer 75.  
 —, the Krimmler 132.  
 —, the Oetzthaler 163.  
 170.  
 —, the Pillerseer 114.  
 —, the Plansee, s. Arch.  
 —, the Pramauer 114.  
 —, the Ramsauer 75.  
 —, the Rauriser 112.  
 —, the Rhein 115. 149.  
 —, the Strub 153.  
 —, the Urschlauer 61. 114.  
**Achen**, defile 47.  
**Achenkirch** 47.  
**Achenkogel**, the 171.  
**Achenrein** 55.  
**Achensee**, the 47.  
**Achenwald** 47.  
**Ackerlspitze**, the 152.  
**Ackernalp**, the 51.  
**Acquabuona** 281.  
**Adambauer** 330.  
**Adame**, Val dell' 244.  
**Adamello**, the 243.  
**Adda**, the 220. 222.  
**Adelheidsquelle** 42.  
**Adelholzen** 58.  
**Adelsberg** 341.  
**Adige**, the 188 etc.  
**Adlerhöhle**, the 101.  
**Adlersruhe**, the 299. 304.  
**Adlerwand**, the 15.  
**Adlitzgraben**, the 311.  
**Admont**, monast. 322.  
**St. Adolari** 153.  
**Adriatic**, the 357.  
**Afers** 147.  
**Afers** 195.  
**Aferser Thal**, the 195.  
**Affenthal**, the 270. 289.  
**Afinger Thal**, the 200.  
**Aflenz** 316.  
**Agaro**, Mte. 251.  
**St. Agatha** 93.  
**Agatharied** 49.  
**Agels-Alpe**, the 183.  
**Ager**, the 85.  
**Aggenstein**, the 25.  
**Agner Kopf**, the 294.  
**Agnerola**, Alp 258.  
**Agola**, Val 242.  
**Agordo** 287.  
 —, Canal di 287.  
**Agram** 339.  
**Agums** 188.  
**Ahornach**, near Bregenz 6.  
 —, near Taufers 269.  
**Ahornspitze**, the 145.  
**Ahrenthal**, the 266.  
**Aibling** 52.  
**Aich** 326.  
**Aicha** 259.  
**Aichberg** 250.  
**Aichleit** 250.  
**Aigen**, near Ischl 100.  
 —, near Salzburg 168.  
**Aineth** 288.  
**Aitrang** 2.  
**Ala** 234.  
**Alba** 255.  
**St. Alban**, baths 30.  
**Albeins** 195.  
**Albensee**, see Almsee.  
**Alberfeldkogel**, the 89.  
**Alberschwende** 7.  
**Albonakopf**, the 167.  
**Aldein** 202.  
**Aldeno** 233.  
**Aldrans** 140.  
**Alfenzbach**, the 159. 165.  
**Alfiere**, Col d' 279.  
**Alfraid** 213.  
**Algäu**, the 2.  
**Algone**, Val d' 241.  
**Algund** 212.  
**Alleghe** 286.  
 —, Lake of 286.  
**Alleghe Cima** 286.  
**Allerheiligen** 318.  
**Allmannshausen** 28.  
**Alm**, the 71.  
 — (Urschlau) 114.  
**Almagnach** 3.  
**Almbach-Klamm**, the 71.  
 107.  
**Almejurjoch**, the 10. 161.  
**Almsee**, the 88.  
**Alpbach**, the 55.  
**Alpbach-Thal**, the 55.  
**Alpeiner Alp** 182.  
**Alpeiner Glacier** 182.  
**Alpel-Thal**, the 74.  
**Aelpele** (near Feldkirch) 156.  
**Alpelhorn**, the 78.  
**Alpgarten**, the 83.  
**Alpilla** 12.  
 —, Alp 166.  
**Alpsee**, the (near Hohen-  
 schwangau) 20.  
 —, (near Immenstadt) 4.  
**Alpspitze**, the 34.  
**Alpvera-Pass**, the 166.  
**Alt-Aussee** 94.  
**Altarschneid**, the 295.  
**Alten** 198.  
**Altenberg** 309.  
**Altenburg** 205.  
**Altenmarkt** 320. 328.  
**Altenstein-Thal**, the 263.  
**Alte Schanze** 114.  
**Alte Zoll**, the 184.  
**Alt-Finstermünz** 187.  
**Althammer** 353.  
**Althofen** 350. 351.  
**Alt-Hohenems** 155.  
**Altlach** 40.  
**Altlachberg**, the 43.  
**Altmühle** 88.  
**Altmünster** 88.

- Alto, Monte 202.  
 Alt-Prags 261.  
 Altstetten 13.  
 Alvierbach, the 158.  
 Alwind 5.  
 Alzing 58.  
 Ambach 28. 45.  
 Amblar 247.  
 Ambras, château 139.  
 Ambrizzole, Passo d' 283.  
 Ameisenbühl, the 310.  
 Amerlügen 156.  
 Ameten 260.  
 Amlach 265.  
 Ammergau, the 31.  
 Ammerland 28.  
 Ammersee, the 29.  
 Ammerthaler Oed, the 291.  
 Ammerwaldalp, the 26. 31.  
 Amper, the 1. 29. 30.  
 Ampezzo, Val 279.  
 Ampola, Val 237.  
 Amras, château 139.  
 Amstetten 320.  
 Andalo 240.  
 Andechs 30.  
 Andelsbuch 8.  
 St. Andrä 343.  
 Andraz 285.  
 —, Castello di 285.  
 Andria 286.  
 Andritz-Ursprung 334.  
 Anfo 245.  
 —, Rocca d' 245.  
 S. Angelo, Col 281.  
 Angelusspitze, the 228.  
 Anger 11. 83.  
 Angerhöhe, the 324.  
 Angerhütte (Rainthal) 35.  
 — (Karwendelthal) 37.  
 Angerthal, the 117.  
 Angoraz, Val d' 257.  
 Anichen 193.  
 Anif, château 69.  
 Ankogl, the 121.  
 Anlaufthal, the 121.  
 St. Anna 346.  
 St. Anna-Thal, the 346.  
 Annaberg 98.  
 Annenthal 334.  
 Antelao, Monte 281.  
 Antengraben 317.  
 Antermoja, Val d' 255.  
 Antholz 261.  
 Antholzer See, the 261.  
 — Scharte, the 270.  
 — Thal, the 261.  
 Antivari 365.  
 St. Anton (Arlberg) 160.  
 — (near Bozen) 200.  
 — (near Meran) 211.  
 St. Anton (Montavon) 165.  
 —, chapel 32.  
 St. Antonierjoch, the 167.  
 St. Antonikapelle 79.  
 S. Antonio 221. 222.  
 S. Antonio di Mavignolo 242.  
 Antruilles, Croda d' 278.  
 Anzenau 93.  
 Anziei, the 282.  
 Apere Freiger, the 183.  
 Apere Pfaff, the 183.  
 Apothekerhöfe. the 69.  
 Aprica 249.  
 —, Passo d' 249.  
 Aquileja 360.  
 Araba 255. 275.  
 St. Arbogast 155.  
 Arbon 5.  
 Arch, the 21. 25.  
 Archenköpfe, the 74.  
 Arco 235.  
 Ardetzenberg, the 156.  
 Arding 323.  
 Ardo, the 283.  
 Argenthal, the 9.  
 Argentiera 282.  
 Arlberg, the 160.  
 Arlscharte, the 110. 380.  
 Armentara 273.  
 Arno, the 241. 244.  
 —, Lago d' 244.  
 Arnoldstein 356.  
 Arsie 284.  
 Arten 284.  
 Arzl near Innsbruck 57.  
 — in the Pitzthal 179.  
 Arzon, Cima d' 258.  
 Aschach 320.  
 Aeschach 5.  
 Aschamalp, the 132.  
 Aschau, on the Lech 25.  
 —, in the Zillerthal 142.  
 —, the (near Oberaudorf) 51.  
 Aschbach 269.  
 Aschbach-Thal, the 316.  
 Aschenau 61.  
 Aschenthaler Wände 60.  
 Aschlerbach, the 207.  
 Asiago 250. 251.  
 Asinozza, Val 258.  
 Asling 354.  
 Assenza 238.  
 Assling 52.  
 Asta, Cima d' 257.  
 Asten 319.  
 Astenthal, the 301.  
 Astfeld 200.  
 Attel, the 52.  
 Attersee 103.  
 Attersee, the 105.  
 Attnang 85.  
 Atzgersdorf 306.  
 Atzwang 196.  
 Au in the Vorarlberg 9.  
 — near Immenstadt 13.  
 — on the Mondsee 104.  
 — in the Oetzthal 172.  
 — near Schliersee 49.  
 — near Tegernsee 45.  
 Aua da Pisch 188.  
 Aubach, the 51. 53.  
 Aubach, gorges of the 99.  
 Aubing 1.  
 Aueleswände, the 23.  
 Auenfeldalp, the 11.  
 Auenfeldtobel, the 11.  
 Auer 232.  
 —, château 211.  
 Auerberg 18.  
 Auf der Au 144.  
 Auf der Lend 318.  
 Aufhausen 131.  
 Aufhofen 260. 267.  
 Aufkirchen (Pusterthal) 262.  
 — (Lake of Starnberg) 27.  
 Augsburg 1.  
 Augstbachthal, the 94.  
 Augster Alpe 94.  
 Aurach (Achenthal) 151.  
 Aurach (near Bair. Zell) 50.  
 —, the 86.  
 Aurachkar, the 105.  
 Aurachkirchen 86.  
 Aurachthal, the 86.  
 Auronzo 282.  
 Auronzo, Val d' 282.  
 Ausore, the 259.  
 Aussee 93.  
 Ausseer Salzberg 93.  
 Ausserhof 214.  
 Ausser-Kainisch 325.  
 Aussermühlwalder Klamm, the 267.  
 Ausser-Prags 261.  
 Ausserwald-Thal, the 152.  
 Averau, Alp 280.  
 —, Torre di 280.  
 Avigna, Val 188.  
 Avio 234.  
 —, Val d' 243.  
 Aviolo, Mte. 248.  
 Avisio, the 253.  
 Axams 171.  
 Axljoch 21.  
 Baad near Mittelberg 14.  
 Baba, the 338.  
 Bacher Mts., the 337. 343.  
 Bachergränd, the 15.  
 Bacher Loch, the 15.  
 Bachernspitze, the 263.

- Bachernthal, the (Sexten) 263.  
 Bacherthal, the (Reinthal) 270.  
 Bachlenke, the 288. 294.  
 Bäckeralp, the 51.  
 Badelwand, the 312.  
 Baden 306.  
 Badersee, the 33.  
 Badia 274.  
 Badl (St. Isidor) 198.  
 Bagolino 245.  
 Baier-Alp, the 47.  
 Baiardiessen 29.  
 Bairisch-Zell 50.  
 Baldo, Monte 237.  
 Balino 241.  
 Balken, the 24.  
 Ball, Cima di 258.  
 —, Passo di 257.  
 Ballunspitze, the 168.  
 Balzers 157.  
 Bamberg 265.  
 Banale, Villa di 240.  
 Banco 206.  
 Bannalp, the 42.  
 Bannhof, the 42.  
 Bannwaldsee, the 18.  
 Barcesine 237.  
 Barcola 359.  
 Bardolino 239.  
 Bärenbad (Stubai) 182.  
 Bärenbadalp 54.  
 Bärenfall, the 121.  
 Bärenkogel, the (Gastein) 123.  
 Bärenkopf, the (Ortler) 227.  
 Bärenköpfe, the (Heiligenblut) 303. 304.  
 Bärenschütz 312.  
 Bärenthal 335.  
 —, the 346.  
 Bärenthaler Kotschna, the 346.  
 Barghe 245.  
 Barmsee, the 40.  
 Barmsteinwände, the 106.  
 Bärndorf 323.  
 Bärnstätt 152.  
 Barricate, le 251.  
 Bartholomäusberg Ausser and Inner 160. 165.  
 St. Bartholomew 75.  
 —, Lake of 74.  
 Barthümmeljoch, the 158.  
 S. Bartolommeo, Monte 239.  
 Baselga 235.  
 Basling 211.  
 Bassano 252.  
 Bastianshütte, the 282.  
 Batschuns 156.  
 Bauernalpe, the 129.  
 Baumgarten-Alp, the (Achenthal) 60.  
 — (Floienthal) 146.  
 Baumgartenschneid, the 45.  
 Baumgartner-Alp, the 310.  
 Bäumle 5.  
 Bayen 8.  
 Becchei di Sotto, Col 278.  
 Beckstetten 2.  
 Bedole, Malga 243.  
 Bedross 187.  
 Beidewasser 217.  
 Belabach, the 344.  
 Belfort 240.  
 Belluno 283.  
 Belo-Polje, Alp 353.  
 Belvedere (Cortina) 279.  
 Benedictbeuern 39.  
 Benediktenwand, the 39. 42.  
 Benza 346.  
 Berchtesgaden 72.  
 Berchtesgadener Hohen-  
 thron, the 70.  
 Berg, in Bavaria 27.  
 —, near Salzburg 80.  
 Bergen 58.  
 Bergerkogel, the (Fusch) 126.  
 — (Virgenthal) 292.  
 Berger Thörl, the 299.  
 Bergfall, Bad 273.  
 Berggündele-Thal, the 24.  
 Berglerkogel, the 172.  
 Berglerkopf, the 169.  
 Bernardin-Alp, the 34.  
 Bernau 58.  
 Bernhardthal, the 10. 17.  
 Bernhaupten 58.  
 Bernina, the 222.  
 Bernkogel, the 115. 123.  
 Bernried 28. 38.  
 Bersbuch 8.  
 Berwang 21. 25.  
 Besenbach 39.  
 Beseno, château 234.  
 Betzigau 2.  
 Beuerberg 28.  
 Bezau 8.  
 Bezeck, the 8.  
 Bezzecca 237.  
 Biacesa 237.  
 S. Biagio, Isola di 239.  
 Bianco, Sasso 255.  
 Biberalp, the 17.  
 Biberkopf, the 17.  
 Bichl 39. 42.  
 Bichlbach 21.  
 Bichlfall, the 99.  
 Bideneck 184.  
 Bieherwier 22.  
 Bielerhöhe, the 168.  
 Biessenhofen 2.  
 Bigontina, Pian della 279.  
 —, Val 278. 280.  
 Bildstein 6. 155.  
 Bildstöckl-Joch, the 184.  
 Binsalp 48.  
 Binswangen 23.  
 Biois, Val 256. 286.  
 Birgitz 171.  
 Birgsau 15.  
 Birkenberg 164.  
 Birkenkofel, the 263. 276.  
 Birkenstein 49.  
 Birkenthal, the 25. 276.  
 Birkkar, the 38.  
 Birkkarspitze, the 43.  
 Birnbach 60.  
 Birnhorn, the 114.  
 Birnlucke, the 272.  
 Bischof, the 34.  
 Bischoffeld 349.  
 Bischofshofen 110. 328.  
 Bischofswies 74.  
 Bistriza, the 341.  
 Bivio di Prad, see Prad.  
 Bizau 9.  
 Blahhaus 109.  
 Blaichach 12.  
 Blankahorn, the 161. 170.  
 Blankajoch, the 170.  
 Blaser, the 191.  
 Blattenspitze, the 168.  
 Blaubachthal, the 43. 48.  
 Blaue Gumpen, the 35.  
 Blaue Tumpf, the 330.  
 Blaueis Glacier, the 79.  
 Bleiberg 348.  
 Bleiburg 344.  
 Blindau 60.  
 Blindsee, the 22.  
 Blomberg 42.  
 Blons 159.  
 Blossen, the 195.  
 Bludenz 158.  
 Blühnbachthal, the 109.  
 Blühnbachthörl, the 109.  
 Blüntaenthal, the 77.  
 Böbing 29.  
 Bobingen 1.  
 Böchgraben, the 320.  
 Bockach-Alp, the 146.  
 Bockart-Scharte, the 121.  
 — Seen, the 121.  
 — Thal, the 121.  
 Bockhütte, the 35.  
 Bockkar, the 16.  
 Bockkarkees, the 128.  
 Bockkarkopf, the 16.  
 Bockkarlspitze, the 43.  
 Bockkarscharte, the 128. 130.  
 Bockkogel, the 183.

- Böckstein 120.  
 Bocksteinkogl, the 117.  
 Boden (Fimberthal) 169.  
 — (Pfiersch) 193.  
 Bodenbach, the 346.  
 Bodenbauer, the 317.  
 Bodenbühl, the 154.  
 Bodenlahne, the 35.  
 Bodensee, see Lake of Constance.  
 Bodenthal, the 346.  
 Bödmen 10.  
 Bodner 346.  
 Boè, the 275.  
 Bogliaco 239.  
 Bogunschitza, the 346.  
 Boimont, ruin 205.  
 Boita, the 274. 278. 284.  
 Bojen 269.  
 Bojerbachfall, the 270.  
 Bolbeno 241.  
 Bolgenach, the 7.  
 Bolladore 222.  
 Bona, Val 282.  
 Bondo 244.  
 Bondone 245.  
 Bondone, Monte 245.  
 Bonowicz 339.  
 Borca 281.  
 Borgo di Val Sugana 251.  
 Bormio 221.  
 —, Bagni di 220.  
 Boruniza, the 341.  
 Borzago, Val 242.  
 Bosco, Cant. al 218.  
 Böse Weibele, the 265.  
 Bosruck, the 320. 323.  
 Botsch, see Wotsch.  
 Botzer, the 183.  
 Botzer-Scharte, the 183.  
 Bovegno 245.  
 Bowojach, see Woiwojach.  
 Bozen 197.  
 Bozener Leitach, the 196. 199.  
 Bozer, the 183.  
 Brad, see Prad.  
 Bramberg 131.  
 Brana 338.  
 Brand near Telfs 37.  
 — near Bludenz 158.  
 — (Urschlau) 61.  
 Brand, the 173.  
 Brand-Alp, the 61.  
 Brandberg 144.  
 Brandberger Kolm, the 141.  
 Brandel-Alp, the 37.  
 Brandenberger Joch, the 55.  
 Brandenberger Thal, the 50.  
 Brandhof, the 316.  
 Brandis, Alt- and Neu-207.  
 Brandjoch, the 135.  
 Brandjöchl, the 162.  
 Brandner Glacier, the 158.  
 Brandner Thal, the 158.  
 Brandriedel, the 327.  
 Brandstatt 330.  
 Brandwieshütten, the 94.  
 Brannenburg 52.  
 Brantenthal, the 202.  
 Branzoll 232.  
 Brate, Val di 244.  
 Bratschenkopf, the 304.  
 Bratz 150.  
 Braulio, the 220.  
 —, Monte 220.  
 Braunadlerspitze, the 10.  
 Braunsberg 207. 208.  
 Brazza 365.  
 Brè 237.  
 Brecherspitze, the 50.  
 Bregenz 5.  
 Bregenzer Wald, the 6.  
 — Klausen, the 5.  
 Breguzzo, Val 244.  
 Breien, In der 201.  
 Breitach, the 10. 13.  
 Breitenau 312.  
 Breitenbach, the 49.  
 Breitenberg, the 105.  
 Breitenschützing 85.  
 Breitenstein 311.  
 Breitenstein, the 57.  
 Breitenwang 21.  
 Breithorn, the (Stein. Meer) 114.  
 Breithorn, the (Loferer Steinberge) 153.  
 Breitkopf, the 303.  
 Breitlahner 146.  
 Breitlehner Jöchl, the 173.  
 Breitspitze, the 168.  
 Brennbüchl 163.  
 Brenner 192.  
 Brennerbad 192.  
 Brennersee, the 192.  
 Brennkogl, the 127.  
 Breno 248.  
 Brenta, the 250.  
 Brenta, Val 241. 242.  
 —, Cima 241.  
 —, Bocca di 241.  
 —, château of 250.  
 Brenta, Mts. 241.  
 Breitenjoch, the 54.  
 Bresceni-Klausen, the 317.  
 Brescia 245.  
 Brettboden, the 302.  
 Bretterwände, the 295.  
 Brettfall, chapel 141.  
 Brettfriedl 74.  
 Bribano 284.  
 Bricciuskapelle, the 302.  
 Brione, Monte 237.  
 Brionian Islands 362.  
 Brixen in the Brixenthal 148.  
 — on the Eisack 195.  
 Brixener Klausen, the 194.  
 Brixenthal 149.  
 Brixenthal, the 149.  
 Brixlegg 55.  
 Brizzihütte, the 174.  
 Brochkogl, the Hintere and Vordere 180.  
 Brocon, Passo del 257.  
 Brotfallscharte, the 320.  
 Bruanago 287.  
 Bruck on the Mur 312.  
 — on the Amper 1.  
 — near Hindelang 23.  
 — near Kempten 2.  
 — in the Pinzgau 112.  
 —, chât., near Lienz 264.  
 Brückl 351.  
 Bruckmühl 52.  
 Bruggen 162.  
 Brunau 171.  
 Bründlingalpe 58.  
 Bruneck 260.  
 Brunn 306.  
 Brunnenburg 156. 211.  
 Brunnenfeld 165.  
 Brunnenkogl, the Vordere 180.  
 Brunnstein, the 53.  
 Brunnthal 35.  
 —, the 70. 317.  
 Bscheisser, the 24.  
 Bsclaps 10.  
 Buch 334.  
 Buchau 48.  
 Buchau, the 320. 323.  
 Buchauer Scharte, the 77. 114.  
 Buchberg 310.  
 —, the 104.  
 Buchboden 159.  
 Bucheben 123.  
 Büchelbach, see Bichelbach.  
 Büchelhof 227.  
 Buchen 37. 164.  
 Buchenstein 285.  
 Buchkogl, the 334.  
 Büchl 8.  
 Buchloe 1.  
 Buchrainer Alp, the 17.  
 Buchs 156.  
 Büchsenalp, the 76.  
 Büchsenhausen 140.  
 Buchstein, the Grosse 323.  
 Buco di Vela 235.  
 Bühelach 149.



- Bühl(near Immenstadt) 3.  
 — (Virgenthal) 292.  
 — (Zillertal) 144.  
 Buin, Piz 168.  
 Bullköpfe, the 263.  
 Buon-Consiglio, château 233.  
 Buona, Val (Auronzo) 282.  
 — (Giudicaria) 244.  
 Burgau 105.  
 Burgberg 12.  
 Burgeis 188.  
 Bürgeralp (Mariazell) 315.  
 — (Aflenz) 316.  
 — (Schwanberg) 335.  
 Bürgerbach, the 289. 295.  
 Bürgermeisteralp, the 83.  
 Burggraben, the 105. 322.  
 Burghalde, the 2.  
 Burgstall near Meran 207.  
 — near Brixen 195.  
 — near Oberstdorf 13.  
 — near Schönberg 191.  
 — (Pitzthal) 179.  
 —, the Hohe (Stubai) 182.  
 — (near Heiligenblut) 304.  
 Burgsteinwand 268.  
 Buigum 147.  
 Burgwies 131.  
 Bürs 158.  
 Bürserberg 158.  
 Bürstegg 10.  
 Burtschakopf, the 160.  
 Bus dal Lega 273.  
 Busazza, La 244.  
 But, the 265.  
 Gaderzone 242.  
 Cadin, Mte. 278.  
 — del Laudo 280.  
 Cadine 235.  
 Cadini, Mti. 276. 277.  
 Cadore, Val di 281.  
 Caffaro, the 244.  
 —, Val 245.  
 Calaita Lake, the 258.  
 Calamento, Val 251.  
 Calceranica 250.  
 Caldes 247.  
 Caldonazzo 250.  
 —, Lake of 250.  
 Calliano 234.  
 Calloneghe 286.  
 Camonica, Val 248.  
 Campidello 255.  
 Campiglio, Madonna di 242.  
 Campill Valley, the 274.  
 Campo 235.  
 Campo, Lago di 244.  
 Campo Croce, Val 274.  
 Campo di Sotto 279.  
 Campolungo, Alp 275.  
 Canale 360.  
 —, Val 258. 286.  
 Canale S. Bovo 257.  
 Canalthal, the 355.  
 Canazei 255.  
 Cancia 281.  
 Canciano, Passo di 223.  
 Canfanaro 342. 362.  
 Canin 361.  
 Canisalpe, the 9.  
 Canisfluh, the 8.  
 S. Canzian 342.  
 Capo d'Istria 359.  
 Capo di Ponte (Val Camonica) 248.  
 — (near Belluno) 283.  
 Caporetto 361.  
 Caprile 285.  
 Caprino 237.  
 Carano 253.  
 Carè Alto 241. 243.  
 Caresen Glacier, the 225.  
 Caresolo 242.  
 Caressa-Pass, the 201.  
 Carlinbach, the 187. 188.  
 Carls-Eisfeld, the 97.  
 Carlssteg, the 146.  
 Carlstadt 339.  
 Carnica-Alp 361.  
 Carolinenfeld 52.  
 Carthaus 177.  
 Casadio, Mte. 279.  
 Casez 206.  
 St. Cassian (Gaderthal) 274.  
 Castagnovizza 360.  
 Castebell 189.  
 Castelfondo 246.  
 Castellazzo, Monte 257.  
 Castelletto 238.  
 Castello (Lago di Garda) 238.  
 — (Val di Sole) 247.  
 Castelnuovo (near Peschiera) 239.  
 — (Val Sugana) 251.  
 Castelruth 204.  
 Castel Tesino 257.  
 Castelvecchio 365.  
 S. Caterina (Val Furva) 221.  
 St. Catharina (Schnalser Thal) 177.  
 Cattaro, Bocche di 365.  
 Cauria 257.  
 Cavalazza 257.  
 Cavalese 253.  
 Cavallina, Val 249.  
 Cavedago 240.  
 Cavedine, Val 235.  
 Cavelljoch, the 159.  
 Caveno, Corno di 243.  
 Cavrasto 241.  
 Cecina 239.  
 Cedegolo 248.  
 Cedeh, Val di 221. 230.  
 —, Vedretta di 231.  
 Cederfeld 140.  
 Ceggio, the 251.  
 Cellero 248.  
 Cembra, Val 253.  
 Cencenighe 286.  
 Cengia, Forcella della 263.  
 Centa, Val 250.  
 Ceppina 222.  
 Ceraino 234.  
 Cercen, Cima di 244.  
 Cercena-Pass, the 247.  
 Cereda-Pass, the 287.  
 Ces, Alp 257.  
 Cesdellis, Croda di 279.  
 Cesta 280.  
 Cettinje 365.  
 Ceval, see Zufall.  
 Cevedale, Monte 224. 228.  
 —, Passo 225. 231.  
 Cherso 364.  
 Cherz 275.  
 Chiapuzza 281.  
 S. Chiatar 247.  
 Chieming 57.  
 Chiemsee, the 57.  
 Chiepin, Val 251.  
 Chiesa 223.  
 Chiese, the 244.  
 Chiusa (near Pontebba) 355.  
 — di Verona 234.  
 Chorinsky-Klause, the 93.  
 Christberg, the 159.  
 St. Christina 203.  
 Christles-See, the 14.  
 Christlieger 175.  
 St. Christoph 160.  
 Churburg, the 188.  
 Ciamp Zoppè 280.  
 Cibiana, Forcella 283.  
 —, Val 281.  
 Cilli 337.  
 Cima Negra 280.  
 Cimego 244.  
 Cimon della Pala 257.  
 Cisloneberg, the 253.  
 Cismone 251.  
 —, the 251. 257.  
 Cittadella 252.  
 Cittanova 362.  
 Civetta, Monte 283. 286.  
 Civitate 248.  
 Civita, Monte, see Civetta.  
 Clarahütte, the 294.  
 Cles 246.

- Cloz 246.  
 Cocodain 278.  
 Codalonga, Val 286.  
 Cogolo 247.  
 Colbricon, Cima di 257.  
 —, Passo di 257.  
 Coldai, Passo 283.  
 Col de Rù 374.  
 Colfosco 275.  
 Col Freddo 278.  
 Colico 223.  
 Colle di S. Lucia 286.  
 Collio 245.  
 Cologna 237.  
 S. Colombano, Piz 220.  
 245.  
 Comano 240.  
 Comelico 282.  
 Comelle, Passo delle 257.  
 Como, Lake of 223.  
 Comparsa, Val 287.  
 Compatsch 169.  
 Concei, Val 244.  
 Condino 244.  
 Conegliano 283.  
 Confinale, Monte 221.  
 Constance, Lake of 5.  
 St. Constantin 203.  
 Contrinloch, the 256.  
 Contrinthal, the 255.  
 Conzei, Val 237. 244.  
 Cop di Breguzzo, Cima 241.  
 Cop di Casa, Cima 241.  
 Cordevole, the 284. 285.  
 287.  
 Corfara, see Corvara.  
 Corniale 359.  
 Cornisello, Cima 244.  
 Cornon, Mte. 282.  
 Corte 275.  
 Cortenedolo 249.  
 Corteno, Val di 249.  
 Cortina di Ampezzo 279.  
 — near St. Vigil 273.  
 Corvara 275.  
 Corvo, Lake 214.  
 Costalunga, Val 201.  
 Costeana, brook 284. 285.  
 Costonzella-Pass, the 257.  
 Covelo, ruin 251.  
 Crepa, Mte. 279.  
 Crepa di Valbona 241.  
 Crespano 252.  
 Cresperspitze, the 168.  
 Creto 244.  
 Cridola, Mte. 282.  
 Cristallino, the 277.  
 Cristallo, Monte (Ampezzo) 276. 277. 280.  
 — (Ortler) 217. 219.  
 Cristall-Pass, the 277.  
 Croatenloch, the 107.  
 Croce, Mte. 263.  
 Croce Domini-Pass, the 245.  
 Croda Grande 287.  
 Croda Rossa, the 276. 277.  
 Cromerthal, the 168.  
 Crostafels 273.  
 Curzola 365.  
 Cusiano 247.  
 Custozza 239.  
 Daberspitze, the 295.  
 Daberthal, the 294. 295.  
 Dachauer Moos, the 1.  
 Dachstein, the 96. 327.  
 Dai, Col 286.  
 Daila, castle 362.  
 Dalaas 159.  
 Dalaaser Staffel, the 11.  
 Dalfaz-Alp, the 47.  
 Damm, Sasso di 254.  
 Dammberg 319.  
 Damüls 9.  
 Daniel, the 22.  
 Danzewell, the 187.  
 Daone, Val 244.  
 Darching 49.  
 Darè 241.  
 Darfo 248.  
 Darzo 244.  
 Daschl-Joch, see Taschl-Joch.  
 Daumen, the 24.  
 Daunkopf, the 183.  
 Davennakopf, the 159. 165.  
 Dazio 244.  
 Debant 300.  
 Defereggen-Thal, the 288.  
 Deisenhofen 41.  
 Dellach 266.  
 Dellacher Keesflecken, the 293.  
 Dennboden, the 109.  
 Denno 246.  
 Desenzano 239.  
 Deutsch-Landsberg 334.  
 Deutsch-Metz, see Mezzo-Tedesco.  
 Deutschnofen 202.  
 Dichtenkogel 131.  
 Dichtlmühle, the 88.  
 Diebswirth 335.  
 Diemendorf 28.  
 Diemferner, the 179.  
 Dienten 112.  
 Dientner Bach, the 111.  
 Diesbach 80.  
 Diessbach-Scharte, the 77.  
 Diessen 29.  
 Dietsenheim 260. 267.  
 Dietersbachthal, the 15.  
 Dietfeld 73.  
 Dietlhütte, the 320.  
 Dietmannsdorf 323.  
 Dietringen 18.  
 Dignano 342.  
 Digonera 285.  
 Dimaro 247.  
 Dirnbach 319.  
 Dirrenstangel, the 314.  
 Disgrazia, Monte della 223.  
 Divazza 342.  
 Dobrain-Thal, the 313.  
 Dobratsch, the 347.  
 Dodici, Cima 250.  
 Döllach 301.  
 Dölsach 265.  
 Domegge 282.  
 Domegliarà 234.  
 Don 247.  
 Donatiberg, the 337.  
 Donnerkogel, the 97.  
 Donnersbach-Thal, the 325.  
 Dont 283.  
 Dopplersteig, the 70.  
 Dorf (Oetzthal) 172.  
 Dorfer Glacier, the 292. 293.  
 — Oed, the 297.  
 — See, the 298.  
 — Thal, the 292.  
 Dorfheim, château 114.  
 Dornauberg 146.  
 Dornbirn 155.  
 Dornegg-Feistritz 342.  
 Dorner Alp, the 101.  
 Dornsberg 190.  
 Dorsino 241.  
 Dos-Pez 246.  
 Dos-Trento 233.  
 Dössner Scharte, the 329.  
 Dössner Thal, the 122.  
 Douglasshütte, the 158. 166.  
 Drachenhöhle, the 312.  
 Drachenloch, the 70.  
 Drachensee, the 22.  
 Drachenstein, the 104.  
 Drassberg, the 353.  
 Drave, the 336. 347.  
 Drei Brunnen, see Three Holy Springs.  
 Dreiherrnspitze, the 272. 295.  
 Dreiländerspitze, the 168.  
 Dreischusterspitze, the 263.  
 Drei Schwestern, the 157.  
 Drei Zinnen, the 276. 277.  
 Drena, Castello di 235.  
 Dres 247.  
 Dresdner Hütte, the 184.  
 Drissenalp, the 143.  
 Drò 235.  
 Drusciè, Col 279.

- Drusenfluh, the 166.  
 Drusenthor, the 166.  
 Duft-Thal, the 49.  
 Dugon, Val 287.  
 Duino 360.  
 Dulwitzhütten, the 316.  
 Durach 18.  
 Duram-Pass, the 283. 287.  
 Durazzo 365.  
 Durcheckalp, the 126.  
 Durchgang-Alpe, the 121.  
 Durchholzen 62.  
 Durlassboden, the 143.  
 Dürnberg 107.  
 Dürnholz 200.  
 Durnstein, château 211.  
 Durona, Alp 283.  
 Duronbach, the 255.  
 Durone, Passo 241.  
 Duroner Alp, the 255.  
 Duron Valley 204. 255.  
 Dürrach, the 43.  
 Dürrachklamm, the 43.  
 Dürreberg, the 21.  
 Dürreck, the 74.  
 Dürrenbach 49.  
 Dürrenboden 143.  
 Dürrenschöberl, the 323.  
 Dürrensee, the (Styria) 316.  
 — (Ampezzo) 276.  
 Dürrenstein, the 277. 314.  
 Dürrenstein, castle 350.  
 Dürrfeichtenalp, the 108.  
 Dürrwald-Alp, the 167.  
 Dux, Hinter 145.  
 —, Vorder 145.  
 Duxer Bach, the 145.  
 Duxer Joch, the 145.  
 Duxerköpf, the 54.  
 Duxer Thal, the 145.  
  
 Ebbs 162.  
 Eben 48. 328.  
 Ebene Reichenau 329.  
 Eben Glacier, the 219.  
 Ebensee 89.  
 Ebenstein, the 318.  
 Ebenthal 345.  
 Ebenwald 129.  
 Ebenwand, the 227.  
 Ebenwand Glacier 225. 228.  
 Ebenzweier 88.  
 Eberndorf 344.  
 Eberstein 351.  
 Ebnerkapelle, the 149.  
 Ebriachbach, the 344.  
 Echernthal, the 96.  
 Eckartau 144.  
 Eckbauer, the 33.  
 Eckenalp, the 60.  
 Eckenberg 32.  
  
 Ecker-Alpe, the 74.  
 Eckersattel, the 108.  
 Eckerfirst, the 107.  
 Eckkapelle, the 60.  
 Eckl im Reith 320.  
 Ed, the 53.  
 Edelboden, the 316. 317.  
 Edelgrieshöhe, the 326.  
 Edelweisslahnerkopf, the 79.  
 Edolo 248.  
 Edtalp, the 98.  
 Egard 190.  
 Egern 45. 46.  
 Egg 7.  
 Eggenberg, château 334.  
 Eggenthal, the 200.  
 Egger Bach, the 194.  
 Eggerbauer, the 213.  
 Eggerberg 262.  
 Eggesen-Grat, the 184.  
 Egna, see Neumarkt.  
 Eglsee, the 54.  
 St. Egyden 308.  
 Ehbach, Gorge of the 164.  
 Ehmatbach, the 128.  
 Ehrenberg, ruined castle 21.  
 Ehrenberger Klause 21.  
 Ehrenburg 260.  
 Ehrenhausen, château 336.  
 Ehrenschwang Alp, the 3.  
 Ehrwald 22.  
 Ehrwalder Alp, the 22.  
 Eibelklamm, the 153.  
 Eiberg 5.  
 Eibiswald 334.  
 Eibsee, the 33.  
 Eichberg 84. 214.  
 Eichelspitz, the 49.  
 Eidechsspitz, the 259.  
 Eierkopf, the 294.  
 Einöde, in der 350.  
 Einödsbach 15.  
 Einstein, the 24.  
 Eisack, the 193 etc.  
 Eisbrucker Scharte, the 267.  
 Eiseler, see Iseler.  
 Eisenarzt 61.  
 Eisenauer Alpe, the 105.  
 Eisenbreche, the 23.  
 Eisenerz 321.  
 Eisenerzhöhe, the 318.  
 Eisengabel, the 273. 274.  
 Eisenhut, the 329. 350.  
 Eisen-Kappel 344.  
 Eisenkopf, the 160.  
 Eisenstrasse, the 320.  
 Eisenzieher 323.  
 Eiser, the Kleine 130.  
 Eiserner Thor, the 307.  
  
 Eishof 179.  
 Eisjoch, the 179.  
 Eiskapelle, the 76.  
 Eiskögele, the 304.  
 Eiskogl, the (Trafoi) 218.  
 Eisrinne, the Hohe 230.  
 Eissee, the 225. 231.  
 Eiswandbühel, the 128. 303.  
 Elbigenalp 10.  
 Elendalp, the 51.  
 Elferscharte, the 267.  
 Elferkofel, the 263.  
 Elisabethruhe, the 302.  
 Ellbach 49.  
 Ellenbogen 8.  
 Elman near Mittenwald 83.  
 — near Tegernsee 45.  
 — (Achenthal) 152.  
 Elmauer Gries, the 26.  
 Elmen 10.  
 Elsbethen 68.  
 Embach 123.  
 Embacher Plaike, the 111.  
 Emersdorf 348.  
 Empfing 58.  
 Emser-Reute 155.  
 End der Welt, Glacier 228.  
 Endorf 57.  
 Endsthal, the 74.  
 Enego 251.  
 Eng, the (Riss) 43. 48.  
 — (Höllenthal) 310.  
 Enge, the 25.  
 Engelsberg, ruin 149.  
 Engelswand, the 172.  
 Enguiso 237.  
 Enn, château 253.  
 Enneberg, valley of 273.  
 Enns 319.  
 —, the 318 etc.  
 Ennsdorf 319.  
 Ennseck, château 319.  
 Ennsleithen 319.  
 Enter-Rothach 45.  
 Entsenkopf, the 15.  
 Enzenau 42.  
 Enzengraben, the 51.  
 Enzinger Alp, the 131.  
 Enzinger Boden, the 297.  
 Epfenhausen 1.  
 Eppan 205.  
 Erl-Alp 164.  
 Erlafsee, the 315.  
 Erlakogl, the 88. 89.  
 Erlenstein, the 314.  
 Erling 30.  
 Erlspitz, the 164.  
 Erlsbach 288.  
 Ernsthofen 319.  
 Erpfendorf 152.

- Erzbach 321.  
 Erzberg, the 321. 351.  
 Erzboden, the 318.  
 Erzgunder See, the 24.  
 Erz. Johannis-Klause 50.  
 Eschenauer Plaike, the 111.  
 Eschenklamm 31.  
 Eschenlahne, the 31.  
 Eschenloh (Ulten) 214.  
 — (Loisach) 31.  
 Eschenthal, the 31.  
 Eselstein, the 326.  
 Esselthalgraben, the 107.  
 Esslinger Alpe, the 320.  
 Esterbergalp, the 34.  
 Etsch, see Adige.  
 Ettal 31.  
 Ettaler Mandl, the 31.  
 Etzerschlössl, the 73.  
 Eurasburg 28.  
 Evis-Thal, the 267.  
 Ewiger Schnee, the 110.  
 Exkopf, the 158.  
 Eyrs 189.  
  
 Faak 347.  
 Faaker See, the 347.  
 Faal 343.  
 Fädnerspitze, the 168.  
 Faè 287.  
 Fager 83.  
 Faggen 185.  
 Faggenbach, the 185.  
 Fahngengrat, the 7.  
 Fahrnau, the 88. 89.  
 Fai 240.  
 Faistenau 16.  
 Falban 255.  
 Falcade 256. 287.  
 Falepp 50.  
 —, the Rothe 50.  
 —, the Weisse 45.  
 Falken 23.  
 Falkenstein, ruin, near Kufstein 58.  
 —, the, on the Königssee 75.  
 —, —, in the Möllthal 301.  
 —, —, on the Wolfgangsee 100.  
 Falknis, the 157.  
 Fall 43.  
 Fallbach, the 13. 155.  
 Fallensteiner Thal, the 314.  
 Faloria, Tondi di 279.  
 Falschungspitze, the 179.  
 Faltenbacher Wasserfall, the 13.  
 Falzalp, the 78.  
 Falzarego, Cima 284.  
 —, Ospizio in 284.  
  
 Falzthurn-Alp, the 48.  
 Fannes, Gross- and Klein 274.  
 Fannesthal, the 274.  
 —, the Ampezzaner, 274.  
 Farchant 31.  
 Farmach, château 114.  
 Fasana 362.  
 Faschauner Thörl, the 329.  
 Faschinajoch, the 9.  
 Faselfaderner, the 160.  
 Fassa, Val 255.  
 Fasulthal, the 161.  
 Fauken, the 32.  
 Fedaja-Pass, the 255.  
 Federa, Alp 283.  
 Federa Vecchia, Alp 282.  
 Federerkogl, the 202.  
 Federaun 347. 356.  
 Feigenbach, the 17.  
 Feistagraben, the (Sölk) 326.  
 Feistergraben, the (near Bruck) 312.  
 Feisterscharte, the 327.  
 Feistritz on the Drave 266.  
 — on the Mur 312. 335.  
 — on the Gail 348.  
 —, Illyrisch 341.  
 —, Windisch 346.  
 — Pulst 352.  
 — in the Wochein 353.  
 Feistritz, the 338. 343.  
 — Graben, the 338.  
 Feld, the 77.  
 Feldafing 27. 30.  
 Feldbach 335.  
 Feldernkopf, the 37.  
 Feldjöchl, the 145. 272.  
 Feldkirch 156.  
 Feldkirchen 352.  
 Feldwebelalp 265.  
 St. Felix (Val di Non) 246.  
 — near Meran 213.  
 — (Val Fierozza) 250.  
 Felixdorf 307.  
 Felizon, the 277. 278.  
 —, Ponte 278.  
 Fella, the 355.  
 Fellenberger Alp, the 145.  
 Fellhorn, the (near Oberstdorf) 16.  
 — (near Waidring) 60.  
 Felsenweissachthal, the 46.  
 Feltre 284.  
 —, Vette di 258.  
 Fend, see Vent.  
 Ferara-Alp 275.  
 Ferchenbach, the 33.  
 Ferchensee, the 36.  
 Ferchenthal, the 33.  
 Ferdinandshöhe 218.  
  
 Ferleiten 125.  
 Ferleitenkees, the 124.  
 Fermersbachthal, the 37. 43.  
 Fermunt, see Vermunt.  
 Fernazza, Mte. 285.  
 Fernau, the Obere 184.  
 Fernau-Joch, the 184.  
 Fernpass, the 22.  
 Fernerkogl, the (Selrain) 172.  
 — (Oetzthal) 175.  
 — (Ortler) 218.  
 Fernstein, château 22.  
 Fersina, the 233. 250.  
 Fertö, see Neusiedlersee.  
 Fervallthal, the 161.  
 Festenbach 49.  
 Feuchten 185.  
 Feuerkogel, the 89.  
 Feuerpalfen, the 76.  
 Feuerseng, the 117.  
 Feuerstein, the 183.  
 Feuerstein Glacier, the 191. 193.  
 Fiammes 279.  
 Fiave 235. 241.  
 Fieberbrunn 114.  
 Fiemme, Val 253.  
 Fiera, la 258.  
 Fierozza, Val 250.  
 Filzen-Alpe, the 121.  
 Filzenkogel, the 145.  
 Filzensattel, the (Ursch-lauthal) 114.  
 — (Windau) 149.  
 Fimberpass, the 169.  
 Fimberthal, the 169.  
 Finailspitze, the 174.  
 Finelebach, the 211. 214.  
 Fineleloch, the 214.  
 Finestra, Passo della 258.  
 Finkenberg 145.  
 Finkenstein 347.  
 Finsingbach, the 142.  
 Finsterthal-Joch, the 172.  
 — Seen, the 172.  
 Finsterbach, the 199.  
 Finstermünz 186.  
 Finsterwald 44.  
 Fiorentina, Alp 283.  
 Fiorentina, Val 283. 286.  
 Fiori, Malga 244.  
 Firmianalp, the 70.  
 Firmisanspitze, the 178.  
 Firnitz 356.  
 Fischach, the 85.  
 Fischbach 52.  
 —, the 61.  
 Fischbachalpe, the 44.  
 Fischbachau 49.  
 Fischbachthal, the 37. 43. 61.

- Fischburg, château 203.  
 Fischen 13. 29.  
 Fischerndorf 94.  
 Fischerweg, the 297.  
 Fischhausen 50.  
 Fischhorn, château 112.  
 Fischleinboden, the 263.  
 Fischunkalp, the 76.  
 Fiume 364.  
 Flaas 198.  
 Flachau, the 328.  
 Flachhorn, the 153.  
 Fladnitz 350.  
 Flammspitze, the 167.  
 Fläscherberg, the 157.  
 Flaththal, the 170.  
 Flattach 301.  
 Flaurling 164.  
 Flavon 246.  
 Fleck 42.  
 Flecknersee, the 152.  
 Fleimserthal, see Fiemme.  
 Fleischbachspitz, the 288.  
 Fleiss, the Grosse and  
 Kleine 305.  
 Fleiss, the Obere 302.  
 Flexensattel, the 11.  
 Fliess 184.  
 Flimbach, the 224.  
 Flimjoch, the 225.  
 Flirsch 161.  
 Flitsch 361.  
 Flischer Klause, the 361.  
 Flitschl 362.  
 Flitzthal, the 186.  
 Floiten Glacier, the 146.  
 Floitenthal, the 146.  
 Floruz 250.  
 Fluchthorn, the 169.  
 Fluchtkogl, the 175.  
 Fludergraben, the 94.  
 Fluh, near Bregenz 6.  
 Fluhenstein 23.  
 Fluhspitze, the 168.  
 Fochezkopf, the 130.  
 Fodara Vedla, Alp 274.  
 Förderlach 347.  
 Folletto, Mte. 243.  
 Fonda, Val (Primiero)  
 258.  
 — (Ampezzo) 377.  
 Fondo 246.  
 Fondoi 206.  
 Fontane Fredde 253.  
 Fontanella 9.  
 Fonteklaus 196.  
 Fonzaso 259. 284.  
 Forada, Forcella 286.  
 Forame, Punta 277.  
 Forca, the 278.  
 — di Sora 278.  
 Forcella Alta, the 281.  
 — Bassa 277.  
 Forcella Gesuretta 257.  
 — Grande 280.  
 — Piccola 281.  
 Forcellina, the 244.  
 Forchach 11.  
 Forchtenstein, castle 308.  
 Formarinalp, the 12.  
 Formarinsee, the 12.  
 Formin, Cima di 280.  
 283. 286.  
 Forno 254.  
 Forno di Canale 286.  
 — di Zoldo 283.  
 Forno, Malga di 231.  
 —, Passo (Sulden) 227.  
 —, Val 221. 231.  
 — Glacier 221. 231.  
 Förolach 348.  
 Forscher Alp, the 264.  
 Forst 212.  
 Fortogna 283.  
 Fossadura, Val 262. 273.  
 Fosses 274. 275.  
 Fradusta, Cima della 258.  
 Fraele, Val 220.  
 Fragant 301.  
 Fraganter Tauern, the  
 124.  
 Fragenstein, ruin 38.  
 Fragsburg 212.  
 Framont, Cima di 287.  
 Frangart 205.  
 Frankbachsattel, the 267.  
 Frankbachthal, the 71.  
 Frankenmarkt 85.  
 Franzdorf 340.  
 Franzensfeste 194.  
 Franzenshöhe, the 218.  
 St. Franziskus 250.  
 Franz-Josephsbad 339.  
 Franz-Josephs-Höhe, the  
 303.  
 Franzosensteig, the 36.  
 Fräschalp, the 167.  
 Fräschenlücke, the 167.  
 Frassen, the Hohe 158.  
 Frassene 287.  
 Frastanz 157.  
 Frastanz Sand, the 157.  
 Fratte, the 167.  
 Frauenalpe, the 34.  
 Frauenberg 312.  
 Frauenberg, the 323.  
 Frauenburg, ruin 350.  
 Frauenloch, the 99.  
 Frauenmauer Cavern, the  
 321.  
 Frauenstein, Villa 100.  
 Frauenweissenbachthal,  
 the 89.  
 Frauenwörth 57.  
 Frauhütt, the 135.  
 Freddo, Col 277.  
 Freibergssee, the 14.  
 Freibrunnerspitze, the  
 187. 189.  
 Freienfeld 194.  
 Freienthorn 34.  
 Freilassing 59.  
 Freimannbrücke, the 72.  
 Freiwand, the (Ködnitz-  
 thal) 298.  
 — (Pasterze) 303.  
 — (Velber Thal) 291.  
 Freiwand Glacier 303.  
 Frenzela, Val 251.  
 Frerone, Mte. 245.  
 Freschen, the Hohe 156.  
 Fresen 343.  
 Freudenstein 205.  
 Freyn, the 314.  
 Freynsattel, the 314.  
 Fricken, the Hohe 32.  
 Friedrichshafen 5.  
 Friedstein 324.  
 Friesach 350.  
 Frillensee, the 33.  
 Frischauhütte, the 344.  
 Fritz 61.  
 Fritzbach, the 328.  
 Fritzens 56.  
 Frodolfo, the 221. 222.  
 Frohnau 79. 83.  
 Frohnleiten 312.  
 Frohnwies 80.  
 Frölichsburg 188.  
 Fröllspitze, the 195.  
 Fröschnitz 311.  
 Froschsee, the 61.  
 Frossnitzthal, the 290.  
 Frötschbach, the 204.  
 Froy 196.  
 Frundsberg, château 55.  
 Frusnitz Glacier, the 298.  
 299.  
 Frutzbach, the 156.  
 Fuchsau 61.  
 Fuchskarspitze, the 24.  
 Fucine 247.  
 Fügen 142.  
 Fulpmes, see Vulpmes.  
 Fumo, Val di 244.  
 Fundelkopf, the 158.  
 Funtensee, the 77.  
 Funtensee-Alpe, the 77.  
 — Tauern, the 77.  
 Furka, the Grosse 158.  
 —, the Kleine 158.  
 —, the Laternser 9. 156.  
 — (Patznaun) 170.  
 Fürkele 228.  
 Fürkele-Ferner, the 224.  
 Fürkele-Scharte, the 225.  
 Furkl 273.  
 Fürstenbrunnen 70.  
 Fürstenburg, château 188.

- Fürstenfeldbruck 1.  
 Fürstenstein, château 73.  
 Fürt, Alp 193.  
 Fürth 131.  
 Furva, Val 221.  
 Furx, Alp 156.  
 Fusch 124.  
 Fuscher Bad, the 125.  
 — Thal, the 112.  
 — Thörl, the 126.  
 Fuscherkarkopf, the 128.  
 303.  
 Fuscherkarscharte, the 128.  
 Fuschl 104.  
 Fuschlsee, the 104.  
 Fusine 283.  
 Füssen 18.  
 Futschölpass, the 169.  
  
 Gabbiol, Mte. 244.  
 Gabraun 312.  
 Gacht, Pass 25.  
 Gachtspitz, the 21. 25.  
 Gader, the 260.  
 — Thal, the 273.  
 Gafall 166.  
 Gaslenzbach, the 320.  
 Gagenmühle 6.  
 Gagering 142.  
 Gaicht 25.  
 Gail, the 347. 348.  
 Gailbach 193.  
 Gailberg, the 265.  
 Gailitz, the 356.  
 Gailthal, the 348.  
 Gainfarn 307.  
 Gainfeldbach, the 110.  
 Gais 267.  
 Gaisach 42.  
 Gaisach-Thal, the 22.  
 Gaisalp, the 46.  
 Gaisbach 122.  
 —, the 54.  
 Gaisberg, the 69.  
 Gaisberg Glacier, the 178.  
 Gaishorn, the 324.  
 Gaislerspitzen, the (Villnöss) 196.  
 Gaisslerspitzen, the (Silberthal) 166.  
 Gaisstein, the (near Radstadt) 328.  
 — (near Kitzbühel) 131.  
 Gaisthal, the 22.  
 Galgenbühl, the 162.  
 Galgentobel, the 158.  
 Galgenuel 167.  
 Galizenthal 265.  
 Gall, the 207.  
 St. Gallen 320.  
 St. Gallenkirch 167.  
 Galleno 249.  
  
 Gallenstein, château 320.  
 Gallinakopf, the 157.  
 Gallinathal, the 157.  
 Galthür 168.  
 Gamp 157.  
 Gampadel-Alp, the 166.  
 Gampadelthal, the 166.  
 Gampen-Alp, the 169.  
 Gampenhöfe, the 227.  
 Gampenpass, the 246.  
 Gamperhof 213.  
 Gamperton-Thal, the 158.  
 Gams 318. 343.  
 Gamsgraben, the 318. 335.  
 Gamsgrube, the 303.  
 Gamsfeld, the 98.  
 Gamskarkogl, the 116.  
 120.  
 Gamskogel, the 172.  
 Gamslöcher, the 70.  
 Gamsspitze, the 329.  
 Gamssteig, the 204.  
 Gamsthal, the 264.  
 Gand 224.  
 Ganeier Alp 159.  
 Ganeu, Alp 167.  
 Gannerajoch, the 167.  
 Gannerathal, the 167.  
 Ganskofel, the 265.  
 Gantkofel, the 207.  
 Gantschier 165.  
 Garatshausen 27.  
 Garda 238.  
 —, Isola di 239.  
 —, Lago di 238.  
 Gardellon 287.  
 Gardena, Val 275.  
 Gardone 245.  
 Gares 257.  
 Garfül 12.  
 Gargazon 207.  
 Gargellen 167.  
 Gargellenthal, the 167.  
 Gargnano 239.  
 Garmisch 32.  
 Garnstein 196.  
 Garsella 159.  
 Garsella-Tobel, the 159.  
 Garsellen-Alp, the 157.  
 Garsten 320.  
 Gartenau 74.  
 —, château 71.  
 Gartnerkogel, the 348.  
 Garza, Val 245.  
 Gaschurn 167.  
 Gassen 193. 261.  
 Gassenalp, the 34.  
 Gasteig (Stubai) 182.  
 — (Ridnaun) 193.  
 — (Achenal) 54.  
 Gastein, the 116.  
 —, Dorf 116.  
 —, Hof 116.  
  
 Gastein, Wildbad 117.  
 Gatschach 266.  
 Gatterl, the 35.  
 Gatternock, the 269.  
 Gaudenz, Alp 157.  
 Gauenstein 165.  
 Gauerthal, the 165.  
 Gaul, the 207.  
 Gauting 26.  
 Gavardina, Val 244.  
 Gavia-Pass, the 221.  
 — Glacier 221.  
 Gavia, Monte 221.  
 Gazza, Monte 235. 241.  
 Gebhardsberg, the 6.  
 Gefrorne Wand, the 145.  
 Gehackte, the 316.  
 Geiereck, the 70.  
 Geiersburg, the 350.  
 Geiger, the Grosse 293.  
 Geigerstein, the 42.  
 Geiglstein, the 60.  
 Geilbach 30.  
 Geisalphorn, the 15.  
 Geisalpsee, the 15.  
 Geiselkopf, the 121.  
 Geiselsberg 260. 273.  
 Geiselsberger Thal, the 260. 273.  
 Geiselspitzen, the 195.  
 Geisfuss 15.  
 Geishorn, the 24.  
 Geisspitz, the 166.  
 Geisterspitze, the (Ortler) 219.  
 Geitau 50.  
 Gelththal, the 269.  
 Gemärk, the 277.  
 Gemona 355.  
 Gemsplatte, the 213.  
 Gennach, the 1.  
 Genova, Val di 242.  
 —, Dosson di 243.  
 Gentschelalp, the 10.  
 Gentscheljoch, the 7. 10.  
 Gentschelthal, the 10.  
 St. Georg in the Gailthal 348.  
 — near Brixen 195.  
 St. Georgen, chapel in Bavaria 29.  
 — in Carinthia 337.  
 — near Botzen 198.  
 — in the Pinzgau 112.  
 — in Styria 350.  
 — near Taufers 267.  
 St. Georgenberg 55.  
 Georgenried 44.  
 Gepatschalp, the 185.  
 Gepatsch Glacier, the 175.  
 185.  
 Gepatschhaus, the 185.  
 Gepatschjoch, the 173.

- Geralscharte, the 130.  
 Gereut 250.  
 Gerlos 143.  
 —, the 142.  
 —, the Hohe 143.  
 —, the Wilde 143.  
 Gerloswand, the 142.  
 Gern 73.  
 Gernalp, the 43.  
 Gernspitz, the 21.  
 Gerold (near Mittenwald) 36.  
 St. Gerold (Walserthal) 159.  
 Geroldsbach, the 171.  
 Gersberg-Alpe, the 69.  
 Gerstruben 15.  
 St. Gertraud on the Inn 55.  
 St. Gertrud (Sulden) 226.  
 — (Ultenthal) 214.  
 Gesäus, defile of 322.  
 Gescheibte Thurm, the 198.  
 Geserberg 6.  
 Gesundheitsquelle, the 153.  
 Geweilkopf, the 167.  
 Gfaller Mühle, the 53.  
 Gfallwand, the 213.  
 Gfrill 246.  
 Giattei, Col 286.  
 Giau, Monte 285.  
 Giebel 23.  
 St. Gilgen 103.  
 Gimpelspitze, the 21. 24.  
 Gindelalp, the 45. 49.  
 Ginevrie-Alp, the 242.  
 Ginzling 146.  
 S. Giovanni, in the Friuli 359.  
 —, in the Val di Fassa 254.  
 — (Lake of Garda) 238.  
 Giralba 282.  
 Giralba, Forcella di (Sexten) 263.  
 Giralbes, Forcella di (Ampezzo) 278.  
 Girlan 205.  
 Girlander Höhle, the 205.  
 Gitschthal, the 266. 348.  
 Giudicaria 240.  
 S. Giuliano 254.  
 S. Giuliano, Lago and Val di 243.  
 Giumella, Monte 236.  
 Giuribell, Alp 287.  
 Giustino 242.  
 Gjaidköpfe, the 77.  
 Gjaidstein, the 97.  
 Glamergube, the 183.  
 Glan, the 345. 351.  
 Glandorf 351.  
 Glaneck, château 70.  
 Glanfurtbrücke, the 345.  
 Glanegg 352.  
 Glaning 199.  
 Glashütten (Bavaria) 47.  
 — (Styria) 335.  
 Gleichenberg, Baths 335.  
 Gleichenberg-Alpe, the 58.  
 Gleif, chapel 205.  
 Glein 349.  
 Gleinalpe, the 335. 349.  
 Gleinthal, the 349.  
 Gleirscher Jöchl, the 171.  
 — Thal, the 38. 171.  
 Glemmthal, the 114.  
 Gliederferner, the 267.  
 Glieshof, the 189.  
 Glockerin, the 304.  
 Glockner, see Gross-Glockner.  
 Glocknerkarkweg, the 304.  
 Glockthurm, the 186.  
 Gloggnitz 308.  
 Glopper, the 155.  
 Glozza, Val 168.  
 Glungezer, the 57.  
 Glurns 188.  
 Glurnser Köpfl, the 188.  
 Gmund (Adige) 206. 232.  
 — (Tegernsee) 46.  
 Gmünd in Carinthia 329.  
 — (Gerlos) 143.  
 Gmunden 86.  
 Gmundener Berg, the 88.  
 Gnadenwald 56.  
 Gobbera 257.  
 Gobetta, Cime di 220.  
 Göflan 189.  
 Göge-Alp and Glacier 271.  
 Göhlstein, the 74.  
 Göhrenspitze, the 36.  
 Goignälpe, the 151.  
 Going 152.  
 Goisern 93.  
 Goito 239.  
 Gojsdic, Alp 361.  
 Goldberg Glacier, the (Bauris) 124.  
 Goldberg-Tauern, the 124.  
 Goldegg 111.  
 Goldenbachbrücke, the 72.  
 Goldrain 189.  
 Goldzeuscharte, the 305.  
 Göll, see Hohe-Göll.  
 Göller 320.  
 Golling 107.  
 Golling-Scharte, the 329.  
 Golser Berg, the 261.  
 Gomagoi 217.  
 Gond 224.  
 Gopfberg, the 9.  
 Gorfen 168.  
 Goriach-Alp 293.  
 Göriachwinkel, the 327.  
 Goriciza, Alp 361.  
 Gorizia 360.  
 Görlitzen-Alp, the 352.  
 Görtchitzthal, the 351.  
 Görz, see Gorizia.  
 Gosaldo 287.  
 Gosau 97.  
 Gosau-Bach, the 97.  
 — Glacier, the 97.  
 — Mill 95.  
 — Schmied 97.  
 — Seen, the 97.  
 — Zwang, the 97.  
 Gosauhals 93.  
 Gosleier Felsen, the 71.  
 Göss, château 349.  
 Gossen 351.  
 Gossensass 193.  
 Gössfall, the 329.  
 Gössgraben, the 329.  
 Gössl 94.  
 Gössnitzfall, the 304.  
 Gösting, château 313. 334.  
 Gotschakogel, the 310.  
 Gottesackerwände, the 17.  
 St. Gotthard 335.  
 Gottres 278.  
 Gotzenalp, the 76.  
 Götzens 171.  
 Gotzentauern, the 76.  
 Gotzenthal 76.  
 Götzis 155.  
 Goubachspitze, the 293.  
 Goyen, château 212.  
 Graba, Alp 183.  
 Graben, Pass im 166.  
 Grabenstein 291.  
 Grabneralp, the 323.  
 Grabnerthörl, the 323.  
 Gradiental, the 301.  
 Grades 350.  
 Gradisca 360.  
 Graf-Carl-Steig, the 355.  
 Grafeil 215.  
 Grafenegg 324.  
 Grafenherbergalp, the 51.  
 Grafenstein 345.  
 Graßing 52.  
 Grafrath 1.  
 Grähn 25.  
 Gramaisthal, the 10.  
 Grammaisthal, the Upper and Lower 43. 48.  
 Gramsen Glacier, the 224. 225.



- Granatscharte, the 297.  
 Granatspitze, the 297.  
 Grande, Val (Oglio) 248.  
 Grande, Val (Ampezzo) 278.  
 Grappa, Monte 252.  
 Graseck 33.  
 Grasleiten 201.  
 Grasnitz 316.  
 Grassau 59.  
 Grasstein 194.  
 Graswang 26.  
 Graswangthal, the 26.  
 Gratlspitze, the 55.  
 Gratsch 211. 262.  
 Grattenbach 58.  
 Grattenbergl, the 157.  
 Gratwein 312.  
 Gratz 331.  
 Graue Glacier, the 299.  
 Graukogl, the 117. 120.  
 Grauspitze, the 157.  
 Graun 187.  
 Gravenreuth's Ruhe 5.  
 Grawand, Alp 146.  
 Greifenberg, baths of 30.  
 Greifenburg 266.  
 Greifenstein, château 199.  
 Greinberg 360.  
 Greiner, the Grosse 147.  
 Grenzhorn, the 53.  
 Greuth 317.  
 Greuther Graben, the 347.  
 Gribella-Thal, the 170.  
 Gries near Botzen 198.  
 — on the Brenner 192.  
 — in the Val Fassa 255.  
 — in the Sulzthal 183.  
 — in the Selrain 171.  
 Griesalp, the 78.  
 Griesen 26.  
 Grieser Thal, the 171.  
 Griesgundkopf, the 15.  
 Grieskareck, the 328.  
 Grieskogel, the 128.  
 Griessen, Pass 114.  
 Griessenbach, the 114.  
 Griessensee, the 114.  
 Griesstein, the 318.  
 Grieswies-Alp, the 123.  
 Griffen 335. 350.  
 Grignano 342.  
 Grigno 251.  
 Grigno, the 251.  
 Grimming, the 325.  
 Grimmingbach, the 325.  
 Grimmingthal, the 325.  
 Grintouc or  
 Grintuz, the (Sannthal  
 Alps) 344.  
 — (Isongo valley) 362.  
 Grinz 162.  
 Gröbming 326.  
 Grobwand, the 192.  
 Groder, the 298. 299.  
 Grödener Bach, the 202.  
 — Joch, the 203. 275.  
 — Thal, the 202.  
 Grödig 71.  
 Grödiger Thörl, the 70.  
 Grohmannspitze, the 203.  
 Groissenbach 160.  
 Grosio 222.  
 Grosina, Val 222.  
 Grossaitingen 1.  
 Gross-Arl-Thal, the 110.  
 Grossarler Klammen 110.  
 Grossbachthal, the 294.  
 Grossbergthal, the 147.  
 Grossdorf (Kals) 297.  
 Grosse Buchstein, the 323.  
 Gross-Elendthal, the 330.  
 Gross-Florian 334.  
 Grosse Geiger, the 132.  
 293.  
 Grossglockner, the 298.  
 304.  
 Gross-Gmain 82.  
 Grosshesselohe 41.  
 Gross-Ingent, the 146.  
 Grosse Knallstein, the  
 326.  
 Grosse Priel, the 319.  
 Grossotto 222.  
 Gross-Ramming 320.  
 Gross-Reifling 320.  
 Grostiefenthal 50.  
 Gross-Venediger, the 132.  
 290. 292.  
 Gross-Vermunt 168.  
 Grossweidalp 132.  
 Grotta, la 237.  
 Grub (Langtaufers) 187.  
 Grub, château 93.  
 Grubbachfall, the 129.  
 Gruben 14.  
 Grübl Glacier, the 183.  
 Grubschartl 267.  
 Grünau (Almthal) 88.  
 Grünau, the (near Maria-  
 zell) 315.  
 Grünberg, the 88.  
 Grund 52.  
 Grundlsee, the 94.  
 Grün-Habachkopf, the  
 132.  
 Grünkopf, the 36.  
 Grünschacher Alp 310.  
 Grünsee, the (Ultenthal)  
 255.  
 — (Steinernes Meer) 75.  
 — (Stubachthal) 297.  
 — (Tragös) 322.  
 Grünsee-Alp, the 77.  
 Grünsee-Tauern, the 75.  
 77.  
 Grünsitz, the 25.  
 Grünstein, the 22.  
 Grünsteinscharte, the 22.  
 Grünten, the 12.  
 Grünwaldjöchl, the 262.  
 Grünwaldthal, the 261.  
 Gruttenstein 82.  
 Gsallbach, the 185.  
 Gscheid, the 307. 309.  
 Gscheidt 310.  
 Gschiser Tobel, the 158.  
 Gschlöss, Inner 290.  
 Gschnitz 191.  
 Gschnitzthal, the 191.  
 Gschöder 316.  
 Gschöderkar, the 316, 317.  
 Gschütt, Pass 98.  
 Gschwänd 314.  
 Gschwändalp, the Untere  
 60.  
 Gsellknoten, the 263.  
 Gsieser Joch, the 288.  
 Gsiesthal, the 261.  
 Gsoll 89.  
 Gsollgraben, the 321.  
 Gstatterboden, the 321.  
 322.  
 Gstattmeier Niederalpe,  
 the 323.  
 Gsteig, the 172.  
 Gsteirhof 213.  
 Guerdenazza, the 274.  
 Guffert, the 47.  
 Gufidaun 196.  
 Guggenberg 289.  
 Guggenthal 102.  
 Guglalp, the 78.  
 Guglschneide, the 78.  
 Gummern 266.  
 Gumpach-Kreuz, the 292.  
 Gumpeneck, the 326.  
 Gumpoldskirchen 306.  
 Gundlalde, the 3.  
 Gundlalp, the 13.  
 Gunklbach, the 146.  
 Gunskirchen 84.  
 Guntenhang, the 9.  
 Guntramsdorf 306.  
 Guntschnaberg, the 198.  
 Günzach 2.  
 Gurgl 177.  
 Gurgler Thal, the (near  
 Imst) 23. 162.  
 — (Oetzthal) 177.  
 Gurgler Ferner, the 178.  
 Gurgler Joch, the 178.  
 Gurgler Lake, the 178.  
 Gurk 351.  
 Gurk, the 345. 350.  
 Gurkfeld 330.  
 Gurtepohl 167.  
 Gurtis 157.  
 Gurtisspitze, the 157.



- Guschgfiel Alpe 157.  
 Guslar Glacier, the 175.  
 Guslarjoch, the 175.  
 Gutenalpe, the 15.  
 Gutenstein 307. 343.  
 Gütle 155.  
 Gutthal, the 127. 302.  
  
**Haar** 52.  
 Habach 132.  
 Habachkees, the 132.  
 Habachthal, the 132.  
 Habberg, the 62.  
 Haberfeld, the 98.  
 Habersauer Thal, the 54. 62.  
 Habichen 172.  
 Habicht, the 182.  
 Hachau 59.  
 Hafling 213.  
 Hagelhütte, the 43.  
 Hagengebirge, the 108. 109.  
 Hägerau 10.  
 Hagen 171.  
 Hahnenberg, the 155.  
 Haidhausen 52.  
 Haidnerhöhe, the 350.  
 Haimingen 163.  
 Hainzen 92.  
 Hainzenberg, the 142.  
 Hairlach 179.  
 Hairlachbach 172.  
 Halbweg 200.  
 Haldensee, the 25.  
 Haldenwangereck, the 17.  
 Hall near Steyer 319.  
 — in the Tyrol 56.  
 Hall Saltmine, the 56.  
 Hallbauer 212.  
 Hallein 107.  
 Haller Anger, the 38.  
 Hallkogel, the 172.  
 Hallstadt 95.  
 —, Lake of 93. 95.  
 — Glacier 97.  
 Hallthurm, Pass 77.  
 Hals, the 317.  
 Halsalp, the 77.  
 Haltspitze, the 152.  
 Hamberg 339.  
 Hammer 49.  
 Hammerau 80.  
 Hammersbach 34.  
 Hangen-Alpel 263.  
 Hangende Ferner, the 183.  
 Hangende Stein, the 21.  
 Happ, the Grosse and Kleine 293.  
 Harbatzhofen 41.  
 Hartelsgraben, the 322.  
 Harter Klamm, the 141.  
 Hartlalpe, the 350.  
  
 Hartmannsberg, château 57.  
 Haselburg 198.  
 Häselgehr 10.  
 Hasenohr 225.  
 Haslach (Eisack valley) 198.  
 — (Kalser Thal) 297.  
 — (Rhine valley) 155.  
 Haslach (Traunthal) 62.  
 Haslau 49.  
 Haubensteig 2.  
 Hauenstein, ruin 204.  
 Hauensteiner Wald, the 203.  
 Hauerkogel, the 172.  
 Haunold, the 263.  
 Haus (Ennstal) 326.  
 — (Stillup) 145.  
 — (Bavaria) 44.  
 Hausham 49.  
 Häuslhütte, the 130.  
 Häusling 144.  
 Hausruck, the 85.  
 Hebung, the 8.  
 Hechtsee, the 51. 54.  
 Heckbachthal, the 10. 17.  
 Heider-See, the 188.  
 Heilbrunn, baths 42.  
 Heilige Berg, see Luschariberg.  
 Heiligenblut 301.  
 Heiligenbluter Tauern, the 127.  
 Heiligengeist, near Villach 348.  
 Heiligengeist-Jöchl, the 145. 272.  
 Heiliggeist (Kasern) 272.  
 — (near W.-Kappel) 338.  
 Heilig-Kreuz 173.  
 Heiligkreuz-Kofel, the 274.  
 Heiligkreuz-Kirche, the 273.  
 Heiligwasser, pilgr. cha. 140.  
 Heimfels 264.  
 Heimgarten, the 30. 40.  
 Heimspitze, the 167.  
 Heimwaldkofel, the 261.  
 St. Heinrich 28.  
 Heiterwand 163.  
 Heiterwang 21.  
 —, Lake of 21.  
 Helenenthal, the 307.  
 Hellbrunn, château 69.  
 Helm, the 264.  
 Hemmersuppenalp, the 60.  
 Hergatz 4.  
 Hermagor 348.  
 Herrenwörth 57.  
  
 Herroint-Alpe, the 78.  
 Hersching 30.  
 Herzog Ernst, the 124.  
 Herzogsstuhl, the 351.  
 Herzogstand, the 39.  
 Hetzendorf 306.  
 Heuberg, the 53. 62.  
 Heufeld 52.  
 Heukuppe, the 310.  
 Heuthal, the 61. 154.  
 Hieflau 321.  
 Hilmerteich 334.  
 Himmeleck, the 15. 24.  
 Himmemoos-Alp, the 53.  
 Himmelreichwiese, the 88.  
 Himmelschroffen, the 13.  
 Himmelwand, the 120.  
 Hindelang 23.  
 Hinteralpe, the 58.  
 Hinteranthal, the 38.  
 Hinterbühl 292.  
 Hinter-Dux 145.  
 Hintereis Glacier, the 174.  
 Hintereisjoch, the 174.  
 Hinter-Gosau 97.  
 Hinter-Graseck 33.  
 Hintere Grat, the 227.  
 Hinterkirch 187.  
 Hintermoos 8.  
 Hintern Wilden, the 15.  
 Hinterreute 8.  
 Hinterriss 43.  
 Hintere Schwärze, the 174.  
 Hintersee, the (Ramsau) 79.  
 — (Velber Thal) 291.  
 Hinterstein 23. 193.  
 Hintersteiner See, the 152.  
 Hinter-Stoder 319.  
 Hinterthal 114.  
 Hintere Wandln, the 225.  
 Hinter-Wessen 60.  
 Hinter-Wildalpen 318.  
 Hippach 144.  
 St. Hippolyt 207.  
 Hirlatz, the 95.  
 Hirschau 9.  
 Hirschberg, the (near Bregenz) 6.  
 — (near Tegernsee) 45.  
 — (near Hindelang) 23.  
 Hirschbrunn 96.  
 Hirschbühl 79.  
 Hirschegg 14.  
 Hirschelau 76.  
 Hirschenspitze, the 11.  
 Hirschgehren-Alp, the 17.  
 Hirschgunder Thal, the 17.

- Hirschkaar, the 120.  
 Hirschsprung, the 14.  
 Hirschwang 309.  
 Hirt 350.  
 Hirzbachfall, the 124.  
 Hirzbachthal, the 124.  
 Hirzer, the 213.  
 Hittisau 7.  
 Hittisberg, the 7.  
 Hochaigner Alpe 325.  
 Hochalpe, the (Ampezzo) 276.  
 —, the Brucker 335.  
 — (Kaisergebirge) 54.  
 — (near Olang) 260.  
 — (near Partenkirchen) 34.  
 — (Prags) 262.  
 — (near Unken) 154.  
 Hochalpenspitze, the 330.  
 Hochälple, the 7. 155.  
 Hochberg, the 58.  
 Hochbrett, the 74.  
 Hochebenkofel, the 263.  
 Hocheck, the 78.  
 Hochederspitze, the 164.  
 Hoch-Eppan, ruin 205.  
 Hochfeiler, the 71. 268.  
 Hochfellen, the 58. 61.  
 Hochferner, the 184.  
 Hochfilzen 114.  
 Hoch-Finstermünz 186.  
 Hochfrottspitze, the 16.  
 Hochgall, the 270.  
 Hochgallmig 184.  
 Hochgern, the 59. 60.  
 Hochgeschirr, the 88.  
 Hochgolling, the 327.  
 Hochgrat, the 7.  
 Hochgrindl, the 183.  
 Hochgruber Glacier, the 304.  
 Hochgseng, the 154.  
 Hochhädrich, the 7.  
 Hochiss 47.  
 Hochjoch, the (Oetzthal) 176.  
 — (Ortler) 230. 231.  
 — (Silberthal) 166.  
 — (Pflersch) 183.  
 — Glacier 177.  
 Hochkail, the 110.  
 Hochkaiser, the 152.  
 Hochkalter, the 79.  
 Hochkogel, the 87. 88.  
 Hochkönig, the 110.  
 Hochkopf, the 43.  
 Hochkrumbach 10.  
 Hochlantsch, the 312.  
 Hochleitenjoch, the 218.  
 Hochleitenspitze, the 218. 228.  
 Hochlekengebirge, the 105.  
 Hochmaderer, the 167.  
 Hochmölbing, the 324.  
 Hoch-Mundi, the 36.  
 Hochmuth, the 93.  
 Hochnarr, see Hohenaar.  
 Hochnörderer, the 168.  
 Hochplatte, the 59.  
 Hochplatter Bauer 213.  
 Hochscharte, the 114.  
 Hochscheibenalpe, the 321.  
 Hochschloss, the 29.  
 Hochschober, the 288. 299.  
 Hochschwab, the 316. 317.  
 Hochstadel, the (Pusterthal) 265.  
 — (Styria) 318.  
 Hochstauffen, the 83.  
 Hochsteg, the 145. 330.  
 Hochstegfeld, the 129.  
 Höchststein, the 326.  
 Hochsteinalpe, the 316.  
 Hochtauern, the 121.  
 Hochtenn, the (Lechthal) 10.  
 Hochthor, the (Styria) 322.  
 Hochthurm, the 322.  
 Hoch-Vernagt Glacier, the 175. 176.  
 Hochvernagtspitze, the 175.  
 Hochvogel, the 24.  
 Hochwart, the (Grünten) 13.  
 — (near Meran) 213.  
 Hochwildspitze, the 180.  
 Hochzink, the 114.  
 Hoch-Zinödl, the 322.  
 Hof (Salzburg) 102.  
 — (Bregenzer Wald) 8.  
 Hofalpe, the 311.  
 Höfatsspitze, the 15.  
 Höfen 25.  
 Hoferalpe, the 132. 151. 271.  
 Höfle-Alpe, the 7.  
 Höflein 345.  
 Hofmannshütte, the 303.  
 Hofmannsruhe, the 13.  
 Hofmannsweg, the 304.  
 Hofstadt (Prags) 261.  
 Hofstätten 9.  
 Högelberg, the 80.  
 Höhbauer, the 307.  
 Hohe Aderl, the 292.  
 Hohe Brett, the 74.  
 Hohe Brücke, the 124.  
 Hohe Burgstall, the 182.  
 Hohe Docke, the 126.  
 Hohe Eisrinne, the 230.  
 Hohe Feiler, the 171. 268.  
 Hohe Ferner, the 223.  
 Hohe Frassen, the 158.  
 Hohe Freschen, the 9. 156.  
 Hohe Fricken, the 32.  
 Hohe Fürlegg, the 132.  
 Hohe Gaisl, the 276. 277.  
 Hohe Gang, the 22. 128.  
 Hohe Geige, the 173. 180.  
 Hohe Gerlos, the 143.  
 Hohe Göll, the 74. 108.  
 Hohe Ifen, the 17.  
 Hohe Kasten, the 299.  
 Hohe Koien, the 8.  
 Hohe Kranzberg, the 36.  
 Hohe Kreuz, the 97.  
 Hohe Mann, the 166.  
 Hohe Mundi, the 35. 38.  
 Hohenaar, the 124. 305.  
 Hohenau, the 145.  
 Höhenberg, Alp 146.  
 Höhenburg, the (Kaprun) 130.  
 Hohenburg, château 42.  
 Höhendorf 30.  
 Hoheneck 337.  
 Hohenegg 343.  
 Hohenems 155.  
 Hohenfernerjoch, the 225.  
 Hohenkampalp, the 297.  
 Hohenkrumbach 10.  
 Hohenmauthen 343.  
 Hohen-Osterwitz, château 351.  
 Hohen-Salzburg, castle 66.  
 Hohe Sattel, the 135.  
 Hohenschwangau, château 19.  
 Hohentauern 324. 349.  
 Hohenwang 311.  
 Hohenwarth, the 350.  
 Hohenwartscharte, the 304.  
 Hohenwerfen, castle 110.  
 Hohe Peissenberg, the 29.  
 Hohe Pyrgas, the 320.  
 Hohe Rad, the 168.  
 Hohe Riff, the 305.  
 Hohe Salve, the 148.  
 Hohe Säule, the 295.  
 Hohe Schneide, the 219.  
 Hohe Schrott, the 94.  
 Hohe Stellen-Scharte, the 183.  
 Hohe Tenn, the 125. 128.  
 Hohe Thron, the Salzburger 70.  
 Hohe Thron, the Berchtesgadener 70.  
 Hohe Wand, the (Oetzthal) 175.

- Hohe Wilde, the 179.  
 Hohe Wildstelle, the 328.  
 Hohe Zinken, the (Wolf-  
   gang-See) 100.  
 — (near Sekkau) 349.  
 Hohlenstein 46.  
 Höhlenstein 276.  
 Hohlwege, the Dies-  
   bacher 80.  
 Hoiren 5.  
 Hoirerberg, the 5.  
 Hoisengut, the 88.  
 Hölle, the, in Styria 317.  
 — (Pferschthal) 193.  
 Höllenbachthal, the 83.  
 Hollenburg 345.  
 Holleneck, château 334.  
 Höllengebirge, the 89.  
 Höllenhörner, the 11. 15.  
 Höllenstein, see Höhlen-  
   stein.  
 Höllenthal, the (Semme-  
   ring) 309.  
 — (Partenkirchen) 34.  
 Höllenthalklamm, the 34.  
 Hollenzen 144.  
 Hollenzkopf, the 270.  
 Hollersbach 131.  
 Hollersbachthal, the 131.  
 Hollersbacher Scharte,  
   the 290.  
 Höllgraben, the 74.  
 Hölltobel, the 15.  
 Holzalpe, the 55.  
 Holzgau 10.  
 Holzhausen 28.  
 Holzkirchen 41.  
 Holzleiten, the 23.  
 Holzpointalp, the 45.  
 Hönigkogel, the 113.  
 Hopfbach-Alp, the 297.  
 Hopfensee, the 20.  
 Hopfgarten (Brixenthal)  
   148.  
 — (Defereggenthal) 288.  
 Hopfreben 9.  
 Horlachbach, the 172.  
 Horn Glacier, the 146.  
   271.  
 Hornbach, Vorder and  
   Hinter 15.  
 Hornbachjoch, the 15.  
 Hornbachthal, the 10.  
 Hörndlwand, the 61.  
 Hörnljoch, the 144. 271.  
 Hornspitzen, the (Ziller-  
   thal) 146.  
 — (Ræticon) 158.  
 Hornthal, the 172.  
 Hornthaler Joch, the 172.  
 Hörsching 84.  
 Hörtenberg 164.  
 Hötten 29.  
 Hötting 141.  
 Hrastnig 339.  
 Huben (Oetzthal) 173.  
 — (Iselthal) 288.  
 Huglfing 30.  
 Hühnerspiel, the 193.  
 Hundham 49.  
 Hundsbacher Jöchl, the  
   173.  
 Hundsdorfer Alp, the  
   125. 126.  
 Hundskohlgrund, the  
   145.  
 Hundskohljoch, the 145.  
   272.  
 Hundskirche, the 144.  
 Hundskogl, the 92.  
 Hundstall, the 276.  
 Hundstein, the 113.  
 Hundstod, the 78.  
 Hungerbach, the 30.  
 Hungerburg, the 141.  
 Husselmühle, the 37.  
 Hüttan 328.  
 Hüttenberg 351.  
 Hüttenekalp, the 92.  
 Hüttenstein 105.  
 Hüttisan, see Hittisan.  
 Huttler Thal, the 12. 159.  
 Hüttwinkel - Thal, the  
   123.  
 Hutweiden-Thal, the 225.  
 Idria 340.  
 Idro 245.  
 —, Lago d' 245.  
 Ifinger, the 213.  
 Igendorf 341.  
 Igla ('Sulzbach needle')  
   338.  
 Igling 1.  
 Igls 140.  
 St. Ilgen 317.  
 Ilkahöhe, the 28.  
 Ill, the 157.  
 Iller, the 3 etc.  
 Illklamm, the 157.  
 Illsankmühle, the 77.  
 Illstern 260.  
 Imbachhorn, the 225.  
 Imberger Horn, the 23.  
 Imer 259.  
 Imlauer Gebirge, the 109.  
 Immenstadt 3.  
 Immenstädter Horn, the  
   3.  
 Imst 162.  
 Imsterberg 162.  
 Incisa, Alp 275.  
 Incudine 248.  
 Ingent, the 146.  
 Ingering-Thal, the 349.  
 Inn, the 52 etc.  
 Innerberg 160.  
 Innerfeld 263.  
 Inner-Ganifer 161. 168.  
 Inner-Gschlöss 290.  
 Inner-Krems 329.  
 Inner-Pfersch 193.  
 Inner-Prags 261.  
 Inner-Schmirn 145.  
 Innerst, in der 264.  
 Innerwald 58.  
 Inner-Wallgau 157.  
 Inner-Weissenbach 89.  
 Innichen 262.  
 Innicher Wildbad 263.  
 Inning 30.  
 Inningen 1.  
 Innsbruck 134.  
 Inzell 59.  
 Inzing 164.  
 Irdning 325.  
 Irrsee 2.  
 Irrstorf 106.  
 Isar, the 36 etc.  
 Ischgl 169.  
 Ischia 250.  
 Ischl 89.  
 — brook, the 90.  
 Ischl Saltmine, the 92.  
 Isel, the 264.  
 —, hill, near Bregenz 6.  
 —, —, near Innsbruck  
   139.  
 Iseler, the 23.  
 Iselsberg, the 300.  
 Iselthal, the 292.  
 Iseo 248.  
 —, Lago d' 249.  
 Isera 234.  
 St. Isidor 198.  
 Isola 360.  
 Isola dei Frati 239.  
 Isoletto, rock 238.  
 Isonzo, the 354. 360.  
 Iss-Alpe (Stubai) 182.  
 — (Gerlos) 143.  
 Issenanger 56. 182.  
 Istalanz-Thal, the 170.  
 Itschgerney, Alp 159.  
 Itter, château 148.  
 Ivano, château 251.  
 Ixenbach 263.  
 Jachen, the 42.  
 Jachenau 42.  
 —, the 42.  
 St. Jacob (Arlberg) 161.  
 — (Deferegg) 288.  
 — (Gailthal) 264.  
 — (Gardena) 202.  
 — im Haus 114.  
 — (Pfätsch) 147.  
 — (Prettau) 272.  
 — (Rosenthal) 347.  
 — am Thurn 68.

- St. Jacob (Villnöss) 196.  
 Jacobskogel, the 310.  
 Jagdhausalp, the 270.  
 289.  
 Jägerkamp, the 50.  
 Jägersprung, the 133.  
 Jainzen-Thal, the 91.  
 Jalouc, the 354. 361.  
 Jamthal, the 169.  
 Jamthaler Jöchl, the 169.  
 Jassinggraben, the 322.  
 Jauerburg 354.  
 Jaufen, the 215.  
 Jaufenburg, ruin 215.  
 Jaufenthal, the 193.  
 Jaunthal, the 344.  
 Javornik, the 341.  
 Javrè 241.  
 Jenbach 55.  
 Jenbach, the 62.  
 Jenesien 198.  
 Jenner, the 77.  
 Jerzens 179.  
 Jess-Fürkele, the 157.  
 Jettenberg 79.  
 Jezeriathal, the 338.  
 Jochalp, the 77.  
 Jochbachthal, the 10.  
 Jochberg 151.  
 Jochberg-Wald 151.  
 Jocherbauer, the 213.  
 Joch-Grimm, the 202.  
 Jöchlalp, the 62.  
 Jochspitze, the 11.  
 St. Jodok 192.  
 St. Johann in the Ahrenthal 271.  
 —, in the Görttschitzthal 351.  
 —, in the Leukenthal 115. 152.  
 —, in the Pongau 110.  
 —, in the Tyrol 113.  
 — im Wald 288.  
 —, in the Wochein 353.  
 —, island, in the Königssee 75.  
 Johannesjoch, the 11.  
 Johanneskopf, the 11.  
 Johannesthal, the 43.  
 Johannisberg, the, near Heiligenblut 304.  
 Johannshütte, the (Grossglockner) 303.  
 — (Venediger) 292.  
 St. Johannshögel, the 80.  
 Johannskofel, the 200.  
 Johnsbach 322.  
 Johnsbachthal, the 322.  
 Jörgenhütte, the 298.  
 St. Joseph (Sexten) 263.  
 — (Villnöss) 196.  
 Josephsberg, château 212.  
 Judenalp, the 125, 128.  
 Judenberger Höfe, the 69.  
 Judenburg 349.  
 Judendorf 124. 312.  
 Judenkirche, the 14.  
 Judicaria, see Giudicaria.  
 Jugend, the 20.  
 Julian Alps, the 340.  
 Jungbrunn 265.  
 Jungfernsprung, the (Möllthal) 301.  
 — (near Gratz) 334.  
 Juppenspitze, the 9.  
 Jurdani 342.  
 Jürgbauer, the 249.  
 Jürgenhütte, the 298.  
 Juribell, Alp 287.  
 Juribrutt, Alp 256.  
 Juval, castle 190.  
 Kaderalpe, the 322.  
 Käferthal, the 125.  
 Kaflunthal, the 166.  
 Kafluner Winterjöchl, the 167.  
 Kahlenberg, the 92.  
 Kahlersberg, the 74.  
 Kainach, the 334. 336.  
 Kaindlgrat, the 130.  
 Kaindlhütte, the 130.  
 Kaindl-Stollen, the 194.  
 Kainzen Bad, the 36.  
 Kaiser, the Hintere 62.  
 —, the Scheffauer 152.  
 —, the Treffauer 152.  
 —, the Vordere 152.  
 Kaiserau 323.  
 Kaiserbrunn 309.  
 Kaiserbrunnen, the 309.  
 Kaisergebirge, the 152.  
 Kaiserhöfe, the 54.  
 Kaiserjoch, the (Lechthal) 70.  
 — (Kaunserthal) 186.  
 Kaiserklause, the 50.  
 Kaiserscharte, the 326.  
 Kaiserschild, the 321.  
 Kaiserstein, the 310.  
 Kaiserstrasse, the 152.  
 Kaiserthal, the (Lechthal) 10.  
 — (Kaisergebirge) 54.  
 Kaiserwacht, the 47.  
 Kälberalp, the 37.  
 Kälberstein, the 73.  
 Kälberthal, the 11.  
 Kalbling, the 323.  
 Kalditsch 253.  
 Kallwang 324.  
 Kals 298.  
 Kalsdorf 336.  
 Kalser Tauern, the 298.  
 Kalser Thal, the 297. 298.  
 Kalser Thörl, the 295.  
 Kalteberg, the 160. 161.  
 Kaltenbach 142.  
 Kaltenbrunn (Tegernsee) 45.  
 — (Attersee) 105.  
 — (near Partenkirchen) 36.  
 — (near Neumarkt) 253.  
 — (Kaunserthal) 185.  
 Kaltenhausen, château 106.  
 Kalte Rinne, the 311.  
 Kalterer See, the 206.  
 Kaltern 206.  
 Kalte Wasser, the 310.  
 Kaltherberg-Alpe, the 326.  
 Kaltwasser 362.  
 Kaltwasserspitze, the 43.  
 Kammer, château 104.  
 Kammergebirge, the 326.  
 Kammerköhr-Alp, the 152. 153.  
 — Platte, the 152.  
 Kammerlinghorn, the 79.  
 Kammersee the, near Aussee 94.  
 — (Upper Austria) 104.  
 Kampen 45.  
 Kampenn 198.  
 Kampenwand, the 57.  
 Kampil 198.  
 Kanal valley, the 355.  
 Kanin, the 361.  
 Kanizsa 337.  
 Kanker 344.  
 Kapell 62.  
 Kapellen 310. 313.  
 Kapf ob Wasach 14.  
 Kapfenberg 312.  
 Kapfing 142.  
 Kappel (Eisen-) 344.  
 — (Bavaria) 18.  
 Kappl (Patznaun) 169.  
 Kappler Alpe, the 260.  
 Kapron 187.  
 Kaprun 128.  
 Kapruner Thal, the 128.  
 — Thörl, the 130.  
 Kapunizköpfl, the 290.  
 Kar-Alp, the 133. 182. 292.  
 Karawanken, the 354.  
 Kardaun 201.  
 Karfreit 361.  
 Karles Glacier 175.  
 Karlesspitze, Vordere 186.  
 Karlhochkogel, the 317.

- Karlinger Glacier, the 130.  
 305.  
 Karl-Ludwigshaus 310.  
 Karlsberg 352.  
 Karls-Eisfeld, the 327.  
 Karlskopf, the 175.  
 Karlsteg, the 148.  
 Karlstein 83.  
 Karneid 201.  
 Karpfenwinkel, the 28.  
 Karrerjoch, the 17.  
 Karrerseen, the 201.  
 Karres 163.  
 Karrösten 163.  
 Karröstner Alp 163.  
 Karscharte, the 145.  
 Karst 342.  
 Kartell Glacier, the 161.  
 Kartitsch 264.  
 Kartitsch Valley 264.  
 Karwendelgebirge, the 36. 37.  
 Karwendelthal, the 37.  
 Käseralpe, the 15.  
 Kasereck (near Bad Fusch) 125.  
 — (near Heiligenblut) 127.  
 Kasern (Schmirn) 145.  
 — (Prettau) 133. 272.  
 Kastelruth 204.  
 Kasten-Alp 194.  
 Kastenreith 320.  
 Kastenriegel, the 316.  
 Kästl-Alp, the 120.  
 St. Katharein 322.  
 St. Katharina in der Scharfe 213.  
 Katsch 350.  
 Katschbach, the 350.  
 Katschberg, the 329.  
 Kattergebirge, the 91.  
 Katzenkopf, the 40.  
 Katzensteig, the 304. 305.  
 Katzenstein, château 212.  
 Kaufbeuren 2.  
 Kaufering 1.  
 Kaunerwand, the 76.  
 Kauns 185.  
 Kaunserthal, the 185.  
 Keesau, the 132.  
 Keeskar, the 132.  
 Keeskopf, the 132.  
 Kehlburg 267.  
 Kehlegg 155.  
 Keilbach-Joch, the 145. 271.  
 Keilbachspitze, the 267.  
 Kelchsauer Thal, the 149.  
 Kellerjoch, the 56. 142.  
 Kellerlahn, the 215.  
 Kellersberg 303.  
 Kellerwand, the 265.  
 Kematen (Pätsch) 147.  
 Kematen (Taufers) 268.  
 Kempten 2.  
 Kennelbach 6.  
 Kerka 365.  
 Kerma-Pass and Valley 354.  
 Kerschbaumer Alp 265.  
 Kerschbuchhof 141.  
 Kerschdorf 348.  
 Kesselbach, the 39.  
 Kesselberg, the 39.  
 Kesselbühl, the 129.  
 Kesselfall, on the Königsee 75.  
 — (Nassfeld) 121.  
 — near Heiligenblut 302.  
 Kesselklamm, the 129.  
 Kesselkogel, the 202.  
 Kesselkopf, the 290.  
 Kesselscharte, the 132.  
 Kesselwand Glacier, the 75.  
 Kesselwandjoch, the 75.  
 Kesselwandspitze, the 75.  
 Kiefersfelden 53.  
 Kienberg 59.  
 —, the Seehauser 61.  
 Kienberg-Alpe 70.  
 Kienbergklamm 52.  
 Kienburg 288.  
 Kiens 260.  
 Kindberg 311.  
 Kirchbach 348.  
 Kirchberg (Brixenthal) 149.  
 Kirchberg, baths 82.  
 Kirchberger Joch, the 214.  
 Kirchbichl 54.  
 Kirchdorf in the Tyrol 152.  
 — in Austria 319.  
 — in Bavaria 18.  
 Kirchholz 82.  
 Kirchseeon 52.  
 Kirchstein, the 42. 50.  
 Kirschentheuer 345.  
 Kistenkopf, the 31.  
 Kitzbühel 115. 149.  
 Kitzbühlerhorn, the 151.  
 Kitzlochklamm, the 112.  
 Kitzsteinhorn, the 130.  
 Klachau 325.  
 Klagenfurt 345.  
 —, Lake of 346.  
 Klais 36.  
 Klamm, ruin, near Obsteig 23.  
 —, — (Semmering) 310.  
 Klamm-Pass, the 115.  
 Klapf-Alp 60.  
 Klammbachfall, the 47.  
 Klamm-Joch, the 270.  
 Klammstein, ruin 115.  
 Klaus (near Mellau) 8.  
 Klaus (near Götzis) 155.  
 — (Kanalthal) 355.  
 — (Steyerthal) 319.  
 Klausbrücke, the 276.  
 Klaus, the Bregenzer 5.  
 — near Kufstein 53.  
 Klausen 195.  
 Klausenbach 149.  
 Klausenbach, the 51.  
 Klebenstein 200.  
 Kleblach-Lind 266.  
 Kleinboden 217.  
 Klein-Elend-Scharte, the 120. 330.  
 Klein-Fannes 274.  
 Kleinglockner, the 299.  
 Kleine Göll, the 77.  
 Klein-Iselthal, the 296.  
 Klein-Kirchheim 329.  
 Klein-Reifling 320.  
 Kleinsee, the 4.  
 Klein-Sinne 262.  
 Kleinspitze, the 10.  
 Klein-Sölktal, the 326.  
 Kleinstein 199.  
 Klein-Stübing 312.  
 Kleintiefenthal 50.  
 Klein-Venediger, the 292.  
 Klein-Vermuntthal, the 168.  
 Klein-Wildalpen 318.  
 Klemensek, Alp 338.  
 Klesenza, Alp 12.  
 Klesheim 70.  
 Klinserscharte, the 320.  
 Klipitzthörl, the 351.  
 Kloascherthal, the 51.  
 Klobenstein 199.  
 —, Pass 60.  
 Klöpfelstaudach 142.  
 Klösterle in the Vorarlberg 160.  
 Klosterthal, the 159. 307.  
 Klosterwappen, the 310.  
 Knallstein, the Grosse 326.  
 Knappenberg 351.  
 Knappendorf 316.  
 Knappenfussthal, the 261.  
 Kneufelspitze, the 74.  
 Knie, the Obere and Untere 14. 16.  
 Kniepass, near Reutte 20.  
 —, near Unken 153.  
 Knittelfeld 349.  
 Knollkopf, the 281.  
 Knorrhütte, the 35.  
 Knutten 270.  
 Knuttenthal 270.  
 Kobenz-Thal, the 349.  
 Kochel 39.  
 Kochelsee, the 39.

- Kochenmoos, baths 190.  
 Ködnitz Glacier 298.  
 Ködnitzthal, the 298.  
 Kofel 251.  
 Köflach 334.  
 Kofljoch, the 196.  
 Kögelalp, the 47.  
 Köglergraben, the 149.  
 Kohlgrub 31.  
 Kohlthal, the 54. 62.  
 Kolben, Im 123.  
 Kolbenkaar, the 120.  
 Kolbermoor 52.  
 Kolbnitz 301.  
 Kolfusch 275.  
 Kolfuschker Jöchl, the 275.  
 Kollern 198.  
 Kollinkofel, the 265.  
 Kolm Saigurn 123.  
 Kolmspitz, the 104.  
 Kolowrathhöhle, the 70.  
 Königsalp, the 46.  
 Königsbach, the 75.  
 —, Alp 74.  
 Königsberg, Alp 76.  
 Königsberg, the 361.  
 Königsberghorn, the 100.  
 Königsdorf 42.  
 Königsjoch, the 230.  
 Königssee, the 74.  
 Königsspitze, or Königs-  
 wand, the 230.  
 Königsstuhl, the 329.  
 Konstanzer Thal, the 4.  
 Koppen, the 93.  
 Koppenbrüller Cavern 93.  
 Koppenthal, the 93.  
 Kopreinsattel, the 338.  
 Kor-Alpe, the 335.  
 Koritenza 341.  
 Koritnica, the 361.  
 Kornath 264.  
 Kornau 14.  
 Korn-Tauern, the 121.  
 Koroschica-Alp 338.  
 Korspitze, the 217.  
 Kortsch 189.  
 Koschuta, the 344.  
 Kössen 62.  
 Köstendorf 85.  
 Koth-Alpe, the 47. 92.  
 Kötschach 120. 265. 348.  
 Kötschachpass, the 265.  
 Kötschachthal, the 120.  
 Kotschna, the Bärentha-  
 ler 346.  
 —, the Seeländer 345.  
 Köttulach 343.  
 Krainburg 352.  
 Krainer Hütten, the 307.  
 Kramer, the 34.  
 Kramerhütte, the 121.  
 Kramets-Au 43.  
 Krampen 313.  
 Kramsach 55.  
 Kramul, the 299.  
 Kranabetsattel, the 89.  
 Kranebitten 141. 165.  
 Kranichsfeld 337.  
 Krankenheil, baths 41.  
 Kranzberg, the Hohe 36.  
 Kränzelstein 200.  
 Kranzhorn, the 57.  
 Krapfenkarspitze, the 43.  
 Krappfeld, the 351.  
 Kraspesspitze, the 72.  
 Kratzenberg, the 131.  
 Kratzer, the 14.  
 Krautinsel, the 57.  
 Krautkasergraben, the 74.  
 Krautschneiderbrücke,  
 the 71.  
 Krautwaschl 335.  
 Kraxentrag, the 192.  
 Kreckelmoos, baths 25.  
 Krehalp, the 89.  
 Kreidengraben, the 36.  
 Kreidensee, the 274.  
 Kreilspitze, the 227.  
 Kremsbruck 329.  
 Kremsmünster 84.  
 Kressnitz 339.  
 Kresswasserl 260.  
 Kreuth, Wildbad 46.  
 —, village (Bavaria) 40.  
 — (Gailthal) 348.  
 Kreuz Glacier 174.  
 Kreuzalpe, the 34.  
 Kreuzberg (Carinthia) 266.  
 — (Salzach valley) 328.  
 — (near Schliersee) 49.  
 — (Sexten) 263. 282.  
 Kreuzeck, the 16. 266.  
 Kreuzhütte, the 174.  
 Kreuz-Joch, the (Gerlos)  
 142. 143.  
 — (near Meran) 200.  
 — (Prags) 261.  
 —, the Hohe 189.  
 Kreuzkamm, the 174.  
 Kreuzkofl, the 273.  
 Kreuzkogel, the 117. 120.  
 Kreuzspitze, the (Oetz-  
 thal) 174.  
 Krieglach 311.  
 Krimml 132.  
 —, the Wilde 143.  
 Krimmler Glacier 133.  
 — Tauern, the 133. 272.  
 — Thörl, the 293.  
 — Waterfalls 132.  
 Krippenstein, the 95.  
 Krippes 274.  
 Kristallspitzen, the, see  
 Monte Cristallo.  
 Krn, the 361.  
 Kroatenloch, the 107.  
 Kronau 354.  
 Kronburg, ruin 162.  
 Kron-Metz, ruined fortr.  
 246.  
 Kronplatz, the 260.  
 Kropfsberg, ruin 55.  
 Kroppenstein, ruin 121.  
 Krössbach 182.  
 Krottenkopf, the (Algäu)  
 16.  
 — (Partenkirchen) 34.  
 Krottensee, the 104.  
 Krumbach 7.  
 Krumbach, the 143.  
 Krumbach ob Holz 10.  
 Krumbachthal, the 10.  
 17. 143.  
 Krumelbach, the 123.  
 Krumme Steyerling 319.  
 Krumpendorf 346.  
 Krumpensee 181.  
 Krün 44.  
 Küchelberg 208.  
 Kuchelmoosalp, the 144.  
 Kuchenspitzen, the 160.  
 Kuchl 107.  
 Kuchler Loch, the 75.  
 Kuck, the 353.  
 Kuebach, château 198.  
 Kuens 214.  
 Kufstein 53.  
 Kugelhorn, the 23.  
 Kugellucken, cavern 312.  
 Kühberg 14. 155. 260.  
 Kühbühel, the 114.  
 Kūhetei 171.  
 Kuhflucht, the 32.  
 Kūhkarlköpf, the 125.  
 Kühnsdorf 344.  
 Kuhroint-Alp, the 78.  
 Kuhschneeberg, the 307.  
 310.  
 Kūhtreien, ravine 173.  
 Kūhzagelalp, the 50.  
 Kūllenberg 342.  
 Kulm (Samina) 157.  
 — (Ramsau) 325.  
 Kulpa, the 339.  
 Kummerberg, the 155.  
 Kummersee, the 215.  
 Kundl 54.  
 Kuntersweg, the 196.  
 Kūnzel-Spitze, the 9.  
 Kuppelwies 214.  
 Kūrsinger Hütte, the 132.  
 292.  
 Kurtatsch 206. 232.  
 Kurze Grund, the 149.  
 Kurzras 177.  
 Laafeld, the 76.  
 Laak 352.

- Laakirchen 84.  
 Laas (Carnia) 341.  
 — (Vintschgau) 189.  
 Laase 339.  
 Laaser Spitze, the 187.  
 225.  
 Laaser Thal, the 189.  
 Laatsch 188.  
 Labau 61.  
 Labauner Joch, the 186.  
 Labauner Kopf, the 187.  
 Lachalpe, the 131.  
 Lachenspitz, the 25.  
 Ladis 185.  
 Ladiz 43.  
 Ladrtscher Brücke, the  
 194. 259.  
 Lafraun 250.  
 Lagant Alp 158.  
 Lagarina, Val 234.  
 Lagazuoi, Mte. 275. 285.  
 Lägerthal, see Lagarina.  
 Lago Bianco (Ampezzo)  
 277.  
 — — (Val Gavia) 221.  
 — Inghiacciato, Passo del  
 244.  
 — Nero (Val Mazza) 221.  
 — Scuro, Passo del 244.  
 Lagoscuro, Cima 244.  
 Lagutz, Alp 12.  
 Lähn 21.  
 Laibach 340.  
 —, the 340.  
 Laibacher Moos, the 340.  
 Laimach 144.  
 Lainach 301.  
 Lainaustiege, the 88.  
 Lainbach 319.  
 Lainthal, the 36.  
 Lakenboden, the 310.  
 Lalider 43.  
 Lambach 84.  
 St. Lambrecht 350.  
 Lamingbach, the 322.  
 Lammer, the 108.  
 Lammersberg 95.  
 Lamon 259.  
 Lamprecht-Ofenloch, the  
 155.  
 Lamprechtsburg, the 260.  
 Lamsenjoch, the 55.  
 Lana 207.  
 —, Col di 285.  
 Landeck 162.  
 Landeggkopf, the 297.  
 Landeggthal, the 290.  
 298.  
 Landl (near Kufstein) 51.  
 — (Ennsthal) 321.  
 Landro 276.  
 Landsberg on the Lech 1.  
 Landschau 165.  
 Landschitz - Scharte, the  
 326.  
 Landskron, château 312.  
 —, ruin 347.  
 Landsteg, the 112.  
 Landthal, the 76.  
 Landthal-Alp, the 76.  
 Landthal-Wand, the 76.  
 Lanerkees, the 272.  
 Lanersbach 145.  
 Langbath 89.  
 Langbath Lakes, the 89.  
 Langebene 174.  
 Langeck 200.  
 Lange Grund, the 149.  
 Langenauthal, the 47.  
 Langenberg 42.  
 Langenfeld, the 94.  
 Längenfeld, see Lengen-  
 feld.  
 Langenferner, the 224.  
 Langenferner-Joch, the  
 225. 231.  
 Langenthal, the (Stubai)  
 183.  
 — (Gardena) 203.  
 Langenthal-Alp 42.  
 Längenthaler Alp 72.  
 Langestei 170.  
 Langenwang 13. 311.  
 Langgrub 187.  
 Länggries 42.  
 Langgrub Glacier, the  
 189.  
 Langgrub-Joch<sup>2</sup>, the 189.  
 Langkoff, the 203. 254.  
 255.  
 Langpoltner Graben, the  
 324.  
 Langsee 54.  
 Langsteg-Thal, the 344.  
 Langtaufere Joch, the  
 173.  
 — Ferner, the 175.  
 — Spitze, the 173.  
 — Thal, the 173. 187.  
 Langthal (Oetzthal) 178.  
 Langthaler Eck, the 178.  
 — Ferner, the 178.  
 — Joch, the 179.  
 Langwies 89.  
 Lannach 334.  
 Lans 140.  
 Lanser Köpfe, the 140.  
 Lanterna, Val 223.  
 Lanzada 223.  
 Laperwitz Glacier 298.  
 299. 304.  
 Laponas, Alp 191.  
 Lapp-Thal, the 288.  
 Lappach 267.  
 Lappacher Jöchl, the 268.  
 271.  
 Lappacher Thal, the 267.  
 Larainthal, the 169.  
 Lardaro 244.  
 Larieto, Alp 278.  
 Laris, Vedretta di 242.  
 Larisfall, the 243.  
 Larosbach, the 72.  
 Laroswacht, the 73.  
 Larsenbach, the 162.  
 Lasankatobel, the 12. 159.  
 Lasnitzthal, the 292.  
 Lasörling, the 291. 292.  
 Lassach 121.  
 Lassing, the 315. 318.  
 Lassnitz, the 335. 336.  
 Lastè 285.  
 —, Cima di 256.  
 Laternser Thal, the 9. 156.  
 Latsch 189.  
 Lattemar, the 201.  
 Lattengebirge, the 77. 78.  
 Latz 157. 159.  
 Latzfons 196.  
 Latzfons Joch, the 196.  
 Laudachsee, the 88.  
 Laudeck, ruin 185.  
 Laufbühler See, the 24.  
 Laufen 93. 337.  
 Laugenspitze, the 214.  
 Launsdorf 351.  
 Lausberg-Lahne, the 37.  
 Lauter 59.  
 Lauterbach, the 149.  
 Lautersee, the 36.  
 Lautrach 154.  
 Lavamünd 343.  
 Lavant, the 343.  
 Lavant, château 350.  
 Lavant-Thal, the 343.  
 Lavaredo, Cime di 282.  
 Lavarone 250.  
 Lavatsch-Thal, the 38.  
 Lavatscher Joch, the 38.  
 Lavazzo, Castel 282.  
 Lavenone 245.  
 Lavinores, the 278.  
 Lavis 232.  
 Lawinenstein, the 325.  
 Laxenburg 306.  
 Layen, see Loyen.  
 Lazag-Thal, the 194.  
 Lazins 179. 215.  
 Lazine-Thal, the 179.  
 Lazise 239.  
 Leberberg, château (near  
 Meran) 211.  
 — (near Kitzbühel) 149.  
 Leberberger Alp 213.  
 Lebring 336.  
 Lech, village 11.  
 Lech, the 1. 11. etc.  
 Lechfeld, the 1.  
 Lechleiten 10. 17.



- Lechthal, the Upper 17.  
 Lecknersee, the 7.  
 Ledro, Lago di 237.  
 —, Val di 237.  
 Lees 352.  
 Legerwand, the 227.  
 Lehenalpe, the 7.  
 Leibnighal, the 288.  
 Leibnitz 336.  
 Leibnitzer Feld, the 336.  
 Leifers 202.  
 Leilachspitz, the 25.  
 Leisach 265.  
 Leitenalm, the 213.  
 Leiterbach, the 304.  
 Leiterbachfall, the 302.  
 Leiterhütte, the 304.  
 Leiterkees, the 304.  
 Leiterköpfe, the 300. 305.  
 Leiterthal, the 300. 304.  
 Leitha Mts., the 307.  
 Leithneralp, the 131.  
 Leitstuben 61.  
 Leitzach 49. 50.  
 Leklebach, the 179.  
 Lend, on the Lech 10.  
 —, on the Salzach 111. 115.  
 Lend-Canal, the 315. 346.  
 Lengenfeld 172. 354.  
 Lengmoos 199.  
 Lengdorf 131.  
 Lengstein 199.  
 Lengstein, the Grosse 270.  
 Leno 234.  
 Lenzumo 237. 244.  
 Leoben 348.  
 Leobersdorf 307.  
 Leogang 114.  
 Leogang-Thal, the 114.  
 St. Leonhard (Defereg-  
 genthal) 288.  
 — (Enneberg) 274.  
 — (Kartitschthal) 264.  
 — (Carinthia) 350.  
 — (Lavantthal) 343.  
 — (Passeir) 215.  
 — (Pitzthal) 179.  
 St. Leonhards-Sattel, the  
 338.  
 Leonhardsstein, the 46.  
 Leoni 27.  
 Leonsberg-Zinken, the 92.  
 Leonstein (Styria) 319.  
 — (Carinthia) 346.  
 Leopoldskirchen 355.  
 Leopoldskron, château 69.  
 Leopoldskroner Moos 69.  
 Leopoldsrüh, baths 265.  
 Leopoldstein, château  
 321.  
 —, Lake of 321.  
 Lerchbühel 213.  
 Lercheck 323.
- Lermoos 21.  
 Lesach 297.  
 Lesachthal, the 297.  
 Lesece 342.  
 Lesina 365.  
 Lessachgraben, the 326.  
 Lessachthal, the 264.  
 Letusch 337.  
 Leuchtenburg 206.  
 Leukenthal, the 115.  
 Leutaschmühl 36.  
 Leutasch Valley, the 36.  
 Leutascher Mähder, the  
 37.  
 Deutsch 337.  
 Deutschbach, the 337.  
 Deutschthal 338.  
 Levico 250.  
 —, Lago di 250.  
 Leytha, see Leitha.  
 Libuska 344.  
 Lichtenbachgraben, the  
 310.  
 Lichtenberg (Pinzgau)  
 114.  
 — (Vintschgau) 188.  
 Lichtenegg 311.  
 Lichtenstein 349.  
 Lichtenwald 339.  
 Lichtmessberg, the 323.  
 Lichtwer, ruin 55.  
 Liebenfels 352.  
 Lieboch 334.  
 Lieburg, the 264.  
 Liechlkopf, the 10. 17.  
 Liechtenstein, castle 157.  
 Liechtenstein-Klammern,  
 the 110.  
 Liegnitzhöhe, the 329.  
 Lienz 264.  
 Lienzer Klause, the 264.  
 Lienzinger 131.  
 Lieser-Thal, the 266.  
 Liesing 264. 306.  
 Liesing-Thal, the 324.  
 Liezen 324.  
 Limbergalpe, the 129.  
 Limo, Joch 274.  
 Limone 239.  
 Lind 347.  
 Lindau 4.  
 Lindenhof, the 4.  
 Linder 26.  
 Linderhof, the 26.  
 Lingenau 7.  
 Linkerskopf, the 15.  
 Lintthal 146.  
 Linz 84.  
 Lipizza 359.  
 Lisenzer Glacier, the 172.  
 Lisenzer Thal, the 171.  
 Lissa 365.  
 Listolade 287.
- Littai 339.  
 Litzbach, the 165.  
 Litzner, the Grosse and  
 Kleine 168.  
 Livinalongo, Val 285.  
 Livrio, Monte 217.  
 Lizzana 234.  
 Lobbia Glacier, the 243.  
 Lobnitz, the 343.  
 Lobspitze, the 166. 168.  
 Loch 8.  
 Loch, Sasso di 254.  
 Lochau 5.  
 Lochmühle, the 260.  
 Lockstein, the 73.  
 Lödensee, the 61.  
 Lodrone 244.  
 Lofer 153.  
 Loferer Alpe, the 153.  
 Loferer Hochthal, the 153.  
 Loferer Steinberge, the  
 152.  
 Löffelspitze, the 146. 271.  
 Logarthal, the 338.  
 Lohbachfall, the 45.  
 Loibl, the 345.  
 Loibl, the Kleine 346.  
 Loisach, the 21. 26. 31.  
 Loitsch 340.  
 Lölling 351.  
 Longarone 283.  
 Looch 354.  
 Loose, the 7.  
 Loppio 236.  
 Loppio, Lago di 236.  
 Lorena, the 7.  
 St. Lorenz 194.  
 St. Lorenzen (Gailthal)  
 264.  
 — (Pusterthal) 260.  
 — (Carinthia) 343.  
 — (Styria) 349.  
 S. Lorenzo 360.  
 Loreth 169.  
 St. Loretto 13.  
 Lorina, Val 237.  
 Lorüns 165.  
 Losenstein 320.  
 Loser, the 94.  
 Lotterbad 214.  
 Lötzenbach, the 162.  
 Lovere 248.  
 Lovero 222.  
 Loyen 202.  
 Lozzo 282.  
 S. Lucano, Passo 257.  
 S. Lucano, Val 257. 287.  
 —, Palle di 286. 287.  
 Luchsboden 310.  
 S. Lucia (near Verona)  
 239.  
 — (Valtellina) 222.  
 — (near Caprile) 286.



- Lückel, the 263.  
 Luckeralp, the Obere 45.  
 Lucknerhütte, the 288.  
 Ludesch 159.  
 Ludescherberg 159.  
 Lueg, Pass 108.  
 Luftenstein, Pass 153.  
 S. Lugano 263.  
 Lugauer, the 321.  
 Lugen 9.  
 Lukashansalp, the 125.  
 Luke's Cross, the 289.  
 Luknia Pass, the 354.  
 Lüneralpe, the 166.  
 Lünér Krine, the 166.  
 Lünérsee, the 158.  
 Luna, Col di 268.  
 —, Mte. 287.  
 Lungau, the 329.  
 Lunghiega 273.  
 Lusarn 250.  
 Luschariberg, the 355.  
 Lüsenthal, the 196.  
 Lussin-Piccolo 364.  
 Lustheim, château 75.  
 Luttach 270.  
 Luttersee, the 36.  
 Lutzbach, the 159.  
 Lützenhütte, the 350.  
 St. Luziensteig, the 157.  
  
 Machtlfing 30.  
 Mackner Kessel, the 200.  
 Madatsch, the 217. 218.  
 Madatsch Glacier, the 217.  
 Madatschjoch, the (Ortler) 218.  
 — (Pitzthal) 181.  
 Mädele-Gabel, the 16.  
 Mädelejoch, the 16.  
 Maderno 239.  
 Madleiner Thal, the 169.  
 Madonna di Campiglio 242.  
 Madonna di Neve 256.  
 Madonna di Tirano 222.  
 Madritschbach, the 224.  
 Madritschjoch, the 225.  
 Madritschspitze, the 228.  
 Madriser Spitze, the 167.  
 Maè 283.  
 Magasa 237.  
 St. Magdalena (Villnöss) 196.  
 — (Gais) 288.  
 — (Selrain) 172.  
 Magdalenenhöhle, the 342.  
 Magdalensberg, the 351.  
 Magerbach 163.  
 Maggiore, Monte 237. 362.  
 Maglern 356.  
 Mahlknecht 204.  
 Mahlknecht-Joch, the 204.  
 Mahrenberg 335.  
 Mahrenwald 288.  
 Maienburg 207.  
 Mairalm, the 88.  
 Mairhofen 144.  
 Maiselstein 13.  
 Maistadt 262.  
 Malag 186. 187.  
 Malag-Thal, the 186.  
 Malborghet 355.  
 Malbun-Thal, the 157.  
 Malcesine 238.  
 Malchbach, the 162.  
 Malcoira, Alp 280.  
 Malè 247.  
 Malenco, Val 223.  
 Malero, the 223.  
 Malfonthal, the 161.  
 Malga, Val di 244.  
 Malga di Cassina 231.  
 Malhamspitze, the 295.  
 Mallnitz 122.  
 Mallnitzer Tauern, the 122.  
 Mallnitz-Thal, the 301.  
 Malono 248.  
 Mals 188.  
 Malser Heide, the 188.  
 Maltathal, the 329.  
 Maltein 329.  
 Mandling 328.  
 Mandron, Alp 243. 244.  
 Mandron Basso, Catena del 244.  
 Mandron Glacier 243.  
 Mandronhütte, the 243.  
 St. Mang 18.  
 Manger-Alpe, the 88.  
 Mangert, the 355. 361.  
 Mangert Lakes, the 365.  
 Mangert Valley, the 361.  
 Mangfall, the 44. 49. 52.  
 Maniva, Passo della 245.  
 Mankbach, the 158.  
 Mannhart, see Mangert.  
 Mannhartalp, the 122.  
 Marauner Thal 214.  
 Marburg 336.  
 Marceana 281.  
 Marchkareck, the 329.  
 Marchtrenk 84.  
 S. Marco 234. 282.  
 Mare, Pallon della 221. 247.  
 —, Valle della 248.  
 —, Vedretta la 228.  
 Marein 312.  
 Mareith 193.  
 Mareson 283.  
 St. Margarethen 52. 154. 349.  
 St. Margarethenkapf, the 156.  
 Margreid 206.  
 St. Maria (Gardena Valley) 203.  
 — (Münsterthal) 188.  
 — della Salute 282.  
 — (Stelvio) 219.  
 — (Val Trenta) 354.  
 — (Glashütten) 335.  
 Maria-Alm 114.  
 Maria-Brunn 141.  
 Maria-Brunneck, chapel 108.  
 Maria-Eck 61.  
 Maria im Elend 123.  
 Maria-Gail 347.  
 Maria-Grün (near Feldkirch) 156.  
 — (near Gratz) 334.  
 Maria-Kulm 323.  
 Maria-Kumnitz 325.  
 Maria-Kuntersweg 79.  
 Maria-Loretto 346.  
 Maria-Luisenbrunnen, the 149.  
 Maria-Lukau 264.  
 St. Maria Magdalena 172.  
 Maria-Pfarr 329.  
 Maria-Plain, pilgr.-church 70.  
 Mariarast 348.  
 —, chapel 142.  
 Maria-Rehkogl 312.  
 Maria-Saal 351.  
 Maria-Saalen 273.  
 Maria-Schmelz 224.  
 Maria-Schnee 199.  
 Maria-Schutz 311.  
 Maria-Strassengel 312.  
 Maria im See 353.  
 Maria-Trost 334.  
 Maria-Wörth 346.  
 Mariazell 314.  
 Marienberg, abbey 188.  
 —, the, near Kempten 2.  
 Marienbrücke, the 20.  
 Markt-Tüffer 339.  
 Marling 211.  
 Marlinger Berg, the 213.  
 Marlt Glacier, the 226. 230.  
 Marlttschneid, the 230.  
 Marltthal, the 230.  
 Marmarole, the 282.  
 Marmolada, the 256.  
 Marocaró, Val 244.  
 Marquartstein 59.  
 Marteck 143.  
 Martell 224.  
 Marteller Alp 224.  
 Martellthal, the 223.  
 St. Martin (Ahrenthal) 271.  
 — (Ennsthal) 326.  
 — (Gaderthal) 274.

- St. Martin (near Hall) 56.  
 — (Passeir) 215.  
 — (on the Saalach) 153.  
 — (Salzkammergut) 98.  
 — (Schneeberg) 194.  
 S. Martino di Castrozza 257.  
 Martinswand, the 164.  
 Marui-Thal, the 161.  
 Marul 12.  
 Marulthal, the 12. 159.  
 Marxwiesen, the 300. 305.  
 Marza, the 240. 241.  
 Marzell Glacier 176.  
 Marzellspitzen, the 176.  
 Märzenbachklamm, the 142.  
 Marzoll 80.  
 Marzon, Forcella di 277.  
 —, Val 277.  
 Mas 287.  
 Maschelalp, the 123.  
 Maseralp, the 80.  
 Masino, Bagni di 223.  
 —, Val 223.  
 Massimeno, Alp 243.  
 Masuccio, Piz 222.  
 Masul Gorge, the 213.  
 Materott, Malga 243.  
 Mathon 169.  
 Matler Alpe, the 157.  
 Matri 191.  
 —, Windisch 289.  
 Matreier-Velber Tauern, the 291.  
 — Kalser Thörl, the 289.  
 Matschatsch, the 206.  
 Matscher Glacier, the 189.  
 — Joch, the 188.  
 — Thal, the 188.  
 Matschon-Joch, the 158.  
 Matschonspitze, the 158.  
 Mattarello 233.  
 S. Matteo, Punta di 221. 247.  
 Mattersberg 289.  
 Mattersdorf 303.  
 Matting 164.  
 Mattuglie 342.  
 Matzen, château 55.  
 Mauls 194.  
 Maultasch, ruin 207.  
 Maurach 48.  
 —, the (Oetzthal) 172.  
 Mauren 167. 273.  
 Maurerkeesköpfe, the 293.  
 Maurerthal, the 293.  
 Maurerthörl, the 293.  
 Mauria Pass, the 282.  
 Mauritz-Alpe, the 47.  
 Mautern 324.  
 Mauterndorf 327. 329.  
 Mauthen 265.  
 Mauthhäusel, the 59.  
 Mauthhausen 83.  
 Maxglan 80.  
 Maxhütten, the 124.  
 Maximilianshütte, the 58.  
 Max-Josephsthal, the 50.  
 Maxklamm, the 34.  
 Mayenfeld 157.  
 Mayralp 132. 213.  
 Mayrhofen (Gastein) 116.  
 — (Eggenthal) 201.  
 — (Zillerthal) 144.  
 Mazza, Val 221.  
 Mazzin 254.  
 Mazzo 222.  
 Medelzkopf, the 299.  
 Medraz 182.  
 Mehren 55.  
 Mehrerau 6.  
 Meidling 306.  
 Melach, the 171.  
 Meleda 365.  
 Meledrio, the 247.  
 Mellau 8.  
 Melleck 154.  
 Mellenbachthal, the 8.  
 Memmingen 2.  
 Mendelgebirge, the 206.  
 Mendelpass, the 205.  
 Mendlingbach, the 318.  
 Mendola, see Mendel.  
 Menicigolo, Monte 243.  
 Meran 208.  
 Merbjöchl, the 272.  
 Merkenstein 307.  
 Merzlagora, the 338.  
 Mesules 275.  
 Mesurina, Alp 281.  
 —, Lago 281.  
 Metnitz 350.  
 Mettenham 59.  
 Metzenleiten 74.  
 Mezzano 259.  
 Mezz' Isola 249.  
 Mezzo, Colle di 241.  
 Mezzo-Lago 237.  
 Mezzo-Lombardo 245.  
 — Tedesco 246.  
 Mezzodi, Becco di (Ampezzo) 283.  
 —, Cima di (Val Zoldo) 283.  
 —, — (Brenta) 241.  
 Miana 287.  
 St. Michael (Lungau) 329.  
 —, chapel 28.  
 — (near Hall) 56.  
 — (near Leoben) 349.  
 — (Ueberetsch) 205.  
 Michaelsburg, the 260. 273.  
 S. Michele 232.  
 Michelbacher Thal, the 288.  
 Michelreiss 269.  
 Mieders 181.  
 Miesbach 49.  
 Miesing, the 50.  
 Migion, Mte. 285.  
 Miklauzhof 344.  
 Milders 182.  
 Mileins 196.  
 Millero, Corno di 243.  
 —, Val 243.  
 Millstadt 266.  
 Millstädter See, the 266.  
 Mils 162.  
 Mincio, the 239.  
 Miramar, château 359.  
 Mis 287.  
 Mis valley, the 287.  
 Miss 338.  
 Missbach, the 343.  
 Missian 205.  
 Misslingbach, the 343.  
 Misthaufen, the 12.  
 Misurina, Lago 281.  
 Mittag, the 3.  
 Mittagkogel, the (Pitzthal) 180.  
 — (Carintia) 347.  
 Mittagspitze (Bregenzer Wald) 9.  
 — (near Hinterstein) 24.  
 — (Montavon) 166.  
 — (Paznaun) 161.  
 Mittagsscharte, the 70.  
 Mittelberg (near Immenstadt) 3.  
 — (Walsertal) 10. 14.  
 — (Pitzthal) 179.  
 — (Ritten) 199.  
 — (near Hallein) 107.  
 Mittelberg Glacier, the 173. 180.  
 Mitteldorf 291.  
 Mittel-Graseck 33.  
 Mittenwald 36.  
 Mitteralpe, the 53.  
 Mitterbach 315.  
 Mitterbachjoch, the 271.  
 Mitterbad 214.  
 Mitterberg 110. 269.  
 Mitterburg 342.  
 Mitterdorf (Carnia) 353.  
 — near Kaltern 206.  
 —, château, on the Semmering 311.  
 Mitterfeld-Alp, the 110.  
 Mitterkar Glacier, the 174.  
 Mitterkaser-Alpe 74.  
 Mitterkopf, the 132.  
 Mitterndorf 325.

- Mittersee, the (Bavaria) 61.  
 — (Reschen) 187.  
 — (Velber Thal) 291.  
 Mittersendling 41.  
 Mittersill 131.  
 Mitterthal 261.  
 Mitterthörl, the 126.  
 Mittewald (Brenner) 194.  
 — (Pusterthal) 264.  
 — (near Villach) 348.  
 Mixnitz 312.  
 Mocheni, Val dei 250.  
 Mödling 306.  
 Mödring 350.  
 Moena 254.  
 Moggio 355.  
 Mohnenfluh, the 10.  
 Moistrana 354.  
 Moistroka, the 354.  
 Mojazza, Mte. 287.  
 Molberding 59.  
 Molignon, see Mahl-  
 knecht.  
 Molkenbauer, the 83.  
 Möll, the 301.  
 Möllbegg, the 325.  
 Möllbrücken 301.  
 Molln 319.  
 Möllnigggfall, the 330.  
 Möllthal, the 266. 301.  
 Mölten 198.  
 Möltener Bach, the 207.  
 Molveno 240.  
 —, Lago di 240.  
 Mönchsberg, the 166.  
 Mondadizza 222.  
 Mondatsch, see Madatsch.  
 Mondin, Piz 169. 186.  
 Mondsee 104.  
 —, the 104.  
 Monfalcone 360.  
 Montagna (Lago di Garda) 238.  
 — (Valtellina) 223.  
 Montan (Martell) 224.  
 — (near Neumarkt) 253.  
 Montavon 165.  
 Monte, Val del 247.  
 Monte Croce-Pass 265.  
 Monthal 273.  
 Montiggl 206.  
 Montiggl See, the 206.  
 Monzoni, Val 254.  
 Moos (near Bruneck) 273.  
 — (Passeir) 215.  
 — (Sexten) 263.  
 Moosalp, the 105.  
 Mooserboden, the 129.  
 Moosnock, the 270.  
 Moosthal, the 161.  
 Morbegno 223.  
 Mörchenspitze, the 146.  
 Morgenalblspitze, the 263.  
 Mori 234. 236.  
 Morignone 222.  
 St. Moritz (Ahrnthal) 268.  
 Moritzing 207.  
 Morter 223.  
 Mörtachach 301.  
 Mörzelspitze, the 9. 155.  
 Mosberg, the 152.  
 Mosel 351.  
 Moselbad 261.  
 Mösele, the Grosse 268.  
 271.  
 Mösele Glacier, the 268.  
 Moseralp, the 323.  
 Möseralp, the 58. 60.  
 Mösele-Alp, the 24.  
 Moserhütte, the 121.  
 Mosern 95.  
 Mösern 164.  
 Moslinalpe, the 43.  
 Mössna 326.  
 Mostnock, see Moosnock.  
 Moszenikbach, the 346.  
 Mothenkopf, the 158.  
 Motta, la 249.  
 Mötz 163.  
 Muda, la 274.  
 Muggia 359.  
 Mugoni, Sasso dei 254.  
 Mühl 21.  
 Mühlau 141. 223.  
 Mühlauer Klamm, the 141.  
 Mühlbach (near Hallstadt) 95.  
 — (Pinzgau) 131.  
 — (Pongau) 110.  
 — (Pusterthal) 259.  
 — (near Taufers) 267.  
 Mühlbach-Joch, the 267.  
 Mühlbacher Bad 267.  
 — Thal (Taufers) 267.  
 Mühlbacher Klause, the 259.  
 Mühlbachthal (near Bischofshofen) 110.  
 — (near Niedernsill) 131.  
 Mühlendorf 88. 301.  
 Mühlen 267.  
 Mühlhorn, the 57.  
 Mühlsturzhorn, the 79. 153.  
 Mühlthal 26.  
 Mühlwald 267.  
 Mühlwalder Joch, the 271.  
 Mühlwald-Thal, the 267.  
 Mulitzthal, the 291.  
 Mulitzthörl, the 288. 293.  
 Mülleralp 89.  
 Mülln 67.  
 Müllnerhorn, the 154.  
 Mullwitz-Adlerl, the 290. 292.  
 Mullwitz Glacier, the 292.  
 Münster (Grisons) 188.  
 Mur, the 312. 348.  
 Mur, Sasso di 258.  
 Muranza, Val 188. 219.  
 Murau 329.  
 Murauer Kopf, the 121.  
 Muretto Pass, the 223.  
 Murnau 30.  
 Murwinkel, the 329.  
 Mürz, the 311. 313.  
 Mürzsteg 313.  
 Mürzzuschlag 311.  
 Müselbach 7.  
 Mustair 188.  
 Mustarin, Alp 12.  
 Mutberg, the 178.  
 Muteck, the 174.  
 Muthspitze, the 213.  
 Mutteberg, the 166.  
 Muttekopf, the 163.  
 Mutterberg, Alp 183.  
 Mutterberger Joch 183.  
 Mutterberger See 183.  
 Muttersberg 158.  
 Naafkopf, the 158.  
 Nabresina 342.  
 Nadel, the (Sannthal) 338.  
 Naeswand, the 14.  
 Naglerspitze, the 217.  
 Nago 235.  
 —, Altissimo di 237.  
 Naiderach-Thal, the 26.  
 Naif, the 208. 212.  
 Nals 207.  
 Nambino, Val 242.  
 Nambron, Val 242.  
 Namloser Thal 11.  
 Nanos, the 342.  
 Napfspitze, the 270.  
 Narcane, Val 244.  
 Nardis, Cima di 244.  
 —, Pisc di 243.  
 —, Vedretta di 244.  
 Narrenbrücke, the 155.  
 Nashornspitze, the 217.  
 Nassbauer, the 309.  
 Nassereit 23.  
 Nasse Wand, the 186.  
 Nassfeld, the (Fusch) 126.  
 — (Gastein) 121.  
 — (Pfandlthal) 127.  
 Nassfelder Tauern, the 122.  
 Nasskamp, the 309.  
 Nassklamm, the 309.  
 Nassthal, the 309.  
 Nasswald 309.  
 Natterriegel, the 323.  
 Naturns 177. 190.  
 Nauderer Tscheythal, the 186.

- Nauders 187.  
 Naudersberg 187.  
 Nave S. Rocco 232.  
 Navisthal, the 191.  
 Nebelhorn, the 16.  
 Neder 172. 182.  
 Neidenstein 345.  
 Nendeln 157.  
 Nenzigast-Thal, the 160.  
 Nenzing 157.  
 Nenzinger Himmel 158.  
 Nesselgraben, the Upper  
     and Lower 154.  
 Nesselwang 18.  
 Nesselwängle 25.  
 Nestelau-Alpe 61.  
 Neuberg 313.  
 Neubeuern 52.  
 Neuburger Alp 322.  
 Neue Welt 225.  
 Neuhaus, baths in Styria  
     337.  
 Neuhaus, château, in the  
     Ahrental 267.  
 —, near Salzburg 104.  
 —, in Bavaria 50.  
 Neu-Hohenems 155.  
 Neukirchen (Pinzgau)  
     132.  
 — (Styria) 337.  
 — (near Traunstein) 61.  
 Neumarkt on the Adige  
     232. 253.  
 Neumarkt in Salzburg 85.  
 — in Styria 350.  
 Neumarkt 346.  
 Neuming 353.  
 Neu-Montfort 155.  
 Neunerkofel, the 276.  
 Neunkirchen 308.  
 Neun Quellen, the 122.  
 Neu-Prags 261.  
 Neureuth, the 45.  
 Neu-Schwanstein 20.  
 Neu Spondinig 189.  
 Neustadt, Wienerisch 307.  
 Neustatt-Alpe, the 327.  
 Neustift, near Brixen 194.  
 —, in Carnia 338.  
 —, in the Stubai Thal 182.  
 Nevea, Alp 361.  
 Neves-Alp, Upper 268.  
 Neves-Sattel, the 268.  
 Neves-Thal, the 267.  
 Neveser Glacier, the 268.  
     271.  
 Neveser Jöchl, the 268.  
 S. Niccolo, near Riva 236.  
 —, in Istria 362.  
 Nickenalp 24.  
 St. Nicolas (Ultenthal)  
     214.  
 — (Sölktal) 326.  
 S. Nicolas (Adige valley)  
     206.  
 — (Salzburg) 106.  
 Nierdralpl, the 313.  
 Nierdendorf 262.  
 Nierdnhofen 324.  
 Nierdhütte, the 324.  
 Nierdjoch, the 176.  
 Nierdjoch Glacier, the  
     176.  
 Nierdjöchl, the 181.  
 Nierdlana 207.  
 Nierdndorf on the Inn  
     62.  
 — (Pusterthal), see Nie-  
     derdorf.  
 Nierdersill 131.  
 Nierdpöcking 27.  
 Nierdsonthofer See 3.  
 Nierdthal (Oetzthal) 173.  
     178.  
 — (Antholz) 261.  
 Nierdthei 172.  
 Nierd-Vachenau 61.  
 Niklasdorf 348.  
 Niklaskopf, the 292.  
 St. Nikolaus 337.  
 Nikolsdorf 265.  
 Noana, Val della 258.  
 Noce, the 247.  
 Nockspitz, see Saile.  
 Nockstein, the 104.  
 Nöderberg, the 185.  
 Nöderkogel, the 173.  
 Nofels 157.  
 Noggl 169.  
 Non 83.  
 —, Val di 246.  
 Nonnberg, convent 67.  
 Nonnthal 67.  
 Nönöres 273.  
 Nonsberg, see Val di  
     Non.  
 Noth, the 318.  
 Nötsch 348.  
 Novaledo, Masi di 250.  
 Novella, the 206. 246.  
 Nufels 185.  
 Nussdorf 105.  
 Nussensee, the 91.  
 Nuvolau, Monte 280.  
 —, Forcella di 280.  
 Nymphenburg, château 1.  
 Obdach 343. 349.  
 Obdorf 158.  
 Oberaich 266.  
 Oberalm 106.  
 Ober-Ammergau 31.  
 Oberau (Bavaria) 31.  
 — (Tyrol) 194.  
 Oberaudorf 53.  
 Oberberg (Stubai) 182.  
 Oberbergthal, the  
     (Schnals) 177.  
 Oberbötsen 199.  
 Oberburg 337.  
 Obercilli 337.  
 Oberdorf (Bavaria) 3.  
 — (Tragös) 322.  
 —, baths 23.  
 Oberdrauburg 265.  
 Oberdrum 265.  
 Obereck 92.  
 Ober-Göriach 353.  
 Obergrainau 33.  
 Obergünzburg 2.  
 Ober-Gurgl 177.  
 Oberhof (Nassthal) 309.  
 — (Metnitz) 350.  
 Oberhofen 105.  
 Oberhofer Alp 46.  
 Ober-Iss, Alp 182.  
 Oberjoch 24.  
 Oberkindberg 311.  
 Oberlaibach 340.  
 Oberlana 207.  
 Oberlaner, Alp 77.  
 Ober-Leutasch 37.  
 Ober-Lienz 288.  
 Oberluttach 271.  
 Obermädele, Alp 16.  
 Obermädelejoch, the 16.  
 Obermais 210.  
 Ober-Mauern 291.  
 Obermiemingen 23.  
 Oberrnach 31.  
 Oberrnach, the 48.  
 Oberrnbergthal, the 192.  
 Oberrndorf (Kalter) 206.  
 — (on the Inn) 62.  
 Oberort 322.  
 Ober-Peischlach 297.  
 Oberperfuss 141. 171.  
 Ober-Piesting 307.  
 Ober-Planitzing 206.  
 Ober-Preth 361.  
 Oberrain, baths 153.  
 Oberrreitau 4.  
 Oberrisskopf, the 31.  
 Ober-Rothwein 354.  
 Ober-Schladmingthal, the  
     329.  
 Ober-Schmirn 145.  
 Ober-Schönberg 181.  
 Obersee, the 76.  
 Ober-Seeland 344.  
 Oberstausen 4.  
 Oberstdorf 13.  
 Obersulzbach - Glacier  
     292.  
 Obersulzbach-Thal 293.  
 Obersulzbach-Thörl 293.  
 Ober-Tarvis 355.  
 Oberthal 24.  
 Ober-Tilliach 264.

- Obertraun 93.  
 Ober-Vellach 301.  
 Ober-Vernagt 176. 177.  
 Obervintl 259.  
 Ober-Warngau 41.  
 Oberweis 85.  
 Oberweissbach 79.  
 Oberweissenbach 93.  
 Ober-Wessen 60.  
 Ober-Weyarn 49.  
 Oberwielenbacher Alp 267.  
 Ober-Wildon 336.  
 Ober-Wölz 350.  
 Oberzeismering 28.  
 Obir, the 344.  
 Obladis 185.  
 Obsteig 23.  
 Ochsenberglerkopf, the 161.  
 Ochsenboden 213. 310.  
 Ochsegarten 172.  
 Ochsenhorn, the 153.  
 Ochsenkopf, the 158.  
 Ochsenplatten, the 302.  
 Ochsenthal, the 161.  
 Ochsenwiesalp, the 97.  
 Ochsenwieshöhe, the 97.  
 Oebarn 326.  
 Oed 307.  
 Oedalp, see Edtalp.  
 Oedbauer 28.  
 Oedensee, the 325.  
 Oedenseer Traun, the 325.  
 Oedenwinkel Glacier, the 297. 305.  
 Oedenwinkelscharte, the Upper and Lower 305.  
 Oefen (Salzach) 108.  
 — (Waidring) 153.  
 Oefenpass, the 166.  
 Oefentobel, the 166.  
 Oelgrubenjoch, the 180.  
 Oelgruben Glacier, the 180.  
 Oelgrubenspitze, the Inner and Aeussere 180.  
 Oetschen-Inn 142.  
 Oetscher, the 314.  
 Oetz 171.  
 Oetzthal, the 170.  
 Oetzthaler Glacier, the (Selrain) 172.  
 — (Gurgl) 178.  
 Ofen 337.  
 Ofenauer Berg, the 109.  
 Ofener Pass, the 188.  
 Ofenloch, the 77.  
 Ofensee, the 89.  
 Oglio, the 222. 248.  
 Ohlstadt 30.  
 Ohlstorf 88.  
 Ohnach 273.  
 Ohrenspitzen, the 270.  
 Oib 14.  
 Oistrica, the 338.  
 Okreschel 338.  
 Olang 260.  
 Oliero 252.  
 Olperer, the 147.  
 Olsa-Thal, the 350.  
 Oltre 359.  
 Altro, Cima d' 287.  
 Ombretta, Forcella di 256.  
 —, Val 256.  
 Omeshorn, the 10.  
 Optschina 359.  
 Orsera 362.  
 Ort, château 87.  
 Ortenburg, ruin 266.  
 Ortler, the 217. 230.  
 Ortler Glacier, the Upper and Lower 217. 230.  
 Ortler Pass, the 231.  
 Ospedaletto 251. 355.  
 Ospitale 277. 282.  
 Ossana 247.  
 Ossiach 352.  
 Ossiacher See, the 352.  
 Osterhofen 50.  
 Ostermünchen 52.  
 Ostersee, the 38.  
 Ostrach, the 12. 23.  
 St. Oswald 351.  
 Oswaldhütte, the 43.  
 Otto Chapel, the 53.  
 Outschena 347.  
 Oythal, the 15.  
 Paalgraben, the 329.  
 Padauner Kogel, the 192.  
 Padeon 278.  
 Padernione 235.  
 Padinger Alp 83.  
 Padola 282.  
 Padon, Forcella di 255. 285.  
 Padon, Monte 255.  
 Padrio, Monte 249.  
 Padua 252.  
 Paganella, Mte. 245.  
 Pähl 29.  
 Pala, Cimon della 257.  
 Palai 250.  
 Palazzola 249.  
 Palfau 318.  
 Palfelhorn, the 78.  
 Palfener See, the 120.  
 Palfrad 273.  
 Pallafavera, Val 283.  
 Pallaus 195.  
 Palle di S. Martino 257.  
 Pallenspitze, see Ballun.  
 Pallon della Mare 221. 247.  
 Palten, the 323.  
 Palù 250.  
 Palù Lake 223.  
 Palüd-Alp, the 158.  
 Panargenspitze, the 294.  
 Panchia 254.  
 St. Pancraz (Ulten) 214.  
 — (near Reichenhall) 83.  
 Paneveggio 256.  
 Panülerschroffen, the 158.  
 Pape, Cima di 287.  
 Paraplui, the 44.  
 Paratico 249.  
 Paratsch, the 262.  
 Parenzo 362.  
 Paresspitze, the 273.  
 Parona 234.  
 Parsberg 49.  
 Parseier Spitze, the 160.  
 Partenkirchen 31.  
 Partnach, the 34. 35.  
 — Ursprung 35.  
 Partnachklamm, the 33.  
 Partnun-Joch, the 166.  
 Partschins 212.  
 Paschberg, the 140.  
 Pasing 1. 26.  
 Passenjoch, the 267.  
 Passer, the 215.  
 Passeir 214.  
 Pasterzen Glacier, the 303.  
 Pastore, Alp 221.  
 Pastoedo 241.  
 Patenen 167.  
 Paternion 266.  
 Paternkofel, the 263.  
 Patsch 191.  
 Patscher Kofl, the 140.  
 Patscher Thal, the 288.  
 Patscher, the 120.  
 Pattenen 167.  
 Patteriolspitze, the 161.  
 St. Paul 205.  
 Pauliner Kopf, the 169.  
 St. Pauls 205.  
 Pauses, Alp 274.  
 Pavione, Mte. 258.  
 Pavlitsch 339.  
 Pawigl 213.  
 Payerbach 309.  
 Payerhütte, the 217.  
 Paznaun 169.  
 Paznaunthal, the 168.  
 Peajo 281.  
 Pecol 283.  
 Pederalp 224.  
 Pederazes 274.  
 Pederbach, the 224.  
 Pederoa 274.  
 Pederspitzen, the 224. 228.

- Pederù 274.  
 Peggau 312.  
 Peindl-Alp 37.  
 Peischelkopf, the 160.  
 Peischlach 297.  
 Peischlag-Thörl, the 300.  
 Peissenberg, the Hohe 29.  
 Peiting 18. 29.  
 Peitlerkofel, the 196. 274.  
 Peji, Val di 247.  
 Pejo 247.  
 S. Pellegrino 254.  
 —, Passo di 254.  
 Pellinkopf, the 169.  
 Pelmo, Monte 281. 283.  
 286.  
 Pelos 282.  
 Pelsa, Mte. Alto di 286.  
 Pelugo 242.  
 Pemmern 200.  
 Pendling, the 51.  
 Pendolasco 223.  
 Penegal, the 206.  
 Penia 255.  
 Pens 200.  
 Penser-Joch, the 200.  
 Penzberg 38.  
 Perarolo 382.  
 Percha 260.  
 Perchtholdsdorf 306.  
 Perchting 30.  
 Peres, Piz da 262.  
 Pergine 250.  
 Peri 234.  
 Perischnik-Fall, the 354.  
 Perkovitch 365.  
 Perneck (near Ischl) 92.  
 Pernegg (Styria) 312.  
 Pernitz 307.  
 Peron 287.  
 Perra 301.  
 Persalhorn, the 114.  
 Pertisau 48.  
 Pescantina 234.  
 Peschiera 239.  
 — d'Iseo 249.  
 Pescul 286.  
 Pestcapelle near Ehrwald 22.  
 St. Peter (Ahrenthal) 272.  
 — (near Botzen) 199.  
 — Freienstein 321.  
 — (Gardena) 202.  
 — im Holz 216.  
 — (on the Ill) 159.  
 — (on the Carso) 342.  
 — (on the Katschbach) 350.  
 — (near Meran) 211.  
 — (Villnöss) 196.  
 Petersberg on the Inn 53. 163,  
 Petersberg in Carinthia 350.  
 Petersbrunnen, the 126.  
 Pettenau 164.  
 Pettighofen 104.  
 Pettneu 161.  
 Pettorina, Val 255.  
 Petzen, the 344.  
 Petzes-Alp 196.  
 Peuschelkopf, the 181.  
 Peutelstein 278.  
 Pez 204.  
 Peziner Spitze, the 170.  
 Pezza, Mte. 286.  
 Pezziè di Parù 285.  
 Pfaffen Glacier, the 184.  
 Pfaffengebirge, the 183.  
 Pfaffenhofen 164.  
 Pfaffenjoch, the 188.  
 Pfaffennieder, the 183.  
 Pfaffenock, the 271.  
 Pfaffenschneide, the 184.  
 Pfaffenspitze, the 160.  
 Pfaffenstein, the 321.  
 Pfafflar 10.  
 Pfänder, the 6.  
 Pfandl 100.  
 Pfandlbach, the 127.  
 Pfandler Alp, the 183.  
 Pfandlscharte, the 127.  
 Pfannberg, the 195.  
 Pfannberg, château 312.  
 Pfannenknecht, the 158.  
 Pfannensee, the 167.  
 Pfannhorn, the 262.  
 Pfeifferalpe, the 95.  
 Pfelder Thal, the 179. 215.  
 Pfätscher Bach, the 194.  
 Pfätsch-Thal, the 147.  
 Pfätscherjoch, the 147.  
 Pfäsch 20.  
 Pfärscher Hochjoch, the 183. 193.  
 Pfärschthal, the 193.  
 Pfielhof, the (near Tegernsee) 45.  
 Pfintsberg-Alpe 84.  
 Pflügelhof, the (Malta-thal) 329.  
 Pflunthal 167.  
 Pforneralp 46.  
 Pforzen 2.  
 Pfossenthal, the 179.  
 Pfrillensee, the 54.  
 Pfronten 18.  
 Pfunders 259.  
 Pfunders-Joch, the 147. 259. 267.  
 Pfunders-Thal, the 259.  
 Pfunds 186.  
 Pfundser Thal, the 186.  
 Pfundser Tscheythal, the 186,  
 Pian, Monte 276.  
 Pianaz 283.  
 Pians 162.  
 Piave, the 282.  
 Piazza, Cima di 220.  
 Piazzolo 214.  
 Piccol 275.  
 Piccolein 274.  
 Picheln 131.  
 Pichelwang 104.  
 Pichl 322.  
 Piding 80.  
 Piesendorf 131.  
 Piesling-Ursprung 320.  
 Piesting 307.  
 Pietra, Castel la 287.  
 Pietra Murata 235.  
 S. Pietro 249. 251.  
 —, Val di 265.  
 Pieve di Cadore 282.  
 — di Ledro 237.  
 — di Livinalongo 285.  
 — di Val Rendena 242.  
 — di Tesin 251.  
 Pihapper Spitze, the 131.  
 Pill 177.  
 Pillerhöhe, the 168.  
 Piller Saddle, the 179.  
 Pillersee 114.  
 —, the 153.  
 Pilsen-See, the 30.  
 Pindarplatz, the 20.  
 Pingvente 342.  
 Pinneser Joch, the 182.  
 Pinneser Alp, the 182.  
 Pinneskaralp, the 182.  
 Pinsdorf 86.  
 Pinzgau, the 112.  
 Pinzgauer Höhe, the 143.  
 Pinzgauer Platte, the 143.  
 Pinzgauer Spaziergang, the 112.  
 Pinzgauer Tauernhaus 291.  
 Pinzolo 242.  
 Pinzwang 20.  
 Pipurger See 171.  
 Pirano 362.  
 Pirchabruck 201.  
 Pirkach 265.  
 Pirker Kammern, the 265.  
 Pirlo Lakes, the 223.  
 Pischenza, Val 354.  
 Pisino 342.  
 Pisogne 249.  
 Pissa, la 282.  
 Pissadi, the 275.  
 Pisso, Mte. 240.  
 Pitschberg, the 203.  
 Pitschiköpfe, the 12.  
 Pitzenbach, the 179.  
 Pitzhütte, the 323.  
 Pitzthal, the 179,

- Pitzthaler Jöchl, the 180.  
 Piz, il 258.  
 Pizerbach, the 146.  
 Pizgana, Mte. 244.  
 Pizlat, the 187.  
 Pizzocco, Mte. 284.  
 Pizzocolo, Mte. 239.  
 Plaiken 31. 273.  
 Plaiken-Inn 152.  
 Plain 82.  
 Plan (Gardena) 275.  
 — (Pfelderthal) 179.  
 — (Samnaun) 169.  
 Planailthal, the 188.  
 Planegg 26.  
 Plang de Coronas 260.  
 Plangeross 179.  
 Planina 340.  
 Planinschek 338.  
 Planitza, Val 355.  
 Planitzing 206.  
 Plankenau 110.  
 Plansee, the 25.  
 Planta, château 210.  
 Plars 212.  
 Plasseggen-Joch 166.  
 Plassen, or  
 Plassenstein, the 96.  
 Platt 169. 185.  
 Plattach Glacier, the 35.  
 Platte, the Hintere 144.  
 Plattei, the 176.  
 Platteinkogl, the 163.  
 Platten 164.  
 Plattenkogel, the 144.  
 Plattsee 291.  
 Plattenspitze, the 225.  
 228.  
 Plattkofl, the 203. 254.  
 Platzers 214.  
 Plätz-Wiesen, the 261.  
 277.  
 Plazbon 195.  
 Plazera 159.  
 Plecken, auf der 265.  
 Pleiss, the Stickle 217.  
 Pleishorn, the 217.  
 Plenitzscharte, the 131.  
 290.  
 Pleschberg, the 323.  
 Pleschkogl, the 335.  
 Pleschnitzscharte, the  
 330.  
 Plesnikbauer, the 338.  
 Pletzerer Alp 46.  
 Plima, the 189. 224.  
 Plonerhof, the 199.  
 Plose, the 195.  
 Plumser Joch, the 43.  
 Pöbellalp, the 294.  
 Pockhartsee, see Bock-  
 hart.  
 Pöckhorn 301.  
 Pöckstein 351.  
 Pocol 284.  
 Poddestagno 278.  
 Podnart 352.  
 Poik, the 340. 341.  
 Pola 362.  
 Pöllat, the 20.  
 Polles Glacier 180.  
 Polling 164.  
 Pollinig, the 348.  
 Polpét 283.  
 Polsterlucke, the 320.  
 Polsterthal, the 320.  
 St. Pölten 315.  
 Pöltschach 337.  
 Pomagagnon, the 278.  
 Ponalfall, the 237.  
 Pongau, the 110.  
 Ponigl 337.  
 Pontafel 355.  
 Pontagna 248.  
 Ponte Alto 220. 233.  
 Ponte del Diavolo 222.  
 Ponte di Legno 248.  
 Ponte della Vacca 221.  
 — di Preda 221.  
 — nelle Alpi 283.  
 Pontebba 355.  
 Pontett 259.  
 Pontlatzer Brücke 184.  
 Popena, Monte 276.  
 —, Val 276. 281.  
 Pordoi, Mte. 255.  
 Pordoi-Joch 255.  
 Porè, Mte. 286.  
 Pörschach 346.  
 Poschenmühle 83.  
 Poschiavino, the 223.  
 Posenjoch, the 267.  
 Posruck, the 336.  
 Possagno 252.  
 Posse di Sopra 257.  
 Possenhofen 27.  
 Pössnitz 336.  
 Potei, Col 283.  
 Potorre 280.  
 Pötschach 308.  
 Pötschen, the 93.  
 Pozza 254.  
 Prad 216.  
 Pradl 139.  
 Pragerhof 337.  
 Prager Hütte 290.  
 Prägraten, see Pregrat-  
 ten.  
 Prägratter Thörl, the 293.  
 Prags, Alt and Neu 261.  
 Pragser See, the 261.  
 Pragser Thal, the 261.  
 Pramau-Thal, the 114.  
 Prampper Mts., the 287.  
 Pranzo 241.  
 Prasliner Steig, the 204.  
 Praasberg 337.  
 Prättigau, the 166.  
 Prävali 344.  
 Pravitali, Val di 258.  
 Praxmar 172.  
 Preber-See, the 329.  
 Preber-Spitze, the 329.  
 Prebühl, the 321.  
 Predasel 338.  
 Predazzo 254.  
 Predigtstuhl, the 92.  
 Predil Pass, the 361.  
 Preding 334.  
 Predlitz 329.  
 Predlitzgraben, the 329.  
 Pregratten 291.  
 Prein 310.  
 Preinthal, the 310.  
 Prelongei, Alp 275.  
 Premstetten 334.  
 —, château 336.  
 Prenn 213.  
 Prennerspitze, the 213.  
 Preore 241.  
 Preromang 274.  
 Presanella, the 244.  
 Prese, Le 222.  
 Presecker See, the 348.  
 Preseglie 245.  
 Pressura, Monte 219.  
 Prestranek 342.  
 Prestelenik, the 361.  
 Preth, Ober and Unter  
 361.  
 Prettau 286.  
 Prewald 342.  
 Priel, the Grosse 319.  
 Prielau, château 113.  
 Prien 57.  
 Priesthal, the 58.  
 Priesberg-Alpe, the 76.  
 Primau 62.  
 Primiero 258.  
 Primolano 251.  
 Prisinig, the 354.  
 Prissian 207.  
 Prissianer-Thal, the 207.  
 Probst-Alp 42.  
 Prodinger Hütte 329.  
 Progles-Alp 196.  
 Proleswand, the 313.  
 Prosecco 342.  
 Prosegg 290.  
 Prossau 120.  
 Prössels, château 196.  
 Pruggerbach 326.  
 Pruggern 326.  
 Prutz 185.  
 Puch 106.  
 Puchheim, château 85.  
 Püchl 311.  
 Puezberg, the 274.  
 Pufels 202.



- Puflatsch, the 204.  
 Puikogl, the 180.  
 Pulst 352.  
 Punta della Planca 365.  
 Puntigam 336.  
 Purgametsch-Thal 202.  
 Pürschtigalp 169.  
 Pusterthal, the 259.  
 Putschall 301.  
 Putzernock, the 269.  
 Pyrgas, the Hohe 323.  
 Pyrgasgatterl, the 323.  
 Pyrhnbach, the 319. 324.  
 Pyrhnbach, the 320.  
 Pyrkerhöhe, the 119.  
  
 Quadrathöfe, the 213.  
 Quarnero, bay of 364.  
 Quellenkopf, the 167.  
 Quellspitze, the Innere 174.  
 St. Quirin 44.  
  
 Raab, the 336.  
 Rabbi, Baths of 247.  
 Rabbi, Val di 247.  
 Rabenmühl 88.  
 Rabenspitze, the 43.  
 Rabenstein in the Passeir 215.  
 —, château, on the Mur 312.  
 Raberkopf, the 297.  
 Rabland 190.  
 Radau 100.  
 Radeck, Alp 121.  
 Radegund, Bad 334.  
 Radein 253.  
 Radhausberg, the 120.  
 Radlbach, the 343.  
 Radlberg, the 334.  
 Radmannsdorf 352.  
 Radmer 321.  
 Radmer am Hasel 322.  
 — an der Stuben 321.  
 Radmer-Thal, the 322.  
 Radoina, the 354.  
 Radstadt 328.  
 Radstädter Tauern, the 328.  
 Raduha, the 338.  
 Radurschel-Thal, the 186.  
 Rafenstein, ruin 200.  
 Raggal 12. 159.  
 Ragoli 241.  
 Ragusa 365.  
 Raibl 361.  
 Raibler See, the 361.  
 Rain, see Rein.  
 Raineralp, the 289.  
 Rainer Glacier, the 290. 292.  
 Rainerhorn, the 292.  
 Rainerhütte, the 130.  
 Rainerkogel, the 334.  
 Rainthal (Bavaria) 35.  
 — (Taufers) 269.  
 Rainthaler Bauer 35.  
 Rak-Sattel, the 338.  
 Rakek 341.  
 Ralf Glacier 299.  
 Rambach, the 188.  
 Ramerthal, the 316.  
 Rametz, château 212.  
 Rametzbrücke, the 208.  
 Ramingstein, the 329.  
 Rammingbach, the 320.  
 Ramoljoch, the 178.  
 Ramolkogl, the Vordere 174. 178.  
 Ramsau, near Berchtesgaden 77.  
 —, near Goisern 92.  
 — (Ennstal) 326.  
 —, the (river) 31.  
 Ramsauer Gebirge, the 92.  
 Ramseider-Scharte, the 77. 114.  
 Ramudel Glacier, the 189.  
 Ranalt 182.  
 Rangersdorf 301.  
 Rankweil 156.  
 Rann 339.  
 Rappenalpenthal, the 17.  
 Rappenköpfe, the 17.  
 Rasberg-See, the 131.  
 Raschenberg, ruin 59.  
 Raschötz-Alp 196. 203.  
 Rasen 261.  
 Rastezen-Alp 116.  
 Rathhausberg, see Radhausberg.  
 Räticon chain, the 165.  
 Ratschach 354.  
 Ratschinger Thal, the 193.  
 Ratteis 177.  
 Rattenberg 55.  
 Ratzes 204.  
 Raubling 52.  
 Rauchek, the 110.  
 Rauchespitze, the 11.  
 Rauchkofl, the (Pusterthal) 265.  
 — (Ahrenthal) 272.  
 Rauheck 16.  
 Rauhe Kopf, the 72. 175.  
 Rauhenneck, ruin 307.  
 Rauhenstein, ruin 307.  
 Rauhenzell 13.  
 Rauhhorn, the 24.  
 Rauhkofl (Ampezzo) 276.  
 Rauhthal, the 273.  
 Rauris 123.  
 Rauris, the 122.  
 Rauris Goldmines 122.  
 Rauriser Tauernhaus 123.  
 Rauschenberg, the 59. 61.  
 Raut 25.  
 Rautekopf, the 161.  
 Ravazzone 236.  
 Raveisch 169.  
 Ravina 233.  
 Ravni, the Obere 345.  
 Raxalp, the 310.  
 Raxgraben, the 310.  
 Re di Castello, M. 244.  
 Recca, the 342. 360.  
 Rechenau 51.  
 Redasco, Piz 220.  
 Redl 85.  
 Reedsee, the 120.  
 Regana, Val 257.  
 Regenalp, the 76.  
 Reggenthörl, the 293.  
 Reichartkogel, the 349.  
 Reichenau 309.  
 Reichenbach 13.  
 Reichenburg 339.  
 Reichenfels 348.  
 Reichenhall 80.  
 Reichenspitze, the 143.  
 Reichenstein, the 321. 322.  
 Reich-Ramming 320.  
 Reichstein, Alp 51.  
 Reifenstein, château 194.  
 Reifling 320.  
 Reifnig 343.  
 Reigersbeuern 41.  
 Reihüben-Alp 120.  
 Rein 269.  
 —, monastery 335.  
 Reinbachfälle, the 268.  
 Reinberg, the 67.  
 Reindleralpe, the 53.  
 Reindlerthal, the 52.  
 Reindlmühl 88.  
 Reineck 200.  
 Reinswald 196.  
 Reinthal, the 269.  
 Reinthaler See, the 55.  
 Reischach 260.  
 Reisnock 267.  
 Reissach 348.  
 Reissende Lahne, the 37.  
 Reisskofl, the 266. 348.  
 Reit im Winkel 60.  
 Reitalpgebirge, the 78.  
 Reiteralp, the 125.  
 Reiterndorf 92.  
 Reith 38. 55.  
 Reitherkogel, the 55. 141.  
 Reitherspitze, the 37. 38.  
 Reithof, the 309.  
 Reilsereck, the 165.  
 Reilthal, the 165.



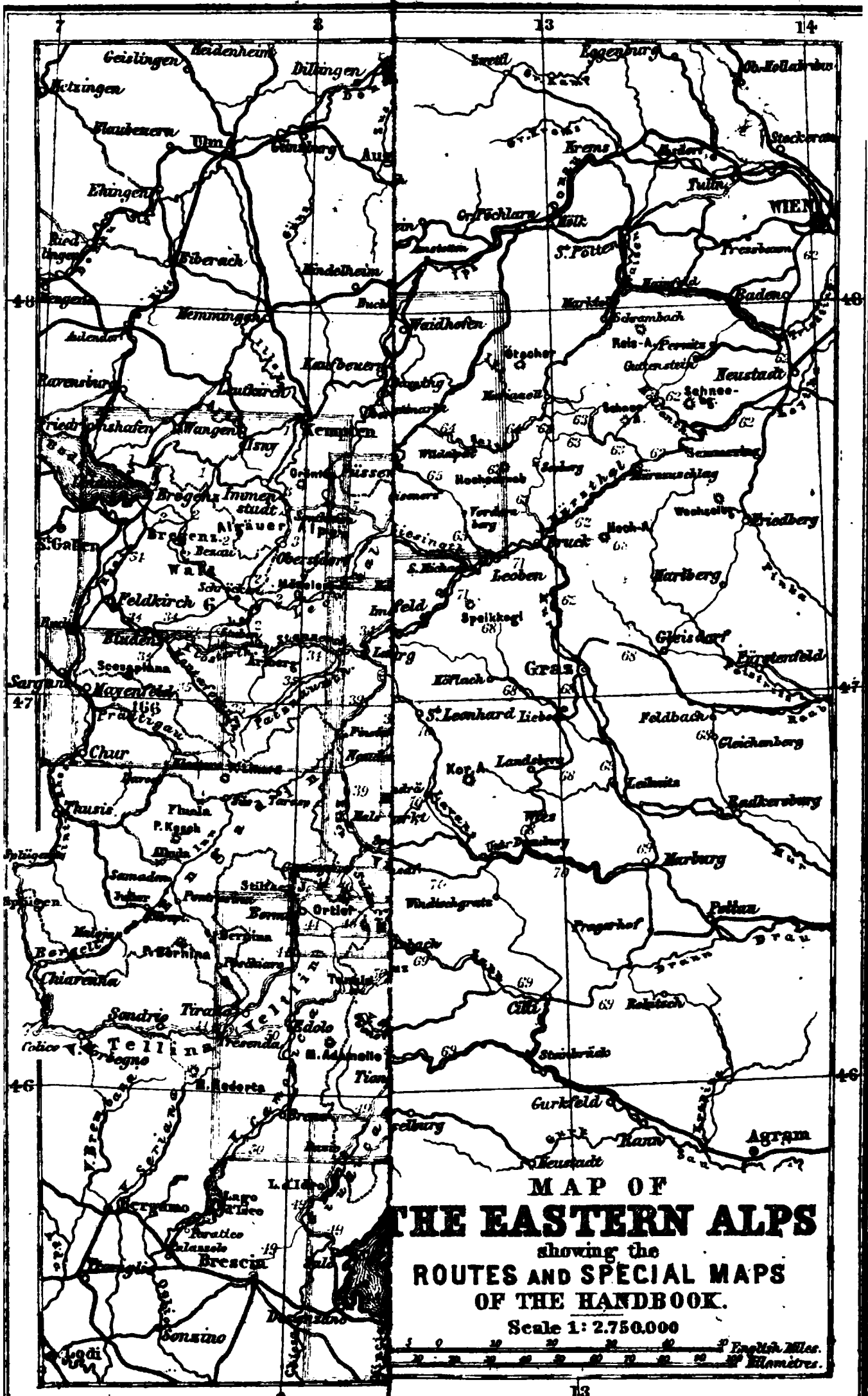
- Remsköpfl, the 128.  
 Remsspitze, the 189.  
 Remüs 109.  
 Ren 287.  
 Rendelspitze, the 161.  
 Rendena, Val 241.  
 Rennfeld, the 312.  
 Rennweg 329.  
 Rentershofener Damm 41.  
 Retsch 201.  
 Reschen 187.  
 Reschen-Scheideck, the 187.  
 Reschen-See, the 187.  
 Resiutta 355.  
 Rester Höhe, the 151.  
 Rettenbach-Alp, the 94.  
 Rettenbachthal (near Ischl) 94.  
 — (Oetzthal) 180.  
 Rettenbach Glacier, the 180.  
 Rettenstein (Ramsau) 327.  
 Rettenstein, the Grosse 148.  
 Retterschwangthal, the 23.  
 Reut im Winkel, see Reit.  
 Reute, baths 8.  
 — (Gargellen) 167.  
 Reuten 59.  
 Reutte 21.  
 Revo 246.  
 Rezzo, Val di 222.  
 Rhäticon, the 165.  
 Rheinache, the 152.  
 Rhonspitze, the 160.  
 Rhine, the 5.  
 Riccobetta, the 254.  
 Ricegogn, the 262.  
 Rickenbach 6.  
 Ridnaun 193.  
 Ridnaun-Thal, the 193.  
 Ried on the Eisack 193.  
 — on the Inn 186.  
 — on the Loisach 39.  
 — (Sarnthal) 200.  
 — (Zillerthal) 142.  
 Rieden 6. 80.  
 Riedenbourg, château 6.  
 Riederbach, the 143.  
 Riederstein, the 45.  
 Riefenhof 185.  
 Riegeralpe, the 125.  
 Riegersburg, castle 336.  
 Riegerin, the 318.  
 Rieglerjoch, the 267.  
 Rienz, the 262.  
 —, the Schwarze 276.  
 Riesach-Fall, the 327.  
 Riesach-See, the 327.  
 Riesach-Thal, the 327.  
 Riese 6.  
 Rieselberg-Alp 47.  
 Rieserferner the 270.  
 Rieserferner Hut, the 270.  
 Riesernock, the 270.  
 Riezlern 14.  
 Riffair 188.  
 Riffelsee, the 180.  
 Riffenkopf, the 15.  
 Riffian 214.  
 Riffler, the 161.  
 Riffl Glacier, the 130.  
 Rifflscharte, the 122.  
 Rifflthor, the 130. 305.  
 Rimbianco, Alp 277.  
 —, Forcella di 277.  
 Rinaldo, Mte. 282.  
 Rindalphorn, the 3.  
 Ring, the 317.  
 Ringgang 16.  
 Ringberg 45.  
 Ringelstein, the 268.  
 Rinka 338.  
 Rinka-Fall, the 338.  
 Rinn 57.  
 Rinnbachfall, the 89.  
 Rinsbachgraben, the 268.  
 Riss, the 43.  
 Rissalpe, the 46.  
 Risserbauer, the 32.  
 Risserkogel, the 46.  
 Risserkopf 33.  
 Ristfeicht 154.  
 Ristfeichthorn, the 154.  
 Ritorto, Mte. 242.  
 Ritorto Gorge 250.  
 Ritten, the 199.  
 Rittnerhorn, the 199.  
 Ritzenried 179.  
 Riva 236.  
 Rivalgo 282.  
 Rivoli 234.  
 Roasco 222.  
 Rocca 255.  
 Rocchetta Pass 246.  
 St. Rochus 158.  
 Rodella, Col 203.  
 Rodeneck 259.  
 Rodera, Passo 257.  
 Rödth Glacier 295.  
 Rödthjoch, the 289.  
 Rödtspitze, the 272. 295.  
 Roën, Monte 206.  
 Rofan 47.  
 Rofen 176.  
 Rofenkar Glacier, the 174.  
 Rofensee, the 176.  
 Rofen-Thal, the 176.  
 Rogelskopf, the 159.  
 Rohitsch, Baths of 337.  
 Rohnberg, the 49.  
 Rohrbach 271.  
 Rohrbach Glacier 146.  
 Rohrmoos (Algäu) 17.  
 — (Ennsthal) 326.  
 Rohrmooser Thal 14.  
 Rohrsee, the 39.  
 Roitham 84.  
 Rojaberg, the 157.  
 Rolle-Pass, the 257.  
 Romagnano 263.  
 Romano 252.  
 Romariswandkopf, the 299.  
 Rombon 361.  
 S. Romedio 247.  
 Romener Alp 206.  
 Romeno 206.  
 Römerbad 339.  
 Ronach 132. 143. 149.  
 Roncegno 250.  
 Ronch, Sasso di 285.  
 Ronco 251.  
 Roncone 244.  
 Ronzina 360.  
 Roppen 163. 171.  
 Rosa, la (Ampezzo) 278.  
 Rosà, Col 277.  
 Rosalien-Capelle, the 308.  
 Rosanna, the 160.  
 Rosegg 347.  
 Rosenbach 340.  
 Rosenberg (near Gratz) 334.  
 Rosenberg, château 115.  
 Rosengarten, the 202.  
 Rosenheim 52.  
 Rosen-Insel, the 27.  
 Rosenthal (Carinthia) 346.  
 — (Pinzgau) 182.  
 Rosim-Boden 227.  
 — Glacier 228.  
 Rosittentalp, the Upper and Lower 70.  
 Rossbrand, the 328.  
 Rossfall-Alp, the Hintere 161.  
 Rossfeld, the 74.  
 Rossgrub-Alp 131.  
 Rosshag 146.  
 Rosshaupten 18.  
 Rossi, Cima di 255.  
 Rosskar, the 154.  
 Rosskofel, the 262.  
 Rosskogel, the 171.  
 Rosskopf, the 193.  
 Rossleithen, the 320.  
 Rossmoosalp, the 92.  
 Rossruck, the 146.  
 Rosszähne, the 204.  
 Rostitzalpe 185.

- Rostweiher, the 78.  
 Rothach 45. 46.  
 Rothachfälle, the 45.  
 Rothachthal, the 45.  
 Rothbach-Alpe 147. 271.  
 Rothebenferner, the 187.  
 Rothe Karle, the 175.  
 Röthelmoos-Alp 61.  
 Röthelstein 312.  
 —, château 328.  
 Röthenbach near Immenstadt 4.  
 Rothenbrunn, baths (Selrain) 171.  
 — (Walserthal) 159.  
 Rothenfels 3.  
 Rothenmannscharte, the 272. 289.  
 Röthenspitze, the Innere 183.  
 Röthenstein 325.  
 Röthenstein Lakes, the 46.  
 Rothenthurm 266. 243.  
 Rothe Sail, the 280.  
 Rothe Wand (Formarinsee) 12.  
 — (Val Fassa) 254.  
 — (Samina) 157.  
 Rothholz 141.  
 Rothhorn, the (Bregenzer Wald) 9.  
 Rothkopf, the 146.  
 Rothlechthal, the 25.  
 Rothleithen 78.  
 Rothmoos - Glacier, the 178.  
 — Joch, the 179.  
 Rothspitze, the Hintere 225.  
 —, the Vordere 224.  
 Rothsteinkogl, the 213.  
 Röthswand, the 76.  
 Rothwand (Ampezzo) 276.  
 — (Bavaria) 50.  
 — (Fassa) 254.  
 — (near Meran) 213.  
 — (Pfitscher Joch) 147.  
 — (Sexten) 268.  
 — (Vorarlberg) 12.  
 Rothwein, château 343.  
 Rothweinbach, the 354.  
 Rottach, see Rothach.  
 Rottenbuch 29.  
 Rottenkogl, the 289. 299.  
 Rottenmann 323.  
 Rottenstein 210.  
 Rottmannshöhe 27.  
 Rover, Mte. 250.  
 Roveredo 234.  
 Rovigno 342. 362.  
 Rozora 354.  
 Ru, Col de 274.  
 Rubein 210.  
 Rubi 13.  
 Rubihorn, the 13. 15.  
 Ruchstafel 12.  
 Rucorvo 282.  
 Ruderatshofen 2.  
 Ruderhofspitze, the 183. 184.  
 Rudersburg, the 60.  
 Rudo di sora 274.  
 — di sotto 274.  
 Rudo, Vallon di 274.  
 Rudolfshütte, the 287.  
 Rudolfsturm, the 96.  
 Ruefenberg, the 196.  
 Ruffrè 206.  
 Ruffreddo, brook 277.  
 Ruhpolding 61.  
 Rum 57.  
 Rumaschlung 274.  
 Runklstein, château 200.  
 St. Rupert am Kulm 327.  
 Russbach 98.  
 Ruthnerhorn, see Schneebige Nock.  
 Rutzbach, the 181. 191.  
 Saalach, the 79. 113. 153.  
 Saalbach 114.  
 Saalfelden 114.  
 Saalhof 113.  
 Saallahn-Spitze, the 131.  
 Sabbia, Val 245.  
 Sabbio 245.  
 Sabioncella 365.  
 Sabione, Dos di 242.  
 Sacharang 58.  
 Sachenbach 42.  
 Sachsenburg 266.  
 Sachsenfeld 337.  
 Sachsenklemme, the 194.  
 Sachsensee, the 40.  
 Sack 348.  
 Sackwiesenalpe, the 316.  
 Sadenza, the 354.  
 Saderer Joch, the 186.  
 Sadersthal, the 186.  
 Säent, see Sällent.  
 Sagereckalp, the 77.  
 Sagereckwand, the 75. 77.  
 Sagor 339.  
 Sagrado 360.  
 Sagron 287.  
 Saifnitz 355.  
 Sailespitze, the 135. 181.  
 Sailing, see Säuling.  
 Saladinaspitze, the 159.  
 Salaruel-Joch 158.  
 Salata, Val 274.  
 Salcano 360.  
 Saldenhofen 343.  
 Salegg 204.  
 Salesei 285.  
 Saletalp, the 76.  
 Saline, Mte. 247.  
 Sällentjoch, the 225.  
 Salloch 340.  
 Salmshöhe, the 304.  
 Salò 239.  
 Salomonsbrunnen 261.  
 Salona 365.  
 Salt, baths 224.  
 Saltaus 214.  
 Salten 198.  
 Saltrie Gorge 255.  
 Salurn 232.  
 Salurnbach, the 188.  
 Salurn-Spitze, the 189.  
 Salve, the Hohe 148.  
 Salvore 362.  
 Salza, the Styrian, 314. 317. 320.  
 — (Pinzgau) 132.  
 Salzach, the 108 etc.  
 Salzach-Joch, the 149.  
 Salzberg, the, near Berchtesgaden 171.  
 —, near Ischl 91.  
 —, near Aussee 93.  
 —, near Hall 56.  
 —, near Hallstadt 96.  
 Salzbüchsel 82.  
 Salzburg 63.  
 Salzburger Hohethron, the 70.  
 Salzkammergut 85.  
 Salzsteg, the 320. 325.  
 Samerbrunnen, the 127.  
 Samerhütte, the 330.  
 Samina-Joch, the 157.  
 Samina-Thal, the 157.  
 Samnaun 169.  
 Sand, am 215.  
 Sand (Taufers) 268.  
 Sandebühel, the 268.  
 Sandkogel, the 350.  
 Sandling, the 94.  
 Sanmoarhütte, the 176.  
 Sann, the 337. 338.  
 Sanna, the 162.  
 Sannbrücken 337.  
 Sannthal, the 337.  
 Sannthal Alps 337.  
 Santicolo 249.  
 Santo, Monte 360.  
 Saone 241.  
 Sapiane 342.  
 Sappada 282.  
 Saraut, the 256.  
 Sarca, the 235. 245.  
 Sarche, Le 235.  
 Sardagna 233.  
 Sareiser Joch 157.  
 Sareuen, Alp 157.  
 Sarlkofel, the 261. 262. 276.  
 Sarliedel, the 261. 262.

- Sarner Scharte 200.  
 Sarner Schloss 200.  
 Sarnico 249.  
 Sarnthal, the 200.  
 Sarntheim 200.  
 Sarstein, the 96.  
 Sassella 223.  
 Sasso Maggiore, the 257.  
 258.  
 Satteins 156.  
 Satteljoch, the 201.  
 Sattelwiese, the 95.  
 Sattendorf 352.  
 Sattnitz, the 345. 346.  
 Sau, see Save.  
 Sau-Alpe, the 351.  
 Sauerlach 41.  
 Sauersberg 42.  
 Saugasse, the 77.  
 Säuleck, the 329.  
 Saulenkopf, the 158.  
 Saulgrub 29. 31.  
 Säuling, the 20.  
 Sauschloss, the 199.  
 Sautens 171.  
 Sava 339.  
 Save, the 339.  
 —, the Wocheiner 352.  
 —, Wurzener 352. 354.  
 Savitza, the 353.  
 Scaglieretti, the 202.  
 Scale, Monte delle 220.  
 Scanupia, Monte 250.  
 Scardona, 365.  
 Scarl, Val da 188.  
 Scesaplana, the 158.  
 Schaan 156.  
 SchaanerFürkele, the 157.  
 Schabs 259.  
 Schachenalp, the 34.  
 Schachenbad 4.  
 Schachenplatte, the 34.  
 Schachensee, the 34.  
 Schachenstein, ruin 317.  
 Schadona-Sattel 159.  
 Schafberg (Salzkammergut) 100.  
 — (Vorarlberg) 12.  
 Schafboden, the 167.  
 Schafbuchjoch, the 161.  
 Schafbühel, the 97.  
 Schafgafall, the 166.  
 Schafkopf, the 187.  
 Schaftlach 41.  
 Schalderjoch, the 194.  
 Schalderer Thal, the 194.  
 Schalf Glacier, the 176.  
 Schalkogel, the 178.  
 Schaller 182.  
 Schallwand, the 75.  
 Schärding 85.  
 Schareck, the 124.  
 Scharfeneck 307.  
 Schärfling 105.  
 Scharfreiter, the 43.  
 Scharitzkehlalp, the 74.  
 Scharnitz 37.  
 —, defile of 37.  
 Scharthl 260. 273.  
 Scharzberg, the 29.  
 Schattenberg, the 13.  
 Schattenburg, château 156.  
 Schattwald 24.  
 Schaubachhütte, the 227.  
 Schaufel Glacier, the 184.  
 Schaufelspitze, the 184.  
 Scheckbüchlgrat, the 183.  
 Scheffau (Lammerthal) 99.  
 — (near Söll) 152.  
 Scheffauer Kaiser, the 152.  
 Scheiblingsee, the 111.  
 Scheiblingstein, the 323.  
 Scheichenspitze, the 327.  
 Scheidberg, the 328.  
 Scheidsee, the 161.  
 Scheifling 350.  
 Scheiterboden 313.  
 Schelleberg 192.  
 Schellenberg 71.  
 Schellenberger Sattel, the 70.  
 Schener, castle 259.  
 Schergenbach, the 169.  
 Schesa-Tobel, the 158.  
 Scheyrer Alp, the 46.  
 Schgums 189.  
 Schiesseck, the 350.  
 Schilcherhöhe, the 329.  
 Schildenstein, the 46.  
 Schildspitze, the 226.  
 Schinder, the 46. 146.  
 Schlachters 4.  
 Schladming 326.  
 Schladming Glacier 327.  
 Schladmingthal, the 329.  
 Schlaitner Keesflecken, the 294.  
 Schlandernaun-Thal, the 177. 189.  
 Schlanders 189.  
 Schlangenburg 337.  
 Schlappolt, the 14.  
 Schlappoltalpe, the 16.  
 Schlappereben Glacier 121.  
 Schlappinajoch, the 167.  
 Schlatten Glacier 290. 292.  
 Schleching 59.  
 Schlechtenberger Alp 58.  
 Schlegeisen-Scharte 267.  
 Schlegeisen-Thal 147.  
 Schleglmühl 309.  
 Schlehdorf 39.  
 Schleierfall near Hallstadt 96.  
 Schleierfall near Kitzbühel 149.  
 —, Maltathal 330.  
 —, Gastein 121.  
 Schleinitz, the 265.  
 Schlern, the 204.  
 Schlernalp, the Upper and lower 204.  
 Schlernklamm, the 206.  
 Schlicker Alpe, the 182.  
 Schlieferspitze, the 133.  
 Schlierachbach, the 49.  
 Schliersee 49.  
 Schliersee, the 49.  
 Schlitters 142.  
 Schlitza-Thal, the 355. 361.  
 Schlossberg, the, near Bregenz 6.  
 —, near Gratz 331.  
 —, near Reutte 21.  
 Schluderbach 276.  
 Schludernhorn, the 224.  
 Schluderns 188.  
 Schlüsseljoch 192.  
 Schlüsselspitze, the 292.  
 Schmalsee, the 36.  
 Schmelz, the 26. 33. 196.  
 Schmidlebach, the 7.  
 Schmidtenstein, the 71.  
 Schmiedelleiten, the 54.  
 Schmieden 261.  
 Schmiedinger Glacier 130.  
 Schmirn 145.  
 Schmirner Thal, the 145. 192.  
 Schmitten 113.  
 Schmittenhöhe, the 113.  
 Schnaizlreut 151.  
 Schnalser Thal, the 177.  
 Schnan 161.  
 Schnaner-Klamm, the 161.  
 Schnappen, the 59.  
 Schnecken, the 24.  
 Schneecalp, the 310. 313.  
 Schneeberg, the (Austria) 310.  
 — (Carnia) 341.  
 — (Passeir) 193.  
 — (Pongau) 110.  
 Schneeberg château 191.  
 Schneeige Nock, the 270.  
 Schneeferner, the 35.  
 Schneefernerkopf, the 22.  
 Schneeglocke, the 217.  
 Schneekar, the 35.  
 Schneespitze, the 191. 193.  
 Schneewiese, the 88.  
 Schneewinkelkopf, the 131. 304.  
 Schneiber, the 77.  
 Schneibstein, the 77.

- Schneidjöchl, the 161. 169.  
 Schnepfau 9.  
 Schnepfeck, the 9.  
 Schnuggenthal 213.  
 Schober, the (in Carinthia) 289. 299.  
 — (Mondsee) 104.  
 Schober-Thörl, the 121.  
 Schöckel, the 334.  
 Scholastika, Inn 47.  
 Schöllang 18.  
 Schönacher Glacier, the 143.  
 Schönachthal, the 143.  
 Schönangeralp, the 133.  
 Schöna (Passeir) 215.  
 — (near the Königssee) 77.  
 — (in Austria) 307.  
 Schönbach, the 143.  
 Schönberg (Brenner) 141. 181.  
 — (Samina) 157.  
 Schönbühel, the 327.  
 Schondorf 30.  
 Schöndorf 85.  
 Schönecken 314.  
 Schöneck, the 228.  
 Schönsfeldspitz, the 75. 114.  
 Schönsfervallthal, the 161.  
 Schöngesing 1.  
 Schöngelär 183.  
 Schönleithenhütte, the 227.  
 Schönnä, château 213.  
 Schöntaufspitze, the Hintere 225. 228.  
 —, the Vordere 122..  
 Schönwies 162.  
 Schopernau 9.  
 Schörfling 104.  
 Schösswend 291.  
 Schöttlgraben, the 350.  
 Schöttlkarspitze, the 37. 44.  
 Schottwien 311.  
 Schrainbach, the 77.  
 Schranspitze, the 224.  
 Schrattenberg, the 350.  
 Schreckbrücke, the 118.  
 Schrecksee, the 51.  
 Schreienbach, the 320.  
 Schreyer, the 318.  
 Schröcken 9.  
 Schrofenspass, the 17.  
 Schrötterhorn, the 227.  
 Schruns 165.  
 Schupfenboden, the 268.  
 Schupfen Inn, the 181.  
 Schuss, the 263.  
 Schüsserlbrunn 312.  
 Schusterplatte, the 263.  
 Schüttalp, the 92.  
 Schütthach, the 266.  
 Schwabelthal, the 321.  
 Schwabenalpenkopf, the 263.  
 Schwabenkopf, the 181.  
 Schwabenleiten, the 316.  
 Schwabhausen 1.  
 Schwabmünchen 1.  
 Schwadering, the 327.  
 Schwageralp, the 312.  
 Schwalbenkofel, the 263.  
 Schwammbach, the 179.  
 Schwanberg 334.  
 Schwanberg Alps, the 335.  
 Schwanden 16.  
 Schwangau 18.  
 Schwanenstadt 85.  
 Schwansee, the 19.  
 Schwarzach (Pongau) 111.  
 — (Vorarlberg) 6. 154.  
 — (Gerlos) 143.  
 — (Defereggien) 288.  
 Schwarzachenthal, the 58.  
 Schwarzachthal, the 37.  
 Schwarzau, the 309.  
 Schwarzbach 80.  
 — (Schafberg) 105.  
 — (near Golling) 107.  
 Schwarzbachfall, the 107.  
 Schwarzbachthal, the (Salzburg) 99.  
 — (Defereggien) 289.  
 Schwarzbachwacht, the 78.  
 Schwarzberg, the (Prags) 261.  
 Schwarzbergklamm, the 153.  
 Schwarze Kamm, the 178.  
 Schwarzenbach (near Ischl) 99.  
 — (Carinthia) 338.  
 — (Carnia) 355.  
 —, the (Ahrenthal) 271.  
 Schwarzenbach Glacier 271.  
 Schwarzenbachjoch, the 271.  
 Schwarzenberg 7.  
 —, the (near Fischbachau) 49.  
 — (Pass) 353.  
 Schwarzenbergjoch, the 182.  
 Schwarzenstein, Alp 147.  
 Schwarzenstein, the 146.  
 Schwarzenstein Glacier, the 146. 271.  
 Schwarzenstein-Grund, the 146.  
 Schwarzentenn-Alp, the 47.  
 Schwarze Rienz, the 276.  
 Schwarze Schneide, the Aeussere and Innere 173.  
 Schwarze Thörl, the 289.  
 Schwarze Wand, the 217.  
 Schwarzhanskarkopf, the 21. 25.  
 Schwarzhorn, the (Montavon) 166.  
 — (Fassa) 202.  
 Schwarzkopf, the 125.  
 Schwarzlakcapelle, the 25.  
 Schwarzort, the 73.  
 Schwarzsädel, the 125.  
 Schwarzsee, the (near Kitzbühel) 149.  
 — (Zemmgrund) 146.  
 — (Steinernes Meer) 77.  
 — (Schafberg) 105.  
 — (Stoder) 320.  
 — (Sölk) 326.  
 Schwarzsee-Scharte, the 183.  
 Schwarzspliz Glacier 183.  
 Schwarzwasserthal, the 11.  
 Schwaz 55.  
 Schwefel 155.  
 Schweigmühlalpe, the 70.  
 Schweinthal 49.  
 Schweizerhütte, the (Nassfeld) 121.  
 Schweizer-Thor, the 166.  
 Schwemm-Alp, the 146.  
 Schwendt 54. 62.  
 Schwöb 75.  
 S. Sebastiano, Mte. 287.  
 Seben, convent 195.  
 Sebenico 365.  
 Sebenstein, château 308.  
 Sebi 58.  
 Seblesjoch, the 169.  
 Sechsegerten Glacier 180.  
 Sechserkogel, the 93.  
 Seckau, château 336.  
 See (Mondsee) 104.  
 — (Kaunser Thal) 185.  
 — (Paznaun) 170.  
 Seealp, the 16.  
 Seeau, the, near Eisenerz 318.  
 —, on the Königssee 76.  
 Seebach, Alp 288.  
 Seebachthal, the 121.  
 Seeben-See, the 22.  
 Seebenbachfall, the 22.  
 Seeburg, the 316. 344.  
 Seebuck 57.  
 Seeduck, Alp 182.  
 Seefeld 30. 38.  
 Seegraben, the 316.  
 Seehaus 61. 215.

- Seehausen 30.  
 Seejoch Glacier, the 185.  
 Seekarspitze, the (Achen-see) 43.  
 — (near Radstadt) 328.  
 Seekirchen 85.  
 —, Lake of 85.  
 Seekofl, the 261. 274.  
 Seekopf (Ræticon) 158.  
 — (Paznaun) 169.  
 — (Styria) 313.  
 Seelandthal, the 261. 277.  
 Seelein-Alpe 74.  
 Seemauer, the 321.  
 Seeon 57.  
 Seeshaupt 28. 38.  
 Seethal, the (Styria) 316.  
 — (Raibl) 361.  
 Seetraun, the 61.  
 Seewalchen 105.  
 Seewände, the 15.  
 Seewiesen 316.  
 Seewis 158. 159.  
 Seghe, Val delle 241.  
 Seinsbach, the 37.  
 Seinsgraben 37.  
 Seiss 203.  
 Seissenbergklamm, the 79.  
 Seisser Alp, the 203.  
 Seitenwinkelthal, the 123.  
 Seiterjöchl, the 180.  
 Sekkau 349.  
 Seletta, the 280.  
 Sella (Fassa) 203.  
 Sella di Senes, Mte. 262.  
 Sellajoch (Fassa) 203. 275.  
 Selrain 171.  
 Selrainer Thal 171.  
 Selva, château 250.  
 Selva (near Caprile) 286.  
 Selva, Val 242.  
 Selve 365.  
 Selzthal 323.  
 Semedella 360.  
 Semmering 311.  
 —, the 311.  
 Semmering Railway 309.  
 Senale 246.  
 Sendersbach 171.  
 Sengsengebirge, the 319.  
 Sennes, Alp 274.  
 Serfaus 186.  
 Serlesspitze, the 182. 191.  
 Sermione, peninsula 238.  
 Sernio 222.  
 Serpenizza 361.  
 Serra di Morignone 222.  
 Serravalle 234.  
 Servola 359.  
 Sesis, the 282.  
 Sessana 342.  
 Sett Sass 275.  
 Sette Comuni, the 251.  
 Sexten 263.  
 Sextenjoch, the 173.  
 Sextenthal, the 263.  
 Sextner Bad, the 263.  
 — Böden, the 263.  
 Sforzellina-Pass 222.  
 Sibratsgfall 17.  
 Siebeneich 207.  
 Sieben Sprünge, the 35.  
 Sieglhof 329.  
 Siegsdorf 61.  
 Siele 343.  
 Sigeret Alp 78.  
 Sigishofen 13.  
 St. Sigismund 171.  
 Siglitzthal, the 121. 122.  
 St. Sigmund 260.  
 Sigmundsburg, ruin 22.  
 Sigmundscapelle 316.  
 Sigmundskron, castle 205.  
 Sigmundsfried, château 186.  
 Silberpfennig, the 120.  
 Silberspitze, the 162.  
 Silberthal, the 166.  
 Sillbach, the 51.  
 Sill, the 181.  
 Sillian 264.  
 Silz 163.  
 Simetsberg, the 77.  
 Similaun, the 176.  
 Simm-See, the 57.  
 Simmering, the 163.  
 Simmingfeuerstein, the 183.  
 Simming-Glacier 183. 191.  
 Simmingjöchl, the 183. 192.  
 Simony Glacier 293.  
 — Spitze 295.  
 Simonyhütte, the 97. 327.  
 Sinichbach, the 203. 212. 213.  
 Singerin, the 309.  
 Sinsen 169.  
 Sintersbachgraben, the 151.  
 Sirningbach, the 308.  
 Sirninghofen 319.  
 Siror 258.  
 Sissek 339.  
 Siviano 249.  
 Skarbin, the 345.  
 Skarbinja-Joch, the 353.  
 Skarje-Sattel, the 338.  
 Slivenza, the 341.  
 Söbriach 301.  
 Sobutsch, the 196.  
 Soiern, am 43.  
 Soiern Lakes, the 37. 43.  
 Soiernspitzen, the 43.  
 Soinsee, the 50.  
 Sojalbach, the 254.  
 Solagna 252.  
 Sölden 173.  
 Söldener Jöchl, the 180.  
 Söldenköpf, the 77.  
 Sole, Val di 247.  
 Solferino 239.  
 Sölk 326.  
 Sölkerscharte, the 326.  
 Sölkthal, the 326.  
 Söll 152.  
 Sölland, the 151.  
 Söllbach, the 45.  
 Solstein, the Grosse and Kleine 164.  
 Somma-Campagna 239.  
 Sommerermühle, the 263.  
 Sommerstein, the 77.  
 Sondalo 222.  
 Sondergrund, the 144.  
 Sondrio 223.  
 Songer, Sass 275.  
 Sonklarhütte, the 269.  
 Sonklarspitze, the 193.  
 Sonnblick, the Hinter 124.  
 Sonnblick Glacier, the 297.  
 Sonnenburg, monast. 260.  
 Sonnenjoch, the 48.  
 Sonnenkogel, the 181.  
 Sonnenwendstein, the 311.  
 Sonnspitze, the 22.  
 Sonnstein, the 88. 89.  
 Sonntagshorn, the 57. 154.  
 Sonntagskopf, the 132.  
 Sonnwendjoch, the Vorder 47. 51. 142.  
 —, the Hintere 50.  
 Sonntag 159.  
 Sonthofen 12.  
 Soraga 254.  
 Sorapiss, the 280. 231.  
 —, Lago 232.  
 —, Val 230.  
 Sorda, Val 257.  
 Sorriva 259.  
 Sotscha, the 354.  
 Sotschediajoch, the 196.  
 Sottla, the 337.  
 Sotto, Campo di 279.  
 Sotto, Valle di 222.  
 Sottoguda, Gorge of 255.  
 Soyjoch, the 225.  
 Spalato 365.  
 Sparafeld, the 323.  
 Sparanger Kopf, the 121.  
 Sparchen 54. 62.  
 Sparchenbach, the 54.  
 Speckkar, the 56.  
 Speikboden, the 269. 271.  
 Speikkogel, the 335.





- Sperber, the 100.  
 Sperrbachsteg, the 15. 16.  
 Sperrbachstobel, the 16.  
 Spertenthal, the 149.  
 Spessa 273.  
 Spessa, Cima 245.  
 Spiegel Glacier 178.  
 Spiegelkogel, the 178.  
 Spieglerthal, the 173.  
 Spielberg 105.  
 Spielfeld, château 336.  
 Spielmann 127.  
 Spielmannsau, the 14.  
 Spinale, Monte 242.  
 Spinges 259.  
 Spinnerin am Kreuz 306.  
 Spital 311.  
 Spital am Pyrh 320.  
 Spittal 266.  
 Spitzhördl, the 260.  
 Spitzing-See, the 45. 50.  
 Spitzkofl, the 265.  
 Spitzmauer, the 320.  
 Spitzstein, the 58.  
 Spitzstein-Alp 89.  
 Spondalonga 220.  
 Spoding 216.  
 Sporer alp, the 167.  
 Sporer Glacier, the 166.  
 Spormaggiore 240.  
 Sporminore 240.  
 Sporreggio, the 240. 246.  
 Sprechenstein, château 194.  
 Spreubach, the 12. 160.  
 Springen 7.  
 Spritzbachfall, the 123.  
 Spronser Joch, the 179.  
 Spronser Thal, the 211. 214.  
 Spullersalpe, the 11.  
 Spullersee, the 12.  
 Staben 190.  
 Stablein 174.  
 Stadl 329.  
 Stadolina 248.  
 Staffelberg, the 3.  
 Staffelsee, the 30.  
 Stafflach 145.  
 Staig 329.  
 Stall 301.  
 Stallanzer Bach 186.  
 Stallau 42.  
 Stallen-Alpe, the 56.  
 Stallener Joch, the 55.  
 Stallenthal, the 55.  
 Staller Sattel, the 261. 288.  
 Staller Thal, the 261. 288.  
 Stallhofen 301.  
 Staltach 3.  
 Stambach 93.  
 Stampfen 301.  
 Stampfler Glacier, the 147.  
 Stams, abbey 163.  
 Stamser Alpe, the 164.  
 Stangalpe, the 350.  
 Stangenach 7.  
 Stangenwald, the 34.  
 Staniska 297.  
 Stanz 162.  
 Stanz, the 123.  
 Stanzach 11.  
 Stanzerthal, the 160.  
 Stanzingerhof 68.  
 Stanzkopf, the 161.  
 Stapwand, the 73.  
 Starhemberg 307.  
 Staritzen, the Aflenzer 316.  
 Starkenbach 162.  
 Starkenberg 23.  
 Starnberg 27.  
 Starnberg, Lake of 27.  
 Starzeljoch, the 14.  
 Starzlach, the 17.  
 Staubbachfall (near Jettenberg) 79.  
 Staubfall (near Unken) 61. 154.  
 Staudach 59.  
 Stauffen, the 83.  
 Stauffeneck 80.  
 Staulanza, Forcella di 283.  
 Stazione per la Carnia 265. 355.  
 Stebösi, the 165.  
 Stechwandspitze, the 267.  
 St. Stefan 348.  
 S. Stefano 282.  
 Stefansbrücke, the 181.  
 Steg (Lechthal) 10.  
 — (near Hallstadt) 93.  
 —, Alp (Samina) 157.  
 Stegen 30. 260.  
 Stegfeld bridge, the 129.  
 Steigbachthal, the 3.  
 Steilenfälle, the 34.  
 Stein (Chiemsee) 58.  
 — (Ennsthal) 326.  
 — (Iselthal) 290.  
 — (Carnia) 338.  
 — (Pötsch-Thal) 147.  
 — (Salzburg) 154.  
 Steinabrückl 307.  
 Steinach (Brenner) 191.  
 — (Ennsthal) 324.  
 — (on the Vils) 18.  
 Steinamanger 335.  
 Steinbach 18: 105. 319.  
 Steinbachthal, the 154.  
 Steinberge', the Loferer 47. 152.  
 Steinberger Spitze, the 47.  
 — Thal, the 47.  
 — Alp, the 54.  
 Steinbrück 339.  
 Steindorf 85.  
 Steineberg, the 3.  
 Steiner Alpen, the 337.  
 Steiner Sattel, the 338.  
 Steinerhof 312.  
 Steinerne Meer, the 77. 114.  
 Steinerne Stiege, the 54. 70. 152.  
 Steinerne Tisch, the 178.  
 Steingaden 18.  
 Steinhaus 271. 311.  
 Steinkogel, the 89.  
 Steinling-Alp 58.  
 Steinmüller-Graben 349.  
 Steinpass, the 153. 326.  
 Steinriesen-Thal, the 327.  
 Steinschlag Glacier, the 177.  
 Steinswald 156.  
 Steinwendalp, the Obere 327.  
 Stelvio 216.  
 —, Passo di 218.  
 Stelvio Glacier 219.  
 Stelzing 351.  
 Stempeljoch, the 38. 56.  
 Stenico 240.  
 Stephanskirchen 57.  
 Stern 275.  
 Sternberg 347.  
 Sternpass, the 153. 326.  
 Sterzing 193.  
 Sterzinger Moos 194.  
 Stetten 18.  
 Steyer 319.  
 —, château 319.  
 —, river 319.  
 Steyerdorf 319.  
 Steyrer-See, the 325.  
 Steyrermühle 84.  
 Stiegenwand, the 298.  
 Stierlauwernerwand, the 293.  
 Stierlochhalpe, the 12.  
 Stilfes 194.  
 Stilfs 216.  
 Stilfser Joch, see Stelvio.  
 Stillach, the 13.  
 Stillachthal, the 15.  
 Stille Bach, the 187.  
 Stillup-Thal 145.  
 Stixenstein 310.  
 Stock 57.  
 Stockach 10.  
 Stockach-Alpe, the 171.  
 Stöcke 156.  
 Stockenboi 266.  
 Stockeralp, the 50.  
 Stockerscharte, the 305.  
 Stockerseen', the 51.  
 Stock Glacier 173.  
 Stöcklen. Alp 182.



- Stoder 320.  
 Stoder-Zinken, the 326.  
 Stoisser-Alpe, the 61. 83.  
 Store 337.  
 Storo 237.  
 Storschitz, the 344.  
 Stötten, see Stetten.  
 Stou, the 346.  
 Strabelebenkopf, the 121.  
 Strada 244.  
 Strass 55.  
 Strassberg, ruin 193.  
 Strassburg 351.  
 Strassengel, pilgr. church 312.  
 Strassenhaus 158.  
 Strasser 203.  
 Strassgang 334.  
 Strasswalchen 85.  
 Straubinger Alp 121.  
 Strechau, château 328.  
 Streden, Alp 293.  
 Streichen 60.  
 Streitbühl, the 82.  
 Strembo 242.  
 Strengen 161.  
 Stria, Sasso di 275. 285.  
 Strigno 251.  
 Stripser Joch 54.  
 Strittkopf, the 161.  
 Strobl 100.  
 Strubache, the 152.  
 Strubberg, the 99.  
 Strubpass, the 153.  
 Stua, la, Alp 274. 278.  
 Stubachthal, the 297.  
 Stubacher Tauern 298.  
 Stubaithal, the 181.  
 Stubalp-Pass 334. 349.  
 Stuben on the Arlberg 160.  
 — in Bavaria 47.  
 — on the Inn 186.  
 Stubenalp, the 47.  
 Stubenbach, the 11.  
 Stüberfall, the 168.  
 Stübinggraben, the 335.  
 Stübmingthal, the 316.  
 Student, the 314.  
 Stüdlhütte, the 298.  
 Stüdlweg, the 299.  
 Stuhleck, the 311.  
 Stuhlfelden 131.  
 Stuiben, the 3.  
 Stuibenfall, the (Plansee) 25.  
 — (Oetzthal) 172.  
 — (Oythäl) 15.  
 — (Pitzthal) 179.  
 Stuibensee, the 34.  
 Stuller Alpe 344.  
 Stuttennock, the 270.  
 Subersach, the 7.  
 Tanna, Val 250.  
 Suggadinbach, the 167.  
 Suhadolnik 344.  
 Sulden 226.  
 Suldenbach, the 226.  
 Sulden Glacier, the 227. 230.  
 Suldenspitze, the 230.  
 Suldenthal, the 226.  
 Suldis 156.  
 Sulm, the (Styria) 334. 335.  
 Sulz 156.  
 Sulz, Bad 29.  
 Sulzau, the 131.  
 Sulzbach 338.  
 Sulzbach Alps 337.  
 Sulzbachthal, Ober and Unter 132.  
 Sulzberg 18.  
 Sulzberg, the 247.  
 Sulzbodenalp, the 144.  
 Sulzbrunn 18.  
 Sulzenau 183.  
 Sulzenau Fall, the 183.  
 — Glacier, the 183.  
 Sulzfluh, the 168.  
 Sulzkaralp, the 322.  
 Sulzköpfe, the 160.  
 Sulzthal, the (near Ischl) 92.  
 — (Oetzthal) 183.  
 Sulzthal Glacier 183.  
 Sumpf, the (Gepatsch) 176.  
 Suoghe, Croda delle 277.  
 Suttorina 365.  
 Syriuskogl, the 92.  
 Tabaretta Glacier, the 230.  
 Tabaretaspitze, the 228. 230.  
 Tabaretta-Thal, the 230.  
 Tabarettawände, the 230.  
 Tabland 190.  
 Taë 278.  
 Taferl-Klausen 105.  
 Tagliamento, the 282.  
 Tai di Cadore 281.  
 Taibon 287.  
 Tajakopf, the 22.  
 Tajo 247.  
 Talfer, the 207. etc.  
 Tall 213.  
 Taler-Alp, the 213.  
 Tamberg 319.  
 Tamers, Alp 274.  
 Tamischbachthurm, the 321.  
 Tamsweg 329.  
 Tamtschach 347.  
 Tannberg, the 85.  
 Tannenburg 155.  
 Tännengebirge, the 99.  
 Tanneralp, the 51.  
 Tannheim 24.  
 Tannleger, Alp 11.  
 Tanzbichl 73.  
 Tanzenberg, château 351.  
 Tanzkopf, the 165.  
 Tarrenz 23.  
 Tartsch 188.  
 Tartscher Alm 217.  
 Tarvis 355.  
 Taschach Glacier, the 180.  
 Taschachhütte, the 180.  
 Taschachjoch, the 173.  
 Taschachthal, the 180.  
 Taschl-Joch, the 177.  
 Tasna, Val 169.  
 Tatzelwurm 53.  
 Taubenberg, the 49.  
 Taubensee, the 78.  
 Tauern, the 21.  
 Tauernache, the 328.  
 Tauernfall, the 121.  
 Tauernkogel, the 131. 291.  
 Tauernmoossee, the 297.  
 Tauernthal, the 290.  
 Taufers 267.  
 Tauferer Boden 268.  
 Tauferer Thal, the 266.  
 Tauffers 188.  
 Taufkar Glacier 175.  
 Taufkarjoch, the 175. 180.  
 Taufkarkogel, the 175.  
 Taugelbach, the 107.  
 Taulen 281.  
 Tauplitz 320. 325.  
 Taurachthal, the 329.  
 Tauron, the 60.  
 Tavernola 249.  
 Taviela, Mte. 247.  
 Tavodo 241.  
 Taxacher Alp 145.  
 Taxenbach 112.  
 Tedesca, Malga 243.  
 Tegelberg, the 18.  
 Tegernsee 44.  
 —, the 44.  
 Tegischthal, the 293.  
 Teglio 223.  
 Teichalp, the 312.  
 Teichel-Thal 319.  
 Teinach 345.  
 Teischnitz Glacier 299.  
 Teisenberg, the 61. 83.  
 Teisendorf 59.  
 Telegrafo 237.  
 Telfes 182.  
 Telfs 164.  
 Telvana, château 251.  
 Tenn-Inn 148.  
 Tenna 250.  
 Tenno 237. 241.  
 —, Lago di 241.

- Teplitza 339.  
 Terenten 259.  
 Terfens 56.  
 Terglou, the 353.  
 Terlago 235.  
 Terlan 207.  
 Termine 282.  
 Ternberg 320.  
 Ternitz 308.  
 Terrarossa, Mt. 250.  
 Terres 246.  
 Tersato, castle 364.  
 Tesero 254.  
 Tesino, Val 251.  
 Tessino, the 238.  
 Teufelsgesass, the 34.  
 Teufelsgraben, the 41.  
 Teufelshörner, the 76.  
 Teufelsmühle, the 297.  
 Teufelssteg, the 145.  
 Tezze, le 251.  
 Thal (Martell) 223.  
 — (near Gratz) 335.  
 — (Pusterthal) 264.  
 Thal Glacier 182.  
 Thalgau 106.  
 Thalham 49.  
 Thalheim 350.  
 Thalhof 310.  
 Thalkirchdorf 4.  
 Thalkirchen 52.  
 Thalleitspitze, the 173.  
 Thalsenalp, the 58.  
 Thamberg 11.  
 Thaneller, the 21. 25.  
 Thanheim, see Tannheim.  
 Thannberg, see Tannberg.  
 Thaur 57.  
 Theiss 196.  
 Thennerwirth, see Tenn.  
 Theresienfeld 307.  
 Thialspitze, the 162.  
 Thierberg, the 51. 54.  
 Thiersee, the 51.  
 —, Hinter and Vorder 51.  
 Thorau-Alp 61.  
 Thorhelm, the 143.  
 Thorkopf, the 128.  
 Thörl (Thörlthal 316.  
 — (Gailitzthal) 356.  
 Thörlbach, the 317.  
 Thörten, the 22. 33.  
 Thörl Glacier 130.  
 Thörlthal, the 317.  
 Thorriese 324.  
 Thorscharte, the 109.  
 Thorstein, the 327.  
 Thorsteingrotte, the 318.  
 Three Holy Springs 217.  
 Thumburg, ruin 194.  
 Thumersbach 113.  
 Thumsee, the 154.  
 Thun, château 83. 246.  
 Thüringen 159.  
 Thurn, Pass 151.  
 —, château 68. 261. 274.  
 Thurnerkamp, the 271.  
 Thurnfeld 326.  
 Thurnfeld 326.  
 Thurwieserspitze, the 217. 218.  
 Tiarno 237.  
 Tiefenbach, baths 14.  
 Tiefenthal-Joch, the 181.  
 Tiers 201.  
 Tierser Alpel, the 201.  
 Tierser Thal, the 201.  
 Tiesens 204.  
 Tignale 238.  
 Tilisuna 165.  
 Timau 265.  
 Timavo, the 360.  
 Timbler Bach, the 215.  
 Timbler Joch 179. 215.  
 Timelkam 85.  
 Tione 241.  
 Tirano 222.  
 Tirano, Madonna di 223.  
 Tirol, see Tyrol.  
 Tisch, the (near Gastein) 120.  
 Tischkar Glacier 116.  
 Tisenthal, the 176.  
 Tisens 207.  
 Tiser 287.  
 Tisis 156.  
 S. Tiziano di Goima 283.  
 287.  
 Toblach 262.  
 Toblacher Feld, the 262.  
 Toblacher See, the 276.  
 Toblbach 334.  
 Toblfall, the 269.  
 Toblinger Riedel, the 263.  
 Toblino, Castello 235.  
 —, Lake 235.  
 TodteGebirge, the 94. 319.  
 Todtenalp, the 159.  
 Todtenklamm, the 68.  
 Todtenkopf, the 128.  
 Todtenkorspitze, the 294.  
 Todten Weib, Zum 314.  
 Todter Mann 74.  
 Tofana, Monte 280.  
 Tognazza, Cima di 257.  
 Tognola-Alp and Pass 257.  
 Töll, the 190. 212.  
 Tolmezzo 265.  
 Tolmino 360.  
 Töltschach, château 351.  
 Tölz 41.  
 Tonadico 258. 287.  
 Tonale, Monte 248.  
 Tonion-Alp 314.  
 Toplitz-See, the 94.  
 Torbole 236.  
 Torre 223.  
 Torrener-Joch 77.  
 Torri 238.  
 Tosa, Cima 241.  
 Toscolano 239.  
 Tösens 186.  
 Tovo 222.  
 Trafoi 217.  
 Trafoi-Bach, the 216.  
 Trafoier Eiswand, the 217. 218.  
 Trafoier Ferner, the 217.  
 Trafoier Joch, the 218.  
 Tragösthäl, the 322.  
 Trahütten 335.  
 Trai Sassi, Passo 285.  
 Traithen 51.  
 Tramer Scharte, the 124.  
 Tramin 206.  
 Trankhütte, the 163.  
 Transacqua 258.  
 Trattalpe, the 151.  
 Tratten 348.  
 Trattenbach 270.  
 Trattenbach Glacier 271.  
 Tratterjoch, the 271.  
 Tratzberg, château 55.  
 Trau 365.  
 Traubing 30.  
 Trauchbach, the 14.  
 Trauchberg, the 18.  
 Trauchgau 18.  
 Traun, the 86. 94 etc.  
 — (Altaussee) 94.  
 — (Bavarian) 58.  
 — (Grundlsee) 94.  
 — (Oedensee) 325.  
 — (Rothe) 59. 61.  
 — (Weisse) 59. 61.  
 Trauneralp, the 125. 127.  
 Traun, Falls of the 84.  
 Traunik, see Travnick.  
 Traunkirchen 89.  
 Traunsee, the 88.  
 Traunstein 58.  
 —, the 88.  
 Trautenfels 325.  
 Trautmannsdorf, château 210.  
 Trautson, château 191.  
 Travernanzes, Val 278.  
 Travignolo, Val 254. 256.  
 Travnik-Sattel 361.  
 Traxhütte 330.  
 Tre Croci, Passo 280.  
 Treffauer Kaiser 152.  
 Treibach 351.  
 Tremosine 239.  
 Trenkelbach 91.  
 Trenkwald 179.  
 Trens 194.  
 Trenta 354.  
 Trenta valley 354.

- Trento 232.  
 Tre Ponti 282.  
 Tre Sassi, see Trai Sassi.  
 Tresenda 223.  
 Tresenga, the 246.  
 Tresero, Piz 221.  
 Tre Signori, Cornodei 221.  
 Trett 246.  
 Trettach, the 13.  
 Trettachspitze, the (Mä-  
 delegabel) 16.  
 Tribulaun, the 181.  
 Trieben 323.  
 Trient, see Trento.  
 Triesen 157.  
 Triesnerberg, the 157.  
 Trieste 356.  
 Trifail 339.  
 Triglav, see Terglou.  
 Trimelone, Isola 238.  
 Trins 191.  
 Trippach Glacier, the 271.  
 Trippach Saddle, the 146.  
 271.  
 Trippbach, the 271.  
 Trisanna, the 162. 169.  
 Trischübl 78.  
 Trisselwand, s. Driessel.  
 Tristach 265.  
 Tristenbach, the 270.  
 — Fall, the 270.  
 Tristenspitze, the 145.  
 146.  
 Tristkopf, the 181.  
 Trodena, see Truden.  
 Trofajach 321.  
 Trofeng 321.  
 Trogalp, the 300. 304.  
 Trogereckscharte, the  
 124.  
 Trojer-Thal, the 288. 294.  
 — Thörl, the 294.  
 Trompia, Val 245.  
 Trostberg 166.  
 Trostburg 196.  
 Truden 253.  
 Trudering 52.  
 Tschagguns 165.  
 Tschaminthal, the 201.  
 Tschampatsch, Sass da  
 275.  
 Tschapitalp, the 204.  
 Tschapitbach, the 204.  
 Tschars 190.  
 Tschengels 189.  
 Tschengelser Hochwand,  
 the 187. 228.  
 Tschermers 207.  
 Tscherna-Thal 338.  
 Tschey-Joch, the 186.  
 Tscheyer Scharthl, the 186.  
 Tschiefleck, the 230.  
 Tschigatspitze, the 190.  
 Tschipitalp, see Tschapit.  
 Tschisterbach, the 203.  
 Tschötsch 195.  
 Tschuggen, Alp 156.  
 Tschürgant, the 163.  
 Tüchlalp 123.  
 Tuckettspitze, the 217.  
 Tuenno 246.  
 Tüffer, Markt 339.  
 Tulmino, see Tolmein.  
 Tümmeljoch, the 215.  
 Tumpen 172.  
 Tuoi, Val 168.  
 Türkenfeld 1.  
 Turnauer Graben 312.  
 Turnerkamp, see Thur-  
 nerkamp.  
 Turrach 329.  
 Tutzing 28.  
 Tux, see Dux.  
 Tweng 329.  
 Twimberger Graben 343.  
 Tyrol, Dorf 210.  
 —, Schloss 211.  
 Tyroler Kopf, the 110.  
 Uderns 142.  
 Udine 355.  
 Uebelbach 312. 335.  
 Uebelhorn, the 13.  
 Uebergossene Alp, the 110.  
 Uebersee 58.  
 Ueblenthal Glacier 183.  
 193.  
 Uenschellerspitze, the 9.  
 Uffing 30.  
 Uggowitz 355.  
 Ulm 2.  
 Ulmich 169.  
 St. Ulrich on the Piller-  
 see 53.  
 — in Gardena 202.  
 Ulrichsbrücke, the 20.  
 Ulrichshütte, the 329.  
 Ultenthal, the 214.  
 Umago 362.  
 Umbal Glacier 294.  
 Umbal-Thal, the 294.  
 Umbalthörl, the Vordere  
 and Hintere 294.  
 Umbrail-Pass, the 219.  
 Umbrail, Piz 219.  
 Umhausen 172.  
 Ummelberg 56.  
 Unken 153.  
 Unlass-Alp 133.  
 Unnütz 47.  
 Unrein-See 21.  
 Unser Frau in the  
 Schnalser Thal 177.  
 — — im Walde 246.  
 Unterach 105.  
 Unter-Ammergau 31.  
 Unterau (Eisack valley)  
 194.  
 Unterberg (Stubai) 182.  
 — (Achenthal) 62.  
 Unterbergen 346.  
 Unter-Drauburg 343.  
 Untereggen 201.  
 Unterfeicht 105.  
 Unter-Grainau 33.  
 Unter-Grimming 325.  
 Unter-Gurgl 177.  
 Unterinn 199.  
 Unterjoch, the 24.  
 Unter-Kafluna 166.  
 Unter-Kainisch 93.  
 Unterlaner, Alp 77.  
 Unter-Leutasch 36.  
 Unter-Loibl 346.  
 Untermais 208.  
 Untermoy 196. 274.  
 Unter-Peissenberg 28.  
 Unter-Preth 361.  
 Untersberg, the 70.  
 Untersberger Alp 147.  
 Unter-Schladmingthal,  
 the 327.  
 Unter-Schönberg 181.  
 Untersendling 41.  
 Unterstein, château 75.  
 Unterstein, the, near Lend  
 111.  
 Unter-Steinbach 42.  
 Unter-Sulzbach Glacier  
 132. 292.  
 Unter-Sulzbachfall, the  
 132.  
 Unter-Sulzbachthal, the  
 132.  
 Unter-Sulzbachthörl, the  
 132.  
 Unter-Tarvis 355.  
 Untertauern 328.  
 Unterthörl 348.  
 Unter-Vintl 259.  
 Unter-Wessen 60.  
 Unz, the 340.  
 Unzmarkt 350.  
 Upsspitze, the 22.  
 Urata, Val 354.  
 Urfeld 39.  
 Urgbach, the 184.  
 Uri-See, the 21.  
 Urkund, the Oetzthaler  
 174.  
 —, Pitzthaler 180.  
 Urkundsattel, the 174.  
 Urschlaun (Achenthal) 61.  
 — (Pinzgau) 114.  
 Urschlauer Scharte, the  
 109. 114.  
 Ursitsch-Bauer 338.  
 Urspring 51.  
 Ursulaberg, the 343.

- Urthelstein, the 307.  
 Uttendorf 131.  
 Uttenheim 267.  
 Utting 30.  
  
 Vadisen 161.  
 Vadret, Piz 169.  
 Vaduz 157.  
 Vahrn 194.  
 Vajolet Gorge 202. 254.  
 Vajolone, s. Rosengarten.  
 Valalta 287.  
 Valbeson 182.  
 Valcalda 167.  
 Valcaldner Jöchl, the 167.  
 Valduna 156.  
 St. Valentina auf der Heide 188.  
 — on the Enns 319.  
 — near Eppan 205.  
 — (Prettau) 272.  
 — (Seisser Alp) 204.  
 — (Villnöss) 196.  
 Valentin valley, the 265.  
 S. Valentino, Val 241.  
 Val Floriana 253.  
 Valina, Alp 157.  
 Vallaccia, Punta di 254.  
 Valle 287.  
 Valles, Passo di 256. 287.  
 Valles Buones 277.  
 Vallesina, the 281.  
 Valli, Val delle 245.  
 Vallon, Cima di 256.  
 Vallon Bianco, the 278. 279.  
 Vallon Grande, Croda di 273.  
 Vallonga 201.  
 Vallorsch-Thal, the 157.  
 Vallula-Spitze, the 168.  
 Valparola, Alp 274.  
 Vals, Alp 159.  
 Valschauer Bach, the 207.  
 Valschaviel 167.  
 Valschavielkopf, the 161. 167.  
 Valserthal (Brenner) 192.  
 — (Pusterthal) 259.  
 Valstagna 251.  
 Valtellina, the 223.  
 Valzargo, see Falzarego.  
 Valzerfenz-Thal 167.  
 Vandans 165.  
 Vanitscharte, the 298.  
 Vanoi 257.  
 Varignano 287.  
 Varrone 237.  
 Veglia 364.  
 St. Veit (Carinthia) 352.  
 — (Carnia) 352.  
 — (Deferegggen) 288.  
 — (Prags) 261.  
 St. Veit (Pongau 111.  
 St. Veit (Sexten) 263.  
 Veitsberg, the 51.  
 Veitschalp, the 313.  
 St. Veitskapf, the 156.  
 Veitschthal, the 311.  
 Velberbach, the 291.  
 Velber Tauern, the 291.  
 — Thal, the 131. 291.  
 Velden am See 346. 347.  
 Veldes 352.  
 Veliki Vrh, the 361.  
 Velka Kappa, the, see Welka Kappa.  
 Vellach, Bad 344.  
 — (near Villach) 348.  
 — (Wochein) 353.  
 Vellacher Sattel, the 339.  
 Vellern 297.  
 Velthurns 195.  
 Veltlin, see Valtellina.  
 Venas 281.  
 Venediger, see Gross-venediger.  
 Venerocolo, Mte. 243.  
 Venetberg, the 162. 179. 184.  
 Venetian Mountains, the 249.  
 Venezia, Alp 243.  
 Venezia, Mte. 244.  
 Veneziaspitze, the 225.  
 Venezia, Val di 225.  
 Venigia-Alp 256. 287.  
 Vennerbach, the 192.  
 Vent 173.  
 Venter Thal, the 173.  
 Venzone 355.  
 Verbella-Bach, the 161. 168.  
 Verdins 213.  
 Vereinsalpe, the 37.  
 Vergetschen 185.  
 Vergrösskar, the 169.  
 Vermales Alp 158.  
 Vermiglio, Val 248.  
 Vermunt, Gross and Klein 168.  
 Vermuntbach, the 168.  
 Vermunt Pass, the 168.  
 Vermunt Glacier 168.  
 Vernagelwand, the 175.  
 Vernale, Sasso 256.  
 Vernel, Monte 256.  
 Vernielbach, the 167.  
 Verona 234.  
 —, Chiusa di 234.  
 Verpailjoch, the 181.  
 Verpailspitze, the 181.  
 Verspallagrat, the 166.  
 Vertainspitze, the 228.  
 Verwallthal, see Fervall.  
 Verwaltersteig, the 121.  
 Vesilspitze, the 169.  
 Vesilthal, the 169.  
 Vestino, Val 237.  
 Vestone 245.  
 Vezena 250.  
 Vette di Feltre 258.  
 Vezza 248.  
 Vezzana, Cima di 256.  
 Vezzano 235.  
 Victorsberg 155.  
 Videck 214.  
 Videm 339.  
 Viecht 56.  
 Viechter Kanzl 56.  
 Viehberg, the 102.  
 Vierhöfer Thal, see Fierozza.  
 Viehkogl, the 77.  
 Vigaun 346.  
 St. Vigil 273.  
 Vigiljoch, the 213.  
 Vigilthal, the 273.  
 S. Vigilio, promont. 238.  
 —, chapel 242.  
 Vigo (Giudicaria) 241.  
 — (Val di Non) 247.  
 — di Fassa 254.  
 Vigolo 235.  
 Viktring 346.  
 Vill 140.  
 Villa (Rendena) 241.  
 — Grande (Auronzo) 282.  
 — Piccola 282.  
 Villa Lagarina 234.  
 Villach 347.  
 —, baths 347. 356.  
 Villacher Alp 347.  
 Villafranca 239.  
 Villanders 200.  
 Villerspitze, the Hohe 182.  
 Villgratten 288.  
 Villgrattnerjoch, the 288.  
 Villgrattenthal, the 264.  
 Villnöss 196.  
 Villnössthal, the 196.  
 Vilpian 207.  
 Vils 20.  
 —, the 18. 20. 24.  
 Vilsalper See, the 25.  
 Vilsrain 24.  
 Vilsthal, the 24.  
 Viltragen Glacier 290.  
 Vintl, Ober 260.  
 Vintschgau, the 188.  
 Vios, Monte 247.  
 Virgen 291.  
 Virgenthal, the 291.  
 Virgilienberg, the 350.  
 Virgl 198.  
 Visnitz-Thal, the 170.  
 Visoka Glava 361.  
 Vitelli, Val 220.

- S. Vito 281.  
 Vittnach 353.  
 Vizmarje 352.  
 Vobarno 245.  
 Vöckla, the 85.  
 Vöcklabruck 85.  
 Vöcklamarkt 85.  
 Vodo 281.  
 Vogelweiderhöfe, the 202.  
 Vögal-Alp, the 128.  
 Vois-Thal, the 309.  
 Voitsdorf 319.  
 Volciano 245.  
 Volderau 182.  
 Völkermarkt 344.  
 Völlan 207.  
 Völs near Botzen 204.  
 — near Innsbruck 171.  
 Volta 239.  
 Voltago 237.  
 Volzano 360.  
 Vomper Bach, the 56.  
 Vomper Thal, the 56.  
 Voralpe, the 320.  
 Vöran 213.  
 Vorarlberg 5.  
 Vorder-Dux 145.  
 Vordereck 74. 108.  
 Vorder-Gosau 97.  
 Vorder-Graseck 33.  
 Vorder-Hindelang 23.  
 Vorder-Hornbach 10.  
 Vorderjoch, the 24.  
 Vorderlochberg-Alp 46.  
 Vordernberg 321.  
 Vorderriss 43.  
 Vorder-Schwangau 20.  
 Vorder-Stoder 321.  
 Vorkloster 6.  
 Vöslau 307.  
 Vulpmes 182.  
  
 Waasen 349.  
 Wachsenstein, the 34.  
 Wackersberg 42.  
 Wagegg 2.  
 Wagenau 59.  
 Wagenbrech-See, the 36.  
 Wagnerschneid, the 270.  
 Wagrain 110. 328.  
 Waidbruck 196.  
 Waidhofen 320.  
 Waidring 152.  
 Waizinger Alp 50.  
 St. Walburga 214.  
 St. Walburg, chapel of 268.  
 Walchen 131.  
 Walchen, the 43.  
 Walchensee 40.  
 —, the 39.  
 Walcheralp, the 126. 327.  
 Walcher Thal 326.  
  
 Walchernalpe, the 326.  
 Walchsee 62.  
 Wald (on the Arlberg) 160.  
 — (Sölktal) 326.  
 — (Liesingthal) 324.  
 — (Paznaun) 170.  
 Waldbachstrub, the 96.  
 Waldbrunn 261.  
 Waldegg 307.  
 Walder Alpe 56.  
 Waldrast, chapel 191.  
 Waldrasterspitz, the 191.  
 Waldraster Jöchl, the 191.  
 Waldstein 335.  
 Wallberger Alp, the 46.  
 Wallenburger Alp, the 50.  
 Waller Alp, the 54.  
 Waller Bach, the 326.  
 Wallersee, the 85.  
 Wallfahrts-Jöchl, the 181.  
 Wallgau 40.  
 Wallhornthal, the 290.  
 Wallnerhütte, the 308.  
 Wallnerinsel, the 75.  
 Walonberg, the 60.  
 Wälsch-Metz, see Mezzo-Lombardo.  
 Wälsch-Michael, see S. Michele.  
 Wälschnofen 201.  
 Wälsch-Ramschwag 157.  
 Walser Alp, the 166.  
 Walserberg, the 80.  
 Walser Schänzle, the 14.  
 Walser Thal, the Grosse 159.  
 —, the Kleine 10. 14.  
 Walten 215.  
 Waltenbergerhaus, the 16.  
 Waltenhofen 3.  
 Walten-Thal, the 215.  
 Wang 32.  
 Wangen, ruin 200.  
 Wangenitzthal, the 301.  
 Wanneck, the 23.  
 Wannetberg, the 185.  
 Wänzel Alps, the 349.  
 Warmatsgundkopf, the 15.  
 Warscheneck, the 320.  
 Wart 205.  
 Wartberg 311.  
 Wartberg-Kogel, the 311.  
 Wartenburg 85.  
 Wartenstein 309.  
 Warth 10. 17.  
 Warthorn, the 10.  
 Wasach 14.  
 Wasenspitze, the 158.  
 Wasserfall-Alp, the 129.  
 Wasserklamm, the 263.  
 Wasserstubentobel, the 166.  
 Wastelbauer 330.  
 Watschöd 51.  
 Watzmann, the 78.  
 Watzmannscharte, the 72.  
 Waxegg, Alp 146.  
 Waxegg-Glacier 146.  
 Waxriegel, the 310.  
 Wechselalp, the 45.  
 Wegscheid (Bavaria) 42.  
 — (Styria) 313. 316.  
 Wegscheidalp, the 152.  
 Weichselbachwand, the 125.  
 Weichselbauer 69.  
 Weichselboden 317.  
 Weidenbach 28.  
 Weierburg 141.  
 Weierhof 131.  
 Weiherbad 262.  
 Weiherburg, see Weierburg.  
 Weilburg 307.  
 Weiler 155.  
 Weilheim 28.  
 Weinleite, the 58.  
 Weinzettelwand, the 311.  
 Weiskirchen 349.  
 Weissach (Algäu) 7.  
 — (Weissensee-Thal) 266.  
 —, the (Algäu) 7.  
 —, — (Tegernsee) 46.  
 Weissachthal, near Kufstein 54.  
 —, near Adelholzen 58.  
 Weissbach (Pfronten) 18.  
 — (near Inzell) 59.  
 — (near Reichenhall) 80.  
 —, the (near Inzell) 59.  
 —, — (Saalachthal) 80.  
 Weissbachelscharte, the 77. 114.  
 Weissbriach 266.  
 Weissbriachthal, the 329.  
 Weissbrunner-Alp 225.  
 Weisse Knott, the 218.  
 Weisse Kogl, the 175.  
 Weissenbach on the Lech 11. 25.  
 — (Ahrental) 271.  
 — (Attersee) 105.  
 — (Ennstal) 324.  
 —, the (near Ischl) 93.  
 — (near Kössen) 62.  
 — (Penser Thal) 200.  
 — (near Tarvis) 355.  
 Weissenbach - St. Gallen 320.  
 Weissenbacher-Scharte, the 268.  
 Weissenbachthal, the 270.

- Weisseneck, château 336.  
 Weissenegger Scharte, the 131. 290.  
 Weissenfels 354.  
 Weissenfels lakes, the 355.  
 Weissenreute 6.  
 Weissensee (near Lermoos) 22.  
 — — (near Füssen) 18.  
 — — (Carinthia) 266.  
 Weissensee-Thal 266.  
 Weissenstein, château 289.  
 Weissenstein, monastery 202.  
 Weisse Wand (Todtes Gebirge) 94.  
 — (near Lienz) 288.  
 Weisshorn, the (Joch-Grimm) 202.  
 Weisskugel, the 174. 177. 187. 189.  
 Weisskugeljoch, the 187.  
 Weisslofer Thal 62.  
 Weissplatter, the 212.  
 Weisssee, the (Kaunserthal) 185.  
 — (Stubachthal) 297.  
 Weissseejoch, the 185.  
 Weissseespitze, the 185.  
 Weisszint, the 268.  
 Weisszintjoch, the 268.  
 Weitenberger Alp 259.  
 Weitenstein 343.  
 Weienthal, the 145. 259.  
 Weitlahnbrunn 264.  
 Weitscharte, the 83.  
 Weitsee, the 61.  
 Welfenburg 163.  
 Welfenstein 194.  
 Welitz Glacier 295.  
 Welitzspitze, the 272. 295.  
 Welka Kappa, the 343.  
 Wellenburg 1.  
 Wels 84.  
 Welsberg 261.  
 Welschellen 273.  
 Welschnofen, see Wälschnofen.  
 Welzelach, see Wöllzelach.  
 Welzenegg 345.  
 Wendelstein, the 50. 53.  
 Weng 58. 323.  
 Wengen 274.  
 Wengenalp, the 16. 24.  
 Wengenthal, the 274.  
 Wennis 179.  
 Werdenfels 32.  
 Werfen 110.  
 Wernberg 347.  
 Wertach 24.  
 Wertach, the 1.  
 Wessen, Vorder and Hinter 60.  
 Westenhofen 49.  
 Westereringen 1.  
 Westerham 52.  
 Westerhof 45. 49.  
 Wetterkogel, the 316.  
 Wetterschroffen, the 22.  
 Wetterspitze, the Innere and Aeussere 183.  
 Wetterstein Alp 35.  
 Wettersteingebirge, the 21.  
 Wetterwand, the 110.  
 Weyerburg, château 288.  
 Weyregg 105.  
 Weyrer Lindl, the 49.  
 Widderstein, the 10.  
 Wieden 7.  
 Wiederhofhütte, the 350.  
 Wiedersberger Horn, the 142.  
 Wielinger Glacier 130.  
 — Scharte, the 130. 304.  
 Wiener-Neustadt 307.  
 Wies 334.  
 Wiesalp, the 97.  
 Wiesbachhorn, the 126. 130. 304.  
 Wiesberg, château 162.  
 Wiesen 147. 169. 179.  
 Wieser Alpe 272.  
 Wiessee 45.  
 Wiessneck 151.  
 Wieswaldhütten, the 35.  
 Wildalpen 318.  
 Wildbad Gastein 117.  
 — Kreuth 46.  
 Wildbichl 58.  
 Wildebene Glacier 11. 160.  
 Wilde Feuerstein, the 183.  
 Wilde Freiger, the 183.  
 Wilde Gerlos, the 143.  
 Wildegundkopf, the 17.  
 Wilde Kogel, the 87.  
 Wilde Krimml, the 143.  
 Wilde Mannl, the (Algäu) 15.  
 — (Oetzthal) 174.  
 Wildensee, the 341.  
 Wildenstein, ruin 92.  
 Wilde See, the 36.  
 Wildgall, the 270.  
 Wildgerlosspitze, the 143.  
 Wildgraben, the Innicher 263.  
 Wildgraben-Joch, the 263.  
 Wildgrat 163.  
 Wildgrub 53.  
 Wildhaus 343.  
 Wildon 336.  
 Wildpoldsried 2.  
 Wildsee, the 38.  
 Wildspitze, the Venter 174. 180.  
 —, the Gurgler 178.  
 Wildstelle, the Hohe 326.  
 Willersalp, the 24.  
 Wilten, Abbey 139.  
 Wilzhofen 28.  
 Wimbach-Klamm, the 78.  
 Wimbachthal, the 78.  
 Wimmerbach, the 143.  
 Windacher Glacier 184.  
 — Thal, the 184.  
 Windauer Thal, the 149.  
 Windbachthal. the 133. 272.  
 Windberg, the 310.  
 Windegg 206.  
 Windische Bühel 336.  
 Windisch-Bleiberg 346.  
 Windisch-Feistritz 346.  
 Windischgarsten 319. 320.  
 Windischgratz 343.  
 Windischgräzhöhe 120.  
 Windisch-Matrei 289.  
 Windisch-Scharte 124.  
 Windlücke, the 97.  
 Windthal, the 294.  
 Windthalkopf, the 133.  
 Winkel (Isarthal) 42.  
 — (Wolfgangsee) 101.  
 — (Möllthal) 302.  
 —, baths 253.  
 Winkelleckjoch, the 186.  
 Winkelmoosalp, the 60.  
 Winkelthal, the 288.  
 Winklern 301.  
 Winterjöchl, the Kafluner 161. 167.  
 —, the Silberthaler 161. 167.  
 —, the Verbellner 161.  
 Winterstall 173.  
 Wirers Waterfall 91.  
 Wirl 168.  
 Wischberg, the 361.  
 Wisselsdorf 334.  
 Wochein, the 353.  
 Wocheiner Save, the 353.  
 — See, the 353.  
 Woiwojach 291.  
 Wolfbauer 322.  
 Wolfendornspitze, the 192.  
 St. Wolfgang (Rein) 270.  
 — (Salzburg) 100.  
 St. Wolfgang-Bad 125.  
 St. Wolfgang-See 100.  
 Wolfkehr 185.  
 Wolfrathshausen 41.  
 Wolfsberg 343. 349.  
 Wolfsegg 85.

- Wolfgruben 199.  
 Wolfschlucht near Kreuth 47.  
 Wolfsturn 198.  
 Wolfurth 6.  
 Wolkenstein (Gardena) 203. 275.  
 — (Ennsthal) 324.  
 Wöllersdorf 307.  
 Wöllzelach 291.  
 Woltschach 380.  
 Wölzer Thal, the 350.  
 Wonnetberg, the, see Wannetberg.  
 Wörgl 54.  
 Wormser Joch, the 219.  
 — Loch, the 219.  
 Wörschach 324.  
 Worschetz-Sattel, the 354.  
 Wörth (Rauris) 123.  
 Wörther See, the 346.  
 Wörthsee, the 30.  
 Wotsch, the 337.  
 Wuchern 343.  
 Wunderburg 87.  
 Wurfpal 297.  
 Würm, the 1.  
 Würmsee, the 27.  
 Wurten Glacier, the 124.  
 Würz-Alp, the 198.  
 Wurzen 354.  
 Wurzenener Berg, the 354.  
 — Save, the 352. 354.  
 Wurzen-Pass 198.  
 Wüstelau 129.  
  
 Zaberbach, the 143.  
 Zalundi-Alp 166.  
 Zamangspitze, the 167.  
 Zamangtobel, the 167.  
 Zams 162.  
 Zamser Alp, the 147.  
 Zamserbach, the 147.  
 Zamsergrund, the 147.  
 Zangen, the 201.  
 Zanzenberg, the 155.  
 Zara 365.  
 Zargenkopf, the 318.  
 Zauchen 325.  
 Zaunhof 179.  
 Zayer, the 352.  
 Zebbru, Val 230.  
  
 Zebbru, Passo 221.  
 Zefferet valley, the 130.  
 Zehnkaser Alp 70.  
 Zeiger, the 16. 24.  
 Zeinis-Joch, the 168.  
 Zeiritzkampel 321.  
 Zeisberg-Alp, the 69.  
 Zeiselbach, the 45.  
 Zell, Bairisch 50.  
 — on the Inn 53.  
 — am Moos 106.  
 — near Ruhpolding 61.  
 — am See 112.  
 — in the Zillerthal 142.  
 Zellberg, the 142.  
 Zellerburg 53.  
 Zeller Moos 112.  
 Zeller See (Pinzgau) 113.  
 — (Salzburg) 106.  
 Zeltweg 349.  
 Zemmbach, the 145.  
 Zemmgrund, the Upper 146.  
 Zemmthal, the 145.  
 St. Zeno (Val di Non) 247.  
 — (near Reichenhall) 82.  
 Zenoburg, the 211.  
 Zephirau, the 149.  
 Zettalunizach-Glacier, the 292.  
 Zettenkaiser, the 152.  
 Ziano 254.  
 Ziegerberg 166.  
 Zieglau 68.  
 Zieler-Alpe 213.  
 Zielspitze, the 210.  
 Zielthal, the 212.  
 Zill 107.  
 Ziller, the 145.  
 Zillergrund, the 144.  
 Zillerkopf, the 143.  
 Zillerthal, the 141.  
 Zimbaspitze, the 158. 166.  
 Zimitz, the 92.  
 Zimitzthal, the 92.  
 Zimitzwildniss, the 91.  
 Zimmers, see Cembra.  
 Zinödl 322.  
 Zipf 85.  
 Zipfelsalp, the 24.  
 Zirbitzkogl, the 350.  
 Zirknitz 341.  
 Zirknitz, the Kleine 124.  
  
 Zirknitz, the Grosse 124.  
 Zirknitzfall, the 301.  
 Zirknitzer See, the 341.  
 Zirknitzscharte, the 124.  
 Zirknitzthal, the 301.  
 Zirl 164.  
 Zirmenkopf, the 158.  
 Zirmer See, the 305.  
 Zistelalp, the 69.  
 Zitterauer Alp, the 120.  
 Zlappfall, the 301.  
 Zochenpass, the 265.  
 Zoldo, Val di 283.  
 Zollfeld, the 351.  
 Zollapitze, the 299.  
 Zopetnitz Thal, the 292.  
 Zoppè 283.  
 Zorneding 52.  
 Zorzoi 259.  
 Zösenthal, the 267.  
 Zovo, Mte. 281.  
 Zucco, Mte. 281.  
 Zuckerhütl, the 184.  
 Zuclò 241.  
 Zuel 281.  
 Zufall, see Cevedale.  
 Zufall-Alp, the 224.  
 Zufall Glacier, the 224.  
 Zufrittferner, the 224.  
 Zufrittjoch, the 225.  
 Zufrittspitze, the 225.  
 Zug 11.  
 Zugspitze, the 35.  
 Zumelles 278. 279.  
 Zunderköpfe, the 56.  
 Zunigspitze, the 289.  
 Zürs 11.  
 Zürsbach, the 11.  
 Zwenewald-Thal, the 288.  
 Zwergen 40.  
 Zwiesel, the 83.  
 Zwieselalp, the 98.  
 Zwieselberg, the 21.  
 Zwieselstein 173.  
 Zwingsteg, the 14.  
 Zwischen-Sulzbachthörl, the 292.  
 Zwischenwasser 273.  
 Zwischenwässern 351. 352.  
 Zwölferkofel, the 263.  
 Zwölferkogel, the 95.  
 Zwölferkopf, the 10.













